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SOCIETAS SCIENTIARUM LODZIENSIS  
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*NATALIA ANANIEWA*  
Moskwa

## **SŁOWNICTWO GWAROWE JAKO ŹRÓDŁO WIEDZY O ZMIANACH W KULTURZE LUDOWEJ**

*Natalia Ananiewa*

THE LEXICAL SYSTEM OF THE PERIPHERAL POLISH DIALECTS  
AS THE RESOURCE OF OUR KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE CHANGES  
IN THE TRADITIONAL FOLK CULTURE

(Summary)

This article analyzes some lexical features of the peripheral Polish dialects in Belorussia and Lithuania (the names of objects of the natural world, the names which concern the food and other names). The article shows the changes which are present in this level of the dialect system.

*EDWARD BREZA*  
Sopot

## **NIEKTÓRE RZADSZE IMIONA MĘSKIE (II)**

*Edward Breza*

SOME RARE MALE NAMES

(Summary)

The Author analyzed etymologically 35 names given to only a few men (analysis of rare female names is published in another paper, see footnote) listed in *Dictionary of names currently used in Poland (Słownik imion współcześnie w Polsce używanych)*, reflecting state in 1994, published by R. Rymut in Krakow, in 1995. They originate in Semitic languages: Aramaic: *Barabasz*; old Hebrew: *Abdiasz, Abdon, Abel, Ananiasz, A(a)ron*; Greek: *Achil, Adelfin, Agatangel, Agrypa, Agaton, Archip, Ariusz, Baptysta*; Latin: *Amancjusz, Benignus*; Germanic: *Adelin, Alwar, Alwin, Amalbert, Ansbert, Arnulf, Baldomer, Baldur, Baldwin, Beda, Benild, Bertyn, Botwid*; Hungarian: *Arpad. Anhelli* was created by the Polish poet J. Slowacki; *Atos* and *Awenty(n)* are derived from the names of the mountains; *Bellarmin* and *Belizariusz* from the surnames.

The author is mainly interested in the origin of names as well as their cultural connections; sometimes however he will also look at its correctness in Polish.

ЗИНОВІЙ БИЧКО  
Львів

### ДІАХРОНІЧНІ ЗМІНИ ЛЕКСИКИ В УКРАЇНСЬКИХ ГОВОРАХ

*Zinowij Byczko*

#### DIACHRONICAL CHANGES OF LEXIS IN UKRAINIAN DIALECTS

(Summary)

The phenomenon of diachronia regards the lexis of Dnistr language – especially at the dialectal level. This article deals with the changes of lexis in Dnistr dialects at the example of describing the degree of relations

MAREK CYBULSKI  
Łódź

### O PLEBEJSKICH I SZLACHECKICH FORMUŁACH ZAGAJENIA W DAWNEJ POLSZCZYŹNIE

*Marek Cybulski*

#### ON PLEBEIAN AND GENTRY OPENING SPEECHES IN OLD POLISH

(Summary)

Old Polish opening speeches in town and borough courts, under the Magdeburg law, were introduced by long formulas involving the illocutionary verb *gaje* ‘(I) open the speech’. These forms fell out of use. The contemporary forms derive from informal opening formulas used at the gentry assemblies, where the verbal form was referential rather than performative.

FELIKS CZYŻEWSKI  
Lublin

**IMIONA NA NEKROPOLIACH POŁUDNIOWEGO PODLASIA  
JAKO ODZWIERCIEDLENIE POGRANICZA KULTUROWEGO  
(NA PRZYKŁADZIE INSKRYPCJI NAGROBNYCH  
W KOSTOMŁOTACH POD BIAŁĄ PODLASKĄ)**

*Feliks Czyżewski*

**NAMES IN THE CEMETERIES IN SOUTHERN PODLASIE  
AS THE REFLECTION OF THE CULTURAL BORDERLAND  
(EXEMPLIFIED BY TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS IN KOSTOMŁOTY  
NEAR BIAŁA PODLASKA)**

(Summary)

The present paper, based on the anthroponymic material collected from the tombstone inscriptions in the Neo-Uniate cemetery in Kostomłoty near Biała Podlaska, shows the phenomenon of the cultural borderland. Having adopted the definition of the borderland as a spiritual community of a specific local society, arisen in the area where two or several ethnoses and languages meet, the author tries to demonstrate, with the example of forenames, in what ways this local community is divided and what it has in common in the sphere of anthroponyms.

