

Mirosław Skarżyński

The origin and early years of the Slavic Institute of the Jagiellonian University

Keywords: history of Slavic studies in Poland, Jagiellonian University, Slavic Institute

In 1925, the Slavic Institute was opened at the Jagiellonian University with a view to educate experts in Slavic studies. The intention was for the studies to be interdisciplinary, it was planned to create departments not only in literary studies and linguistics, but covering a possibly wide range of disciplines. The idea of the Study was born not in the academic milieu, but among politicians. The intention was to create an institution which, on the one hand, would educate Poles about Slavdom, and on the other, would win Poland sympathizers in other countries by inviting young people from Slavic countries and making it possible for them to study in Cracow. It was also planned that Polish graduates of the Institute would be given scholarships to various Slavic countries. Another goal of the Institute was to prevent Czechoslovakia from dominating Slavdom.

Due to the economic situation of Poland in late 1920s and early 1930s, the project was implemented only partially. The contribution of the Institute to the development of Slavic studies in Poland, however, is unquestionable, especially in the field of personnel education. The Institute was closed in 1951, as part of the reform of higher education that was undertaken by the communist government and destroyed the academic milieu in Poland.

Bogusław Dunaj

The past and the present of research into Cracow Polish

Keywords: urban spoken language, regional words, history of research

The paper presents the history of research into the urban spoken Polish of Cracow. Its most intensive period fell between 1976 and 1991. The research project was initiated by Professor M. Karaś. After his untimely death in 1977, the work was directed by Professor B. Dunaj. It was twin-track; both collective and individual studies were carried out. Under the supervision of B. Dunaj, five doctoral theses have been written; in total, nine books have been published: four collective and five individual ones. Some collective works have not been published, i.a. *Słownik frekwencyjny nieoficjalnej odmiany polszczyzny mówionej* ('A frequency dictionary of an unofficial variety of spoken Polish'). Also other projects grew out of the research into the language spoken in Cracow, e.g. *Słownik współczesnego języka polskiego* (1996; 'A dictionary of contemporary Polish'). In the first decade of the 21st century, B. Dunaj and M. Mycałka conducted research into regional vocabulary, focusing primarily on theoretical problems. Under the supervision of B. Dunaj, 28 unpublished monographies have been prepared on the subject of regional words in the speech of inhabitants of selected towns (mainly in Lesser Poland). In 2018, the dictionary *Powiedziane po krakowsku. Słownik*

regionalizmów krakowskich ('Said like in Cracow. A dictionary of Cracow regional words'; ed. by D. Ochmann and R. Przybylska) has been published, growing out of and referring to previous research. The present paper presents the controversial methodological problems related to research into regional vocabulary.

Aleksandra Niewiara

Playing with figures of collective memory in the artistic work. The issues of memory linguistics

Keywords: collective memory, images of nations, Andrzej Stasiuk, literary language

The subject of the article is ethnolinguistic analysis of A. Stasiuk's drama, *Czekając na Turka* (Waiting for the Turk) staged in 2009, in which the figures of communicative and cultural collective memory (according to Jan Assmann terminology) are taken for examination. Particular attention is given to linguistic methods of lexical and syntactic archaizing of the literary text, used to elicit associations with the past images of the Turks in Polish and European imagery, and in consequence, to propose an interpretation of the important concept of the European culture and history at the end of the 20th century: the fall of the Berlin Wall. In comparison with the older concept of *antemurale Christianitatis* (associated with Ottoman Turks incursions against the European countries), the importance of the modern, actual concept is reduced.

Magdalena Majewska

The linguistic and cultural image of masculinity in the Tomasz Raczek's columns

Keywords: the column, the subjective value system, narrative strategies, the linguistic and cultural image of masculinity, Tomasz Raczek

The author shows in her article a linguistic layer of Tomasz Raczek's columns published in the weekly magazine "Wprost". Various linguistic measures, phraseologies and lexemes are found in Raczek's texts, which display masculine and non-masculine social attitudes, and thus the subjective value system represented by the author of the articles from the cycle "Personal screen". In the text, there were shown the narrative strategies of Tomasz Raczek's novels, which present the linguistic and cultural image of masculinity in the Raczek's columns: intertextual culture and conceptual metaphors.

