

Anna Pajdzińska

Baudouin de Courtenay: A Precursor of More than Structural Linguistics

Keywords: Jan Baudouin de Courtenay, structural linguistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistics, gender linguistics

The paper contrasts Jan Baudouin de Courtenay's approach to language with Neogrammarian views on the one hand, and Ferdinand de Saussure's approach on the other. Similarly to the Swiss linguist, de Courtenay understood language as a system, but his views on the langue–parole and synchrony–diachrony relationships were more complex. He can also be considered a precursor of sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, ethnolinguistics, and even gender linguistics.

Renata Przybylska

Collocations and Semantic Analysis of Words

Keywords: syntagmatic expressions, collocations, phraseology, corpus linguistics, lexical semantics, lexicography

The author presents the application of an electronic text corpus, particularly of NKJP for Polish, to the analysis of syntagmatic expressions, more commonly known as collocations. By querying a corpus, it is possible to obtain reliable data on the frequency of collocations, and to extract cognitively significant expressions.

Maciej Grochowski

The Evolution of Criteria for a Grammatical Classification of Lexemes (Relative Pronouns vs Conjunctions)

Keywords: the Polish language, parts of speech, the history of Polish grammar, syntax, semantics, function units

The paper discusses the evolution of the parts-of-speech classification of Polish lexemes, and presents the changes in the criteria used to distinguish relative pronouns and conjunctions. The characterization has been based on important works in the field of theoretical Polish grammar, including textbooks, from the beginning of the 20th to the beginning of the 21st century. The author distinguishes two breakthroughs in the history of grammar, the first caused by the influence on research into grammar of the connotation theory, and the other by the influence of the metatext theory.

Is the Synchronic Description of the Word-Formation System in Polish Complete?

Keywords: morphological alternation, derivation by alternation, conversion, prefixation, derivation by exchange of prefixes, clipping, synchronic word-formation, techniques of word-formation

The paper describes sixty years of the development of studies on synchronic word formation in Poland. The period is divided into two stages: 1959–1999, and 1999–2019. The first part recalls the comprehensive, profound characterization of the forty-year period from 1959 to 1999, given by Mirosław Skarżyński in *Powstanie i rozwój polskiego słowotwórstwa opisowego*. The second part is devoted to the twenty years from 1999 to 2019, and presents the most important changes that occurred in this period in the description of our (sub)discipline of linguistics. It highlights M. Skarżyński's influence on the direction and essence of those changes, as the personality who inspired and penned ground-breaking works in the field, especially as the editor and collaborator on the third volume of SGS. Not all of the findings presented in this dictionary are sufficiently known in the scientific milieu, primarily due to the dispersion of works that continue previous research. Only after a synthesis of the newest accomplishments is prepared, will it be possible to give a positive answer to the question in the title.

The Category of Semelfactivity in Polish Verbs

Keywords: iterativity, semelfactivity, aspect, inchoative value, final value, word-formative nests, blocking in the word-formation

Iterativity occurs in opposition to semelfactivity; when no contrast is present, these terms lose their meaning. Iterativity may be difficult to perceive in verbs such as *robić* 'to do', *smucić się* 'to be sad', *malować* 'to paint', which can be used both in an iterative and a semelfactive capacity. It is therefore worthwhile to consider the problem of the opposition between iterativity and semelfactivity; it is worthwhile to investigate the morphological form of verbs which refer to actions that only happen once; it is worthwhile to examine the role of the aspect in those verbs, and to analyse their semantic marking (apart from semelfactivity). The issue is important for the Polish language, and yet it is commonly said that iterativity is in Polish in a state of decline. It is, however, only one certain type of the iterative : semelfactive pairs that is in decline; the emergence of the aspect changed the morphological nature of these pairs.