The naming of the population inhabiting the Neo-Uniate parish in Kostomłoty took place, as the detailed analysis of names showed, under the influence of two trends represented by the Orthodox Church and by the Roman Catholic Church. The contact of these influences is most fully reflected by the Uniate (Byzantine-Slavonic) Church. The historical perspective applied (19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries), fully taking into account non-linguistic factors, made it possible to obtain names that were common and names that were different from the collection analyzed.

The study shows specific onomastic trends typical of the Polish-East Slavonic borderland. When comparing the collection of names obtained from the tombstone inscriptions in Kostomłoty with the appropriate collection of identical names recorded in the vicinity of Biała Podlaska, and with the corresponding collection of names from all over Poland, we find that in the case of a different (high/low) position of particular names on the rating list of Kostomłoty (K) in relation to the position of those names on the name lists collected from the former Biała Podlaska (BP) voievodship and from all over Poland (P) this shows a) their Western, Roman Catholic origin, cf. *Teresa* 46 (K) : 9 (BP) : 7 (P), *Janina* 38 (K) : 3 (BP) : 5 (P), *Jadwiga* 27 (K) : 7 (BP) : 9 (P), or b) their Eastern, Orthodox Church-Byzantine origin, cf. *Olga* 3 (K) : 25 (BP) : 28 (P), *Prakseda* 8 (K) : 42 (BP) : 41 (P), *Anastazja* 11 (K) : 29 (BP) : 31 (P), *Ksenia* 12 (K) : 40 (BP) : 40 (P). It appears that further studies of the names found on tombstone inscriptions in the cemeteries in the eastern Lublin region will allow us to corroborate this thesis with far greater probability. The subject of the dissertation is morphological analysis of, present in dialect lexis, nominal formations and determining their relationships with meanings of actions motivating them. Derivative interpretation has been applied to all these derivative nouns, which were formed from verbs i.e. so called formal deverbatives and to those, whose relations to meanings of activities is expressed beyond their structure in discussions on derivational meanings – secondary deverbatives. The analysis involves pointing out formal and semantic principles of forming derivative structures, types of derivation and categorisation of nouns

adopted in dialects. The analysis indicates that the functional character of formations under is predominantly determined by their formal relations with derivational verb basis. Formal deverbatives should be considered as primary, mainly for those semantic-derivative categories, whose relations with motivating meanings of actions are taken as the basis for definition of entire class of derivatives. An inclusion of noun derivative formation, indirect relations with meanings of actions are determined by lexical meanings of derivatives adopted in specific cultural conditions in folk environment, supported by derivative-semantic functions of formants typical for primary deverbatives. For secondary deverbatives a semantic role of their basis is considered to be secondary.

*IZABELA EJSMUNT*

Łódź

**SPOSOBY WYRAŻANIA KATEGORII ASPEKTU I KROTNOŚCI  
W GWARACH POŁUDNIOWOMAZOWIECKICH  
A ICH REALIZACJE INNOGWAROWE I OGÓLNOPOLSKIE**

*Izabela Ejsmunt*

THE WAYS OF EXPRESSING ASPECT AND MULTIPLICITY CATEGORIES  
IN DIALECTS OF SOUTHERN MASOVIA AND THEIR OTHER DIALECT  
AND ALL-POLAND REALIZATIONS

(Summary)

The main objective of the article is to pay attention to two, basic and so far disputable verb categories: aspect and multiplicity. On one hand, the article is a kind of compilation of information on how to define the aforementioned categories in current literature devoted to those issues. On the other hand, an important issue of identity in the realization of those two categories between Southern Masovia and other dialects has been taken up..