Kazimierz Sikora

Żydy ‘Jews’ and Psy ‘Dogs’ in Stadium Hate Speech

Keywords: linguistic aggression, languages of subcultures, football sociolect

The paper discusses selected problems of the language of football fanatics who constitute the so-called *szalikowcy* subculture (‘hooligans; lit. scarfers’). The author pays most attention to two (pejorative) personal expressions: *żyd* ‘Jew’ and *pies* ‘dog’ which, in the hate-saturated conflict between the fans of two clubs from Cracow, Cracovia and Wisła, are used as heavy insults and invectives serving to humiliate and depreciate the opponent. The paper analyses the sphere of negative semantic connotations of both words, their origin and fluctuations.

Iwona Kosek

On one of the units *kompletny*

Keywords: the language of sport, lexical unit, functional features

The article aims at describing the string *kompletny* (‘complete’) in some new usages. The main objective of the analysis is to determine the syntactic-functional properties of the string and to discuss its status in the language of sport and in general Polish. In a broader perspective, the paper can be viewed as a contribution to the syntactic-functional characterisations of language units (in the sense of Bogusławski). The term *characterisation* as it is used in the article encompasses both the level of a sentence and the level of an utterance, including such properties as: the position of the string *kompletny* in a sentence structure, the slots it opens for other expressions and its function in the thematic-rhematic structure.

The analysis leads to the conclusion that in the sociolect of sport there is an adjectival unit *kompletny*, which belongs to the object level of language and which is primarily rhematic. As an internal borrowing it is spreading to general Polish. The examined unit is different from lexemes *kompletny* identified in dictionaries of Polish.

Swietłana M. Tolstojowa

The Language and Culture of Polish Highlanders

Keywords: dialectal lexicography, Podhalian dialect, ethnology, folklore

The paper discusses the methodological and practical lexicographic solutions implemented in J. Kaś’s *Ilustrowany leksykon gwary i kultury podhalańskiej* (‘An illustrated lexicon of Podhalian dialect and culture’). In view of its theoretical and material values, this twelve-volume work occupies a significant place in Slavic dialectal lexicography. It is a so-called full dialectal dictionary, but at the same time an encyclopaedia of Podhalian folklore. Linguistic explanations entwine with description of the folk culture. The various ways in which ethnographic information is presented constitute an indisputable innovation, and it must be added that one of those ways are numerous photographs. A reliable, and

also clearly designed dictionary has without doubt a great scientific and cultural significance. It can be used not only by dialectologists and ethnographers, but by anyone with interest in folk culture.

Gerd Hentschel

Observations on the spread of lexical Germanisms in contemporary Silesian regiolect

Keywords: loan words, language contact, multilingualism, diglossia, usage frequency, codification

The article analyses the extent to which Silesians who say that they regularly use the Silesian regiolect still actively use the numerous lexical Germanisms that have been described for Silesian. It is based on a survey of nearly 1,000 respondents about their “subjective frequency” of Germanism usage. Procedures are suggested for distinguishing between Germanisms that tend to be used more frequently and those that tend to be used less frequently. A much-discussed codification of Silesian could dispense with the latter. Factors influencing usage frequency that are discussed in the article include the prevalence of a range of Silesian Germanisms in Polish dialects outside of Silesia as well as knowledge of German. In addition, the extent of Silesian and Polish usage by speakers of Silesian in different communication contexts is also described.

Lidia Przymuszała

Kłapać na pyszczysku. Silesian lexis and phraseology referring to speaking

Key words: Silesia, dialectal phraseology, lexicon, speaking

The article discusses selected lexical units found in the dialects of Silesia, which refer to the act of speaking. It examines more than 190 tokens and collocations whose common denominator is the meaning of ‘speaking’. Analyzed are units referring to the content of the expression (with the main semantic component ‘to talk nonsense’), as well as those referring to physical aspects of the act of speaking, such as the clarity and accuracy of articulation (‘to speak indistinctly’, ‘to stutter’), the pace of speaking (‘to speak fast’, ‘to speak slowly’), also the tone, pitch, and intensity of the voice (‘to speak softly’, ‘to say shrilly’).