The final part of the article (Section 6) poses the problem of word-formative properties of verbs that refer to one-time acts. In those verbs in which the prefix only has an inchoative or final value in reference to the base (*pomyśleć* 'to think', *zrobić* 'to do'), a blocking of the formation of iterativa can be observed. It might be even said that if such a verb is formed, it is an indication that the prefix introduced not only the value of perfectiveness but perhaps another meaning as well. The peculiarity of semelfactivity has further consequences for the derivational system. It turns out that verbs which refer to actions that happen only once are incapable of creating substantive derivatives apart from names of actions, e.g. *kopnięcie* 'a kick', *przewrócenie się* 'falling over', *zmartwienie się* 'becoming

worried'. The problem is illustrated on the basis of examples furnished by dictionaries of word-formative nests edited and developed by Mirosław Skarżyński.

Kinga Tutak

Sender-Recipient Instances in Treatises on Ponds from the 16th and 17th Centuries

Keywords: sender-recipient instances, treatises on ponds, Olbrycht Strumieński, Stanisław Strojnowski

The paper discusses the ways in which sender–recipient strategy is realized in old treatises on pond economy. It focuses on the indices of textual relations between the master of the pond art and the student. The analysis has shown that in both treatises, the recipient is that communicative instance which plays a much more significant role than the sender. The organization and arrangement of the textual space serves the good of the recipient. The sender employs for this purpose desiderative constructions, lexical indices of cohesion of the utterance, and semantic-syntactic parallelism of elements. The authors of the treatises skilfully include an iconographic component in their lecture; Strumieński even refers to specific objects in the extra-linguistic reality.

Tomasz Kurdyla

The Question of Motivation in Nest-Oriented Description of Dialectal Word Formation (Using the Example of the Orava Dialect)

Keywords: word formation, dialectal word formation, word formation nests, motivation in word formation

The paper discusses word formation's most important notion, the notion of motivation, in respect to nest-oriented descriptions. The first part presents the difficulties which arise in the traditional, as well as in nest-oriented description of word formation of general Polish (mutual motivation, multiple motivations, indirect and direct motivation, base and accompanying motivation, equivalent motivation). The second part is the discussion proper, where considered are those problems of motivation which result from the specificity of dialectal material. This part also formulates methodological suggestions about the creation of certain nests which are more difficult to analyse. The final part tackles the question of mutual dependence between the model of word formation, and word-formation intuition (awareness, competence) of the speakers.

Halina Kurek

**The Image of Rural Community Preserved in the Names of Sons and Daughters
Tradition and Change
(Based on the Villages of the Dukla Region in the Low Beskids)**

Keywords: linguistic image of the world, village, names of sons and daughters, tradition, change

The goals of the present article are to reconstruct the linguistic image of the rural community of the Dukla region, preserved in the names of sons and daughters living in the 20th and 21st century; as well as to present the direction and rate of changes that take place in the dialect in question in the formation of analysed anthroponyms.

An analysis of the material reveals a dynamic image of the rural community which undergoes significant changes in consequent generations. The names of descendants from the beginning of the 20th century preserved the image of a traditional village that kept true to the traditions of the fathers. The names of further generations of sons and daughters expose a community which, gradually but visibly, loses its language and culture. This refers also to the descendants' names created with word-formative formants that were consistently removed from the analysed dialect at the turn of the 20th and 21st century. As a result, the next generations will probably use the syntactic structure: name + preposition od 'to' + *gen. sg.* of the personal name.

Andrzej Kominek

“Talking after somebody”. A language without communication

Key words: functions of the language, autism, echolalia, self-stimulation function

The paper examines “talking after somebody”, i.e. the phenomenon of echolalia which is especially characteristic for low-functioning people with autism. The paper shows that such speech is unintentional and uncommunicative. The language of autistic persons also does not fulfill the causative or persuasive role. It does, however, perform the function of unconscious self-stimulation for those people. According to therapists, this type of behaviour should be eliminated at all cost.