*ANETTA GAJDA*

Łódź

**NAUCZANIE JĘZYKA POLSKIEGO  
W ŚWIETLE PISM O. JACKA WORONIECKIEGO**

*Anetta Gajda*

TEACHING OF POLISH LANGUAGE IN FATHER JACEK WORONIECKI'S TEXTS

(Summary)

Father Jacek Woroniecki Polish Dominican was the outstanding author. He lived in 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Fr. Jacek Woroniecki worked on ethics, pedagogy. He was the one of the creators of the Catholic University in Lublin and its President. His work covers 200 publications: books, articles (theology, ethics, pedagogy, the Church history). Some of his articles concern language problems (Polish language), mainly the place of mother language grammar in education. During the 1918–1939



period Fr. Jacek was not only the observer of transformation in the Polish education, but he made his own commentary to them – he was a scientist, a lecturer and an author. He made the conclusions about the Polish culture on Renewal Time. He claimed, that the Polish culture was influenced by many of good phenomena, but also by many not so positive trends. He regarded such tendencies as dangerous: 1) decay of teaching of Polish language and grammar, because of promoting of natural sciences; 2) the lack of deepened interest of philosophy of mother language grammar teaching showed by Polish language and literature teachers; 3) breaking tradition in teaching – modern methods instead of the old ones turned out to be useful.

*SŁAWOMIR GALA*  
Łódź

### **OD SŁOWOTWÓRSTWA W GWARACH DO SŁOWOTWÓRSTWA GWAROTWÓRCZEGO**

*Sławomir Gala*

#### **WORD FORMATION IN DIALECTS VS. DIALECT FORMING WORD FORMATION**

(Summary)

In the context of complex and sometimes controversial problems of word formation, we make here an attempt to sketch out the directions and methods of research on word formation in the regional varieties of Polish national language.

A possibility is indicated to describe, to a certain extent, the structural and geographical differentiation as it appears in historical materials. We draw the reader's attention, moreover, to the necessity of collecting up to date linguistic data, and of their interpretation from the point of view of the function of the derived categorial and semantic forms, which paves the way for a more adequate representation of word formation as a carrier of semantic function. We call for a more systematic research, which should lead to obtaining more comparable results.

*IRENA JAROS*  
Łódź

### **SEMANTYCZNA A ASOCJACYJNA MOTYWACJA LUDOWYCH NAZW ŚRODKÓW CZYNNOŚCI**

*Irena Jaros*

#### **SEMANTIC AND ASSOCIATIVE MOTIVATION OF REGIONAL NAMES OF MANNERS OF ACTION**

(Summary)

The article presents examples of complex regional names of manners of action with semantic and associative relation of motivational type to their root words. Basing on these examples there is

presented a phenomenon of motivational change of derivatives initially semantic and moving them to a group of associative derivatives.

Among words which have become associative derivatives there are mainly derivatives which: 1. because of the formal reinterpretation broke their meaning relationship with genetic root and are either currently motivated by words representing non-definitional property of their meaning, e.g. *praska* 'a tool used for pressing cheese' or are based on comparison, e.g. *talerzówka* 'a type of a harrow (having a cut in a form of plates)'; 2. by broadening of denotation are motivated by words being a part of a wider notion making up a definition, e.g. *ręcznik* 'a piece of fabric used for drying one's body after washing (including also hands)'; 3. are motivated by outdated words, stylistically marked, which indeed represent definition properties; however, are not currently expressions of certain meanings, e.g. *warznica* 'a dish used for cooking (boiling) washed clothes'.

*ELWIRA KACZYŃSKA,  
KRZYSZTOF TOMASZ WITCZAK  
Łódź*

## **ELEMENTY SŁOWIAŃSKIE W LEKSYCE KRETEŃSKIEJ**

*Elwira Kaczyńska, Krzysztof Tomasz Witczak*

### **THE SLAVIC ELEMENTS IN THE CRETAN VOCABULARY**

(Summary)

In this paper the problem of a possible Slavic influence into the Modern Greek dialects of Crete is carefully reviewed. Some researchers (e.g. Tomadhakis, 1938, 1939; Vasmer, 1941) distinguished a number of the Cretan toponyms of Slavic origin. However, the Modern Greek onomasts and linguists seem to deny the Slavic derivation of the toponyms in question. Also the Cretan lexics of Slavic origin is frequently ignored. According to N. Kondosopoulos (1997, p. 356), the Hellenic language in Crete remained homogenous, absorbing no Slavic, Aroumanian and Albanian lexical elements in contradistinction to some dialects of the northern Greece. This opinion seems extremely subjective, as the best dictionaries of the Cretan dialects (e.g. Kondhilakis, 1990; Pangalos, 1955–1975; Peristerakis, 1991; Pitikakis, 1969; Tsirighotakis, 2001; Ksanthinakis, 2001; Rodhakis, 2005; Idhomeneos, 2006) and the valuable lexical and etymological monographs (e.g. Andhriotis, 1990; Budziszewska, 1991; Floros, 1980) distinguished at least thirty Cretan words, whose Slavic origin is indubitable. It is obvious that the Slavic elements in the Cretan vocabulary cannot be numerous, but they must be treated as a valuable indication of the Slavic residence of the island.