An analysis of the collected material shows that these units form a semantically very heterogeneous group, and tokens and idioms which belong to it are characterized by a significant degree of semantic complexity.

The article is touching also the question of motivation and evaluation which is presented in the text of lexical units.

Mirosław Jankowiak

Relics of the Polish language of the North-Eastern Borderland in the former boundaries of Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (southern lands of the Pskov province). Part one

Keywords: Slavic dialectology, Polish of the North-Eastern Borderland, Belarusian dialects, Russian dialects, loanwords, vocabulary

The present paper consists of two parts, and presents the spoken Polish of the North-Eastern Borderland, as well as borrowings from Polish which function in the dialects of the Pskov province. Three regions with different histories have been included. The southern lands of the Pskov province (the area which belonged to the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth until 1772) were described in the first part of the article. The sociolinguistic situation and loanwords borrowed from Polish (or via Polish) were analysed based on two sources: the author's materials collected during dialectological field research, and material from *The Pskov Regional Dictionary with Historical Data*. The Pytalovo region (which belonged to Latvia in the interwar period) and the historical Pskov region (where there were no Polish settlements) were described in the second part of the paper. Two sources were used: *The Pskov Regional Dictionary with Historical Data*, and *The Dialectological Dictionary of One Family (Pytalovo Region of the Pskov province)*.

Helena Grochola-Szczepanek, Rafał L. Górski, Ruprecht von Waldenfels, Michał Woźniak

A spoken corpus of inhabitants of Polish Spisz

Keywords: corpus, spoken language, dialectology, Spisz dialect

The article describes a dialect corpus project that documents the dialect of Polish Spisz. In contrast to the majority of dialectological research in Poland, our corpus also includes the speech of the youngest and middle generations, as its aim is also to document the sociolinguistic situation of the dialect of the region. Recordings have been transcribed into standard Polish orthography, not phonetically, which makes it possible not only to easily search the corpus but also to use existing tools to lemmatize and add morphosyntactic annotation to the texts. Users interested in the phonetic layer can access the recordings on a per-utterance basis. The article describes the stages of compiling the corpus and discusses its potential applications. The authors argue that a large corpus which covers a small, homogeneous area is a more valuable resource for dialectologists than a series of small corpora documenting a larger region.

Katarzyna Konczewska

Nobility of the Grodno region at the beginning of the 21st century: Language and identity. An outline of the problem

Keywords: Polish-Belarusian borderland, Grodno region, nobility of the Grodno region, Polish language in the Grodno region, the sociolect of the nobility

The subject of the paper is the nobility of the Grodno region at the beginning of the 21st century. Based on archival queries and field explorations, the author identifies three clusters of gentry areas near Grodno, Belarus, that survived till our time. She draws attention to the fact that their inhabitants still speak Polish, and are acutely aware of their belonging to the nobility, which awareness is passed from one generation to the next. Further, she emphasizes that the language of the inhabitants of the various clusters is not identical, and also differs significantly from the language of Polish residents of rural areas. The author postulates the value of research into the language and identity of Grodno nobility as an important element of the unique culture of Polish-Belarusian borderland. The paper has been prepared within the Thesaurus Poloniae scholarship program of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage of the Republic of Poland.

Joanna Szadura

The pansy puzzle. Name as a tool of linguistic ordering of the world

Keywords: ethnolinguistics; linguistic image of the world; models (botanical and cultural) of the names of *Viola tricolor*

The paper analyses Polish names for ‘wild pansy’. Two fitonymic models have been reconstructed: a botanical, and a cultural one. The former is represented by the Linnean name *Viola tricolor*; the latter also refers to the botanical characteristics of the plant, but reinterpreted in accordance with the knowledge of the world which is fixed, and conventionalized, in the given community. This is an internally diversified model, dynamic, open to the influence of other cultures, and determined by the context. Among others, it is realized by names connected to family relationships, such as *macoszki* ‘stepmothers’ which refers to Germanic beliefs, or *brat* ‘brother’ and *siostra* ‘sister’ related to Eastern and Western Slavic culture.