Elżbieta Mańczak-Wohlfeld

**Language Policy in Poland in the Context of the Impact
of English on Polish**

Keywords: language policy, language purism, English borrowings, language contacts

The paper examines the way and the extent to which language policies have affected the development of the Polish language. However, the purpose of the present paper is to highlight the change in attitude towards the increasing impact of English on Polish. The influence of English became more prominent in Poland after the change in the political system in 1989, and has for the most part been in the area of

lexical borrowings. However, the influence of English is not only restricted to the inflow of English loanwords but also extends to their relatively high frequency of usage. In addition, there is evidence of other types of influence that are non-lexical. However, the impact of English on Polish has not been as extensive as is claimed by some Polish linguists who since the early 1990s have lamented over the decline of the Polish language caused by the "flood" of British and American English borrowings. Indeed, the status of English as a *lingua franca* was considered itself to be a threat to Polish, with even the possibility of the extinction of the tongue. This concern about language purity led to the creation of the Polish Language Council in 1996, whose aim has been to advise on and describe (rather than prescribe) linguistic behaviours among Polish language users. This legislative body was behind the Polish Language Act passed in 1999. Its purpose, however, has been to protect Polish rather than to purify it and to minimize the foreign influences (which mainly refer to English) rather than to eradicate them. Since the beginning of the 21st century the Polish linguists' attitude towards the "Anglicization" of the Polish language has changed dramatically and it is now believed that the influence of English makes Polish richer and more globalized.

Justyna Winiarska

Unwanted Aliens – Immigrants in the Light of Internet Comments

Keywords: values in language, stereotype, language in the Internet, speaking subject

The article deals with comments published in the Internet as a reaction to remarks made by foreigners. Subject's utterances are treated as a way of his (her) self-presentation and presentation of held values. The author uses methodology of cognitive linguistic and concept of linguistic image of the world. The article shows that when Polish Internet users encounter aliens they use stigmatization and stereotypes, feel threatened and display their aversion.

Anna Czelakowska

***Scholars and Their Fates...* – Mirosław Skarżyński as a Researcher of the History of Polish Linguistics**

Keywords: history of science, history of Polish linguistics, the beginnings of scientific linguistics in Poland, Mirosław Skarżyński

The paper presents Mirosław Skarżyński's studies in the field of the history of Polish linguistics, and their consecutive phases: history of ideas (concepts, grammatical descriptions); history of people – researchers who once laid the foundations of scientific linguistics; and history of institutions. The emerging picture reveals that the research procedure adopted by Skarżyński was analogous to the method of historical sciences which demand that facts of the past be described based on direct source information. In this perspective, the description of Polish linguistics must have been preceded by a considerable number of detailed studies, and publication of sources. Skarżyński put particular emphasis on the edition of memoirs and correspondence from the past. He saw in them not merely a complementary fond of information in research on the history of ideas and institutions, but primarily a road to understanding the personalities and fates of past scholars, as well as the conditions in which Polish scientific linguistics was born.

Władysław T. Miodunka

Reflections on the Conception of the History of Polish Linguistics

Keywords: history of Polish linguistics, history of science, applied linguistics, teaching Polish, Polish as a foreign language, Polish as an inherited language, Polish as a second language

The author explains his reason for taking up the topic by recalling his discussions with prof. Mirosław Skarżyński and encouraging him to prepare a publication in which he would present his conception of the history of Polish linguistics. Prof. Skarżyński will not write this paper any more, so this author decided to present his own reflections on the matter. He begins with the first grammar of Polish, *Polonicae grammatices institutio*, published in 1568 by a Frenchman Piotr Statorius-Stojeński, for foreigners who wish to learn the language. He presents the work against the European background, and shows that it belongs to the great European movement of the 16th century, of preparing descriptions of contemporary languages. This author proposes that the publication of Statorius' grammar, and of Jan Mączyński's Latin-Polish dictionary (1564), can be considered the actual beginnings of Polish linguistics. In relation to S. Urbańczyk who tied those beginnings to year 1751, this author moves the date nearly 200 years back. He also refers to the opinions of historians of science. The paper concludes with remarks on the place of applied linguistics and glottodidactics in Polish linguistics.

