Anna BERLIŃSKA

THE BORDERLINE BETWEEN WHAT IS AND WHAT IS NOT A CODIFIED STANDARD – PART II

The paper is a continuation of the analysis by the same author, published in the previous issue of this review and concerning some linguistic phenomena, largely accepted by educated language users but not at all – or not unanimously regarded as correct by language codifiers.

In this part, the usage in Polish texts of the syntactic structures similar to the Latin nominativus cum infinitivo is looked into. Their presence, in the texts in Old Polish due to the imitation of Latin, was later (at the end of the XVIIIth and during the XIXth century) very probably maintained by the influence of the French language on the literary Polish of the time. Nowadays, it is English that seems to help nom.c.inf. to survive in Polish. Yet, the structures with the conjugated forms of the verbs okazywać się / wydawać się / zdawać się ‘to prove / to appear / to seem’ and the infinitive być ‘to be’, frequently used in written and spoken official varieties of Polish, are qualified as incorrect in normative dictionaries, especially the most recent ones. To admit that, for example, both To wydaje się słuszne and To wydaje się być słuszne are correct Polish sentences would probably be better description of the real standard.

Małgorzata KARWATOWSKA, Leszek TYMIAKIN

THE RECEPTION OF REJ’S „SHORT TREATISE” BY SECONDARY SCHOOL PUPILS

As in the secondary school curriculum and textbooks there is a scanty of amount of information on Rej’s literary output, it comes as no surprise that pupils’ views on this author are limited and one-sided.

In view of this insufficient presentation and discussion of Rej’s writings, it seemed important to the authors of this paper to examine their reception by contemporary (almost adult) readers. A questionnaire, distributed among a group of secondary school pupils, provides some insights into their comprehension of this 16th century writer’s works and his “Short treatise” in particular.

The analysis of the questionnaires carried by the authors allows them to conclude that the pupils participating in the research know fairly little about Rej and his epoch, but as a result of a common opinion, strengthened by their teachers and textbooks, regard him as a distinguished Polish man of letters.

Beata KURYŁOWICZ

ECSTASY AND PAIN. ON SEMANTIC AMBIVALENCE OF RED ROSE IN YOUNG POLAND’S ARTISTIC TEXTS

The article describes semantic ambivalence of purple rose conditioned by the flower’s color that occurs in Young Poland’s poems. Semantic connotations of the red color are motivated by prototypical references to blood and fire, which develop in two opposite directions: “happiness”, “fullness of life”, and “threat”, “suffering”, “death”. The semantics of the red color is shaped analogically and justifies the connotations of rose’s “ecstasy” and “suffering”. In Young Poland’s poetry, erotic sensual love
symbolized by purple rose was a source of both ecstasy and happiness as well as pain. Therefore, bipolarity of rose’s semantics, which is strongly updated in Young Poland’s artistic texts, reflects a multidimensional aspect of love.

Bożena MATUSZCZYK, Magdalena SMOLEŃ-WAWRZUSISZYN

THE PERSUASIVE AND MANIPULATIVE FUNCTION OF EMOTIVE EXPRESSIONS IN THE EXPOSÉ OF DONALD TUSK

The paper discusses the persuasive and manipulative function of emotive expressions in the expose of the newly designated Prime Minister that he delivers to the members of the Parliament. The present Polish Prime Minister Donald Tusk presented his on 23 November 2007. It is a text in which the logical order seems undermined by the rhetorical order. The domination of the rhetorical over the logical aspect sometimes even leads to conflicts with the grammatical order. This is all due to the extensive use of emotive utterances in the linguistic and the textual layer of the expose.

A linguistic exponent of references to emotionality are the frequently repeated lexemes “to feel”, “(a) sense (of)”, and a set of emotional expressions such as: joy, sadness, affection, pride or shame. These expressions are used with reference to the Prime Minister himself, but also to the emotions of the society (I contend with sadness that, I am glad that, we were all moved, but we also felt ashamed). Among the factors that make Tusk’s speech emotive there are also ameliorative terms (e.g. honourable, just, service, modesty and nobility), names of values depreciating the political opponents (e.g. cynicism, opportunism), as well as syntactic constructions (frequent repetitions, antithetic clauses).

Wioletta PIETRUSZKA

A MODEL OF THE KIND-HEARTED YOUTH IN LIFE BY MIKOŁAJ REJ

The aim of this consideration was: first, an attempt at reconstructing the image of kind-hearted youth – based on Life of the kind-hearted man by Mikołaj Rej; second, an arrangement of language forms needed for the writer to influence the reader’s way of thinking and behaviour.