Olga Kielak

Pets in three models of folk description of the world

Keywords: pets, folklore, ethnolinguistics, linguistic image of the world

The goal of the paper is to show how three models of the world co-exist in folk narrations about pets. Identified in accordance with the methodology of the Lublin *Słownik stereotypów i symboli ludowych* (‘A dictionary of folk stereotypes and symbols’), the three models are: the mythological (inherited from the Proto-Indo-European and Proto-Slavic past), the religious (biblical, Judaeo-Christian), and the colloquial (common-sense, pragmatic). The author also speculates whether it is possible to connect the individual models with specific genres of folklore. The basis for the analyses is the rich material

covering contexts from the end of the 18th to the beginning of the 21st century, which comprises three types of data: lexicographic, folkloristic, and ethnographic.

Magdalena Grycan

Polish language in the shade of March '68: the case study of Polish Jews - French immigrants

Keywords: mother tongue, migration, language practices, language transmission

The paper summarizes reflections on the Polish language in the immigrant setting. An analysis of excerpts from interviews with Polish Jews emigrating to France between 1967-1980 containing discourse regarding attitudes towards their native language and the language transmission attempts to answer the following questions: what is the place of Polish language in the everyday life of the interviewees? How do they feel about their mother tongue? Finally, how many of them decided to pass the Polish language on to their children and managed to maintain it in their families?

Magdalena Grupa-Dolińska

Phraseological calques, half-calques and hybrids in the language of the Old Believers' bilingual community in Poland

Keywords: phraseological calque, phraseological half-calque, phraseological hybrid, Old Believers, bilingualism, interference

The article is an attempt to characterize and create definitions of terms phraseological calques, half-calques and hybrids on material gathered in the Old Believers bilingual community in Poland. In the course of years many scientific studies about linguistic calques, half-calques and hybrids has come into being what contribute to the bigger clarity of the issue and better interpretative possibilities. These manifestations of interference have been satisfactorily described at the lexical level, however, there is still a lack of sufficient studies on the theoretical and methodological problems related to the phenomenon at the phraseological level. Proper interpretation and delimitation of phraseological calques, half-calques and hybrids are crucial in the process of analyzing the phraseological resource of a bilingual community of Old Believers living in Poland. For more than half a century, their Russian dialect has been subjected to the constant, strong influence of the Polish language, which is manifested by the occurrence of more and more elements from Polish language, especially at the lexical level (mainly borrowings and linguistic calques) and phraseology (phraseological calques and half-calques).

Adam Fałowski, Wiktoria Hojsak

Lemko Etymologies. Part III

Keywords: etymology, Lemko vocabulary

The present paper is the third part in the *Lemko etymologies* series; analysed in it are words beginning with letters Ж–З: *жбыр, жгыртати, жтрынджати, жджар, жджок, жотати, жомба, жуграти, забіль, зайда, заниско (занізка), збариніти (збориніти), збрескнути, згацькати,*

згырѣти ся, згужвати (зужвати), згусувати ся, згырѣати, здабати, зупы, зрешѣти, зунувати ся, зѣдѣвати ся. Authors attempt to establish the origin of those words, taking into account data from etymological, historical, and dialectal dictionaries of Slavic languages and dialects, as well as from the neighbouring non-Slavic languages, thereby outlining a broad comparative background. They propose additions and corrections to previous etymological findings regarding some of the discussed words.