Alicja Pihan-Kijasowa

The Origins of Polish Language Studies at Poznań University

Keywords: history of science, Poznań University, Polish language studies, scholars, fields of study

Linguistic studies on the Polish language and literature were first conducted at the Faculty of Philosophy of Poznań University (established in 1919). Studies on literary theory were pursued in the Department of History of Polish Literature, whereas linguistic studies in the Department of Slavic Philology and Indo-European Linguistics. Initially, these studies were supervised by scholars who came from the Jagiellonian University in Cracow: Mikołaj Rudnicki and Tadeusz Lehr-Spławiński, as well as Stanisław Dobrzycki who was active in two fields, theory of literature and linguistics. It was only in 1922 that the Department of the Polish Language was established thanks to the efforts of Edward Klich, who also came from Cracow. At first, Polish language studies at Poznań University concentrated on two fields: onomastics (with components of etymology), and dialectology. More comprehensive research was conducted since the establishment of the Department of the Polish Language which was joined by a new generation of linguists, including graduates of Poznań University.

Maciej Rak

Cracow Letters of Jan Baudouin de Courtenay to Jan Karłowicz from 1894

Keywords: Jan Baudouin de Courtenay, Jan Karłowicz, history of Polish linguistics

The presented correspondence includes nine letters and nine postcards from 1894, sent by Jan Baudouin de Courtenay to Jan Karłowicz. Among other things, it shows the scientific and extra-scientific relations in Cracow in the last decade of the 19th century – although, owing to the person of the addressee, it also refers to Warsaw. The main scientific topics are 1) comments on the etymology of lexemes studied by J. Karłowicz for a dictionary of foreign words which were used in Polish and had a less clear origin; 2) matters related to changes in Polish orthography; and 3) comments on the edition of the so-called Warsaw dictionary.

Jan Sokołowski

Cracow-Lviv Roots of Wrocław Slavic Studies

Keywords: history of Wrocław Slavic studies, Jagiellonian University, John Casimir University

The paper discusses the beginnings of Polish and Slavic linguistics at Wrocław University directly after World War II. It was created by young scholars, linguists, Slavicists and Polonists, who gained their education and academic degrees at the Jagiellonian University and the John Casimir University in Lviv.

This group included primarily S. Rospond, L. Ossowski, W. Kuraszkiewicz, S. Bąk, all educated before the war, as well as A. Furdal, much younger than the others and educated already after the war. These scholars received their education under the guidance of the best Polish linguists, Slavicists, Polonists, and Indo-Europeanists. In addition, the paper presents basic information about preparations made in Cracow during the war, to create Polish and Slavic studies at Wrocław University.

Marek Stachowski

Edward Piekarski (1858–1934) and His Yakut dictionary (1907–1930)

Keywords: history of linguistics, history of lexicography, the Yakut language, alphabet, Poles in Siberia

World's first, and still unsurpassed, dictionary of the Yakut language was written by a Polish exile in Yakutia by the name of Edward Piekarski. His life has been analysed in several studies from Poland, be it often superficially and without own work in the archives, but his dictionary has hardly been addressed at all. The present paper collects biographic information from various sources, highlighting the discrepancies between them, and for the first time in linguistic literature analyses Piekarski's views on the transcription of Yakut phonetics with an alphabet contrived by Otto von Böhlingk about half a century before the creation of the Dictionary.

Metalinguistics Operations on a Bilingual Person's Text Les opérations métalinguistiques sur le texte d'une personne bilingue

Keywords: metalinguistic actions, bilingualism, translation, linguistic mediation, Zygmunt Krasiński

Mots clés: opérations métalinguistiques, bilinguisme, traduction, médiation linguistique, Zygmunt Krasiński