Analysing the composition in detail, the authoress concludes that in creation of the worth emulating character, the writer used language forms typical of the persuasive function, i.e. the second person singular; numerous apostrophes; normative statements with modal predicatives e.g. should, ought to, need; directives of significant categorization e.g. order or prohibition; and acts characterized by less categorization e.g. advice, encouragement, hint or suggestion. In addition, the selection of literary genre, i.e. ‘the looking glass’; the title of the whole as well as the names of particular chapters; and also recalled exempla – all these influenced the recipient in an incredible way. With the above mentioned language devices, Rej – the teacher, and at the same time Rej – the moralizer tried to create the image of a young man, persuading him to live a kind-hearted life which is virtuous, honest, decent and respectable.
Anna PIOTROWICZ

ONCE AGAIN ABOUT DIALECTAL BASE OF POZNAŃ’S URBAN JARGON

The author pays attention to a significant contribution of dialectal words to the Poznań’s lexical localisms. She reminds her conception – presented in the book *The Types of the Lexical Localisms (Typy regionalizmów leksykalnych)*, ed. Adam Mickiewicz University Press 1991) – of distinction criteria which afford systematized description of these localisms. She analyses four types of localisms connected with dialectal words. The lexical material (303 words) is taken from *Dictionary of Poznań’s Urban Jargon (Słownik gwary miejskiej Poznania)* by M. Gruchmanowa i B. Walczak, ed. PWN 1999.

Artur REJTER

COGNITIVE AND CULTURAL FOUNDATIONS OF EXPRESSIVE APPELLATION IN THE POLISH LANGUAGE – A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The presented proposal to approach expressive appellation from a cognitive and cultural perspective in historical terms is an attempt to perceive certain continuity and permanency by common perception and categorization of the world, and specifically - of another man. Apart from obvious, in this case, axiological bases, it is worth remembering about explicit stability of appellative foundations of expressive lexis that are cognitively conditioned and generally based on the fundamentals of common categorization. In this dimension, the stability of expressive lexis is the most visible indeed. In the case of cultural factors, we can talk about larger flexibility and susceptibility to changes, nevertheless, we cannot forget that transformations in this sphere are not too significant as they just concern a few cultural factors (aesthetic standards, a role and place of religion in social life, modern age changes) which have transformed in time.

Mariusz RUTKOWSKI

METONYMICALLY-MOTIVATED METAPHORS (METAPHTONYMY) AS EXEMPLIFIED BY PROPER NAMES

Apart from their basic use as an identifying function, proper names are used in texts in secondary uses (the process “losing a name” occurs then). This process is two-stage, either by way of a metaphor or a metonymy. Some cases of names’ textual use may be problematic in the respect they both transfer a name by way of the metonymic contact of designates as well as metaphorization by way of designates’ similarity. This article is a detailed analysis of these kinds of uses. The considerations therein are based on cognitivist theories, where a metonymy is a shift within then same domain whereas a metaphor – a projection between two different domains. The integration of both kinds of shifts allows to detect the process of metaphtonymy in the discussed cases whereas the phenomena of a metaphor and metonymy themselves may be considered as polar cases of certain continuum.
Urszula SOKÓLSKA

J. LELEWEL’S CONCEPT OF LANGUAGE CULTURE AS SET FORTH IN METHODOLOGICAL STUDIES AND LETTERS IN EXILE

Joachim Lelewel, who is mainly known as a historian, was in fact a scholar of an extraordinary, even as for the then typically encyclopedic time, range of interests. This article presents a completely unknown aspect of scientific activity of this researcher, who treated national language with profound reverence and outstanding expertise in the mechanisms of its functioning. J. Lelewel intertwined numerous linguistic comments into his historical texts, methodological studies or private letters, simultaneously assessing, or at least mentioning, various linguistic phenomena. This article attempts to trace and reconstruct specific Lelewel’s concept of language culture that includes a wide subject matter: from spelling through phonetics and vocabulary to the style-related issues.

Anneta STANISŁAWSKA

LINGUISTIC AGGRESSION IN COMMUNICATIVE AND DISCURSIVE PARADIGM

The article presents the phenomenon of aggression in pragmalinguistic terms. Communicative discourses expressing aggression have been discussed in the context of a concrete discourse including the following factors:
- mutual communicative relations between “addresser – addressee”,
- the use of specific linguistic means in a specific communicative discourse,
- the addresser’s initial position: aims, objectives, emotions,
- the results of utterance’s impact, etc.

The presence of linguistic aggression has been found in all types of communication: interpersonal, mass and institutional.

Żanna STAROWA, Natalia MASALSKA

SEMANTIC CATEGORIES OF THREAT AND WARNING AS WELL AS THEIR PRINCIPAL CLASSIFYING FEATURES

The article is a detailed analysis of communicative discourses expressing threat or warning in the Russian and German language, which allowed to determine significant features of these semantic categories, e.g. prioritization/non-prioritization of the addressee, compulsoriness/non-compulsoriness of communicated actions for the participants of a communicative discourse, etc. Moreover, the analysis has revealed that in utterances expressing threat or warning we may distinguish such semantic elements as prejudice (against something), ban, promise and command.