Elwira Kaczyńska, Krzysztof Tomasz Witczak

Late Laconian name for ‘turnip’

Keywords: botanical names, Laconian dialect, Greek dialectology, Greek vocabulary

In his work *Deipnosophistae* (IX 369b) Athenaeus discusses Greek names for ‘turnip’, including Laconian γάστρα and Boeotian ζεκελίς. Hesychius of Alexandria (5th c. AD) gives two Late Laconian names: γασταία and θικέλιν (‘turnip, *Brassica campestris* L., syn. *Brassica rapa* L.). The former term is an obvious reflex of Lac. γάστρα, the latter one seems a dialectal innovation. The present authors suggest that Late Laconian θικέλιν ‘turnip’ (originally ‘small gourd’) represents a diminutive form, derived from Late Laconian *θιά f. ‘bottle gourd, *Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl’ (= Tsakonian θιάα, θιά [θi’a] f. ‘bottle, flask; gourd / φιάλη; νεροκολόκθο’ < Gk. Lac. φιάλᾱ ‘id.’, cf. Attic-Ionic φιάλη f. ‘a broad, flat vessel; bowl for drinking’) by means of the diminutive suffix *-κέλ(λ)ιον (< Latin *-cellum*). The ancient Greeks used the same name for denoting turnips and bottle gourds, see the Hesychian gloss ζακελίδες· κολοκύνται ἢ γογγυλίδες (‘bottle gourds or turnips’). Athenaeus (IX 369b) gives an analogous pair of lexical correspondences: Boeotian ζεσκελίδες ‘turnips’ and Thessalian (?) ζακελίδες ‘bottle gourds’.

Bogusław Dunaj

Kazimierz Nitsch as a historian of language

Keywords: Kazimierz Nitsch, linguistic history, historical dialectology, the origin of literary Polish

Kazimierz Nitsch is the founder of Polish dialectology. In addition, he also studied, though to a lesser extent, contemporary Polish language and its history. His early works in the field of linguistic history are typical philological studies. An analysis of rhymes in poetry from the 16th to the beginning of the 20th century was methodologically innovative, and allowed for an interpretation of some phonetic processes that took place in the past. Growing out of dialectological research, the most important method applied to the interpretation of historical linguistic processes, was reasoning about their course on the basis of an analysis of the reaches of certain phenomena in dialects. The great merit of K. Nitsch was the initiation in 1913 of a discussion about the origin of the Polish literary language.

Joanna Okoniowa

Kazimierz Nitsch's dialectal dictionary

Keywords: Kazimierz Nitsch, Jan Karłowicz, Polish dialectal lexicography

The paper presents the profile of Kazimierz Nitsch on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of his death. Particular attention was given to Nitsch's achievements in connection with modern dialectal lexicography.

Jerzy Reichan

Kazimierz Nitsch and *Mały atlas gwar polskich* ('A small atlas of Polish dialects')

Keywords: Kazimierz Nitsch, *Mały atlas gwar polskich* ('A small atlas of Polish dialects')

This paper describes K. Nitsch's road to dialectology and linguistic geography. It begins with a presentation of some events from Nitsch's youth. In those times, he was inspired by Baudouin de Courtenay's phonological methods and Gilliéron's linguistic geography. Having completed his genius description of Polish dialects, Nitsch began work on the atlas and dictionary of Polish dialects. After World War II, he organized the work on *Mały atlas gwar polskich* ('A small atlas of Polish dialects') which was planned to precede a large one. This work, commenced by an editorial team under the direction of Nitsch in a special department of the Polish Academy of Sciences, was continued and completed under the supervision of Nitsch's student, Mieczysław Karaś. The work discussed in the present paper comprises thirteen volumes, 601 maps, 116 main and about 200 supplementary localities. Linguistic phenomena have been shown on maps using geometric figures, coloured areas, and isoglosses. Labels were rarely used. The Atlas focuses on phonetic and morphological phenomena. It also contains multiple lexical maps. *Mały atlas gwar polskich* is the single largest work in the field of Polish linguistic geography.