The paper presents the traces of metalinguistic operations reflected in the process of translation into Polish (L2) performed by Zygmunt Krasiński, of two audiences in 1857 and 1858, that the Polish-French bilingual author had with Emperor Napoleon III. Both audiences concerned the so-called Polish cause, *la cause polonaise*. They constituted a spoken discourse co-created by both participants of those communicative events, and their common code was the French language (L1). Napoleon III demanded strictly confidential audiences, however Krasiński, thanks to his outstanding bilingual competence, transferred the spoken discourse he memorized in extenso in L1, into the sphere of the Polish language (L2). The translations of the audiences, written down *in statu nascendi*, reveal the process of emergence of the target text in the genre of linguistic mediation. This process included the act of consolidating in Krasiński's memory of a series of replies uttered in L1, and then the act of their translation, recording in L2 in the form of a text that is semantically equivalent to source dialogues. The translation of Napoleon III's words, foreign words, and the auto-translation of Krasiński's own words reflect metalinguistic operations which result from his bilingualism, i.e. from the fact that both French and Polish were his first languages. Metalinguistic operations result from interpretative relations that can occur between two languages which both inhabit the mind of a bilingual person, so that one language becomes the metalanguage for the other one. Krasiński realized the translations exactly as bilingual speech which contains explicit traces of his metalinguistic operations. They take the form of code switching, double language thinking, interference, and negotiation of common meanings in the situation where linguistic units of L1 and L2 differ. The translation of the audiences shows translation as a special type of Krasiński's communication with the Polish national community: the transcript made them available to Polish recipients who did not know the French language. Simultaneously, Krasiński's translation excluded from among potential recipients the speakers of French, as Polish was a language unknown to French elites in the 19th century, and in a sense was a secret language for them.

L'article présente les traces d'opérations métalinguistiques qui apparaissent dans le processus de traduction en langue polonaise (L2) de deux audiences qu'effectua Zygmunt Krasiński. Ces audiences furent menées en 1857 et 1858 ; les participants en étaient l'empereur Napoléon III et Krasiński lui-même, écrivain bilingue, polonais et français. Elles concernaient la Cause polonaise. Le code commun du discours oral des deux participants fut la langue française (L1). Napoléon III exigea que ces audiences restent strictement confidentielles. Toutefois, Krasiński, grâce à sa compétence bilingue exceptionnelle, rapporta le discours prononcé en L1 et qu'il avait gardé en mémoire dans son intégralité dans la sphère de la langue polonaise (L2). La traduction écrite des deux audiences, quasiment dès leur genèse, révèle le processus d'émergence du texte d'arrivée dans la catégorie de la médiation linguistique. Ce processus comprend l'acte de fixer dans la mémoire de Krasiński une série de répliques énoncées en L1, puis celui de les transposer par écrit en L2 tout en constituant un texte sémantiquement équivalent aux dialogues de départ. Dans la traduction des mots d'autrui, ceux de Napoléon III, comme dans l'autotraduction de ses propres mots s'affirment les mécanismes métalinguistiques qui résultent du bilinguisme de l'auteur. Ce fait prouve que le français autant que le

polonais étaient les deux langues premières de Krasiniski. Les opérations métalinguistiques découlent des relations d'interprétation qui s'établissent entre deux langues coexistant dans l'esprit d'un bilingue de telle sorte qu'une des deux langues peut servir de métalangue à l'autre. Krasiniski a réalisé ses traductions précisément au moyen du *parler bilingue* qui inclut explicitement les traces de ses opérations métalinguistiques. Elles prennent la forme de l'alternance de codes (code-switching), d'une double pensée langagière, d'interférences ainsi que de la négociation de significations communes dans une situation de différence entre les unités linguistiques de la L1 et de la L2. La transposition des audiences en langue polonaise désigne la traduction comme un genre particulier de communication entre Krasiniski et la communauté nationale polonaise. Ainsi, grâce à leur traduction écrite les audiences sont-elles devenues accessibles à des destinataires ne connaissant pas la langue française. Mais, dans le même temps, cette traduction excluait les utilisateurs potentiels du français car la langue polonaise était une langue inconnue des élites françaises du XIX^{ème} siècle ; le polonais constituait donc un code secret.