Konrad Kazimierz SZAMRYK

PERSUASION IN POLISH-LATVIAN DICTIONARY FROM THE SECOND PART OF 20TH CENTURY
According to the semantic field theory the persuasion in *Polish-Latvian dictionary* (Lies 1970, Riga) has been analyzed by the author. The lexicography units from the semantic superfield “A man as a social human being” have been used as researched material. *Polish-Latvian dictionary* (JUMpl 1999, Riga) has been used to compare it. Persuasion in Lies has been used to indicate the importance of the lexicography units which were related to communist regime. They have been highlighted (emphasized) by including linguistic units connected to communism as examples and the others linguistic units by making affirmative association sequences. The lexicography units were straightly connected with freedom, democracy, capitalism or religion in the time of communism system and they have been depreciated in Lies dictionary by using methods such as: linguistic taboo, making negative association sequences and writing proper names by small letters.

**Joanna SZERSZUNOWICZ**

**SINGLE-WORD CROSS-LINGUISTIC EQUIVALENTS OF PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS (ON THE EXAMPLE OF SELECTED EUROPEAN LANGUAGES)**

Cross-linguistic single-word equivalents of phraseological units are discussed in the paper with a view to presenting their typology. The single-word equivalents constitute a group containing units of different equivalence degree, which is of great importance in translation. Single-word equivalents can be divided into the following categories: compound nouns, compound adjectives, compound verbs, phrasal verbs and non-compounds, i.e. real single-words. Among the equivalents analyzed numerous units, especially those of compound character, are close equivalents, since they have the same motivation, realized with different formal means. There are also units, in which one component is substituted with another, slightly changing the image conveyed by the idiom. The real single-word equivalents are divided into two subgroups, i.e.: equivalents which do not convey any pictorial image and lose the stylistic markedness possessed by phraseological expressions; equivalents which convey the image carried by a given idiom and retain their stylistic markedness possessed by idioms.

**Dorota SZYMANIUK**

**ON SOME ASPECTS OF PROSODIC INTERFERENCE – INTONATION OF POLISH AND ENGLISH EXCLAMATION SENTENCES**

The paper addresses the issue of intonation structure in Polish and English exclamation sentences as well as the problem of prosodic errors performed by Polish speakers of English in exclamation utterances. In our analysis narrow approach to intonation has been implemented, which means that intonation is tantamount to one component of suprasegmental system – speech melody. Discussion on the experimental findings is preceded by classification of head and terminal tone types with corresponding meanings for exclamation sentences in both languages under study. The auditory and acoustic data obtained show differences in Polish and English melodic structures, which can be the source of interference. The most crucial discrepancies refer to: 1. the ratio of initial pitch level of head and
terminal tone, 2. types of tones in head, 3. types of terminal tones, 4. the shape of the falling tone.

Urszula TATUR

TYPES OF WOMEN IN POLISH LITERATURE AND THEIR STEREOTYPES CONTAINED IN THE LINGUISTIC LAYER (ON THE BASIS OF SELECTED WORKS)

The article is an attempt to carry out a linguistic analysis of the image of woman included in selected works of the Polish literature from the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. It presents representative models of women typical of that time: a type of a romantic lover, a positivistic liberated woman, and Young Poland’s femme fatale, as exemplified in Poganka by Narcyza Żmichowska, Szalona by Józef Ignacy Kraszewski and Pozegnanie jesieni by Stanisław Ignacy Witkiewicz, in order to discover features essential to create social patterns of gender perception. The article has been divided into three parts. Each part is a separate analysis of linguistic devices that serve to create the image of the fair sex in a given epoch as well as indicate the realization of a stereotypical model of femininity. This model determines basic roles of woman in the world – as wife, mother and lover.

Halina WIŚNIEWSKA

MIKOŁAJ REJ AS A MODEL FOR JÓZEF WERESZCZYŃSKI, A WRITER (SON OF CHEŁM PODSĘDEK)

The subject of the article is the political-moral treatise by Józef Wereszczyński entitled “Regula to jest nauka abo postępek dobrego życia króla kaźdego chrześcijańskiego” from 1587 as the imitation of “Żywot człowieka poćwiętego” by Mikołaj Rej. In the 16th century, imitation (following a model) was valued art of writing. That is why J. Wereszczyński repeats M. Rej’s “Żywot” on 40 out of the 86 pages of “Reguly”. Both works are juxtaposed and compared by the author in philological terms to show how J. Wereszczyński, writing his treatise, imitated M. Rej’s work. Such issues as, inter alia, those referring to the titles and contents of the chapters, text composition, the names of the characters – exempla from the “Bible” and ancient history, have been analyzed therein. What is more, the article also presents the chapter on justice from “Reguly” and “Żywot” to show J. Wereszczyński’s imitation in a better way.