Jadwiga Zieniukowa

Professor Kazimierz Nitsch and his linguistic milieu in the memories of a student from 1950s

Keywords: Kazimierz Nitsch, Zdzisław Stieber, Polish dialectology, history of Polish linguistics, Kashubian in the 20th century

The paper discusses the history of Polish and Slavic linguistics in Poland in the 20th century, with a special regard to dialectology. In the centre of its attention lies the Cracow (Cracow-Lviv) linguistic school of Professor Kazimierz Nitsch. The author describes it primarily on the basis of personal scientific contact (in the middle of the 20th century) with the father of Polish dialectology, Professor Kazimierz Nitsch, and a team of researchers from his Department of Atlas and Dictionary of Polish

Dialects of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Cracow, Mikołajska street). She looks back at the seminar Nitsch held for researchers, which she attended as a Master's student at the Jagiellonian University. She presents Professor as a researcher, organizer of team research, academic teacher, as well as a scientific guide, a scholar, and author of linguistic publications in various periods of the 20th century. She draws particular attention to Nitsch's pioneering works on Cashubian and other Pomeranian dialects.

The paper also talks about the long-term radiation of Professor Nitsch's scientific school, and how his students from various generations – such as Zdzisław Stieber, Nitsch's student from 1920s, his colleague, and later a creator of a linguistic school himself – as well as students of his students greatly contributed to the advancement of Polish linguistics in the 20th and early 21st century.

Maciej Rak

Kazimierz Nitsch and ethnology

Keywords: Kazimierz Nitsch, Kazimierz Moszyński, history of Polish ethnology, history of Polish dialectology

The paper discusses a little known aspect of Kazimierz Nitsch's work – his contribution to the development of Polish ethnology. It is shown that his influence had a dual character: organizational (work in the structures of the Polish Ethnological Society; creation of the Slavic Institute at the Jagiellonian University, which housed the Chair of Slavic Ethnography; foundation of the *Lud Słowiański* journal ('The Slavic Folk'); support for ethnologist, e.g. Kazimierz Moszyński and Bronisław Piłsudski), as well as scientific (stimulation of ethnogeography; providing data for ethnologists in linguistic works).

Wanda Fijałkowska

Why is the distinction between suffix and desinence worth preserving?

Keywords: inflection, word-formation, derivation, derivational suffix, inflectional suffix

This paper is an answer to M. Stachowski's article *The terms "suffix" and "desinence" among Polish grammatical terms*; it presents a different point of view. It points out that the terms mentioned in the title are not only used separately within the sub-disciplines of morphology, i.e. in research concerning inflection and word-formation, but also, due to their functions, make possible the distinction between lexicon and syntax, as well as the structuring of the lexicon. They also play a role in glottodidactics. An analysis of some derivatives, coupled with an interpretation of the terms extracted from linguistic compendia concerning Polish and French, shows that the distinction between a suffix and a desinence is both simple and useful. The attributes of a suffix are: 1) changing the meaning of the base; 2) absence of changes during inflection; 3) position before the ending (desinence). The second of the analysed terms does not possess these properties.

Adrianna Piotrowska

Connectivity of the Adjective *były* 'Former' with Nouns

Keywords: semantic, syntax, lexical unit, adjective, noun

The paper discusses the grammatical and semantic characteristics of the adjective *były* 'former', with a particular regard to its connectivity with nouns. The adjective *były* is an element of a nominal group, it connotes a noun on the right side, and cannot be used in the function of a predicate. It connects with certain groups of common nouns which denote people and artifacts, as well as with geographical names; it does not connect with names of animals or plants.

Anna Mazur

Individual Multilinguality as a Research Problem in Linguistics. The Case of Bronisław Malinowski

Keywords: multilinguality, multilingual, multilingual text, transcodic markers, multilingual grammar

The goal of the paper is to outline the methodological approach to a study of a multilingual person, and their linguistic output recorded in multilingual texts. It employs the set of conceptual and research instruments developed for the investigation of individual bilingualism and recorded bilingual speech, and uses them to explore the linguistic strategies of Bronisław Malinowski, an outstanding anthropologist and a multilingual person who consciously exploited the codes he knew in the process of creating multilingual texts – heterogeneous by their very nature, and yet cohesive. A multilingual text is a text in which several languages coexist, but always only two codes meet in a given point on the line of the text. Traces of the meeting of languages are visible in the form of transcodic markers. Their formal and functional analysis serves to examine the rules on which several languages have been introduced into a text, which can be an inspiration to outline the grammar of individual multilinguality.