RENATA MARCINIAK  
Łódź

## W SPRAWIE ROZUMIENIA NAZW OSOBOWYCH WYKONAWCÓW CZYNNOŚCI

*Renata Marciniak*

### IN QUESTION OF UNDERSTANDING PERSONAL NAMES OF ACTION PERFORMERS

(Summary)

Derivatives belonging to the word-formational category of names of action performers were described in the historical Polish language and modern all-Poland language; however, there is a lack of studies in the field of dialectal word formation. Therefore, there is a need of describing derivatives included in semantic-derivational category of the names of action performers occurring in dialects of Małopolska-Mazovian linguistic borderline. Derivatives which we included in this category are deverbativa and desubstantiva defining an independent performer of an action (e.g. *śefca*) aiming at an exact result (*copńik*), directed at an object (*rybok*) or matter (*vikl'inoś*), performed with the use of tools (*piloś*), up-taken in specific time (*żniwoś*) or specific place (*aptekoś*).

The description will also include derivatives like *dożarka/dożacka/dujka* 'a woman who milks (milked) cows', *sażacka/sażarka* 'a woman who plants potatoes', *synżina* 'a woman who judges people', which in general Polish language are recognized as belonging to a category of female names derived from the male equivalents and functioning in dialects as female names of action performers.

KAZIMIERZ MICHALEWSKI  
Łódź

## PRZESTRZEŃ I PŁASZCZYZNA W POLSZCZYŹNIE

*Kazimierz Michalewski*

### SPACE AND AREA IN POLISH LANGUAGE

(Summary)

There is no difficulty in distinguishing the terms *space* and *area* in professional Polish. However, in common language and literary style these terms are mixed. The article shows examples of their usage in different than lexical meaning, their interchangeability in different contexts and attribution of new semantic values in some phrases.

ALINA PAWLUKIEWICZ  
Grodno

**POLSKIE POŻYCZKI SEMANTYCZNE  
W GWARACH GRODZIŃSZCZYNY**

*Alina Pawlukiewicz*

POLISH SEMANTIC BORROWINGS IN THE DIALECTS OF GRODNO REGION  
(Summary)

Border region is not only territorial but also cultural phenomenon. The article deals with the problem of language interaction. The author investigates the ways of adaptation of Polish lexemes in Belarussian dialects.

KATARZYNA SICIŃSKA  
Łódź

**DIALEKTOLOGICZNE ASPEKTY ANALIZY STYLISTYCZNEJ  
(NA PRZYKŁADZIE CYKLU  
NA SKALNYM PODHALU KAZIMIERZA TETMAJERA)**

*Katarzyna Sicińska*

DIALECTOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF STYLISTIC ANALYSIS  
(ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE SERIES *NA SKALNYM PODHALU*  
BY KAZIMIERZ TETMAJER)

The article is of a theoretical-methodological character and is devoted to stylistic research conducted on literary works in which dialect stylization was used. It is therefore dedicated to this research area where such two linguistic disciplines as stylistics and dialectology meet. Deliberations included in the article concentrate mostly on the issue of describing and assessing the authenticity of dialectal features used as stylization expressions. It is this stage of analysis which reveals the mechanism of transforming dialect to artistic text, the mechanism based on the rule of selection which results from restrictions of literary orthography and artistic assumptions. On this stage there may also appear divergences between dialectal and stylistic approaches to the treatment of dialectal forms being introduced to artistic work. The linguistic material illustrating the issues presented above is taken from text forming a series *Na Skalnym Podhalu* by K. Tetmajer.

ZDZISŁAWA STASZEWSKA  
Łódź

**BOŻE NARODZENIE W JĘZYKOWYM OBRAZIE  
(NA PODSTAWIE MATERIAŁU GWAROWEGO)**

*Zdzisława Staszewska*

CHRISTMAS IN A LANGUAGE IMAGE  
(ON THE BASIS OF DIALECT MATERIAL)

(Summary)

On the basis of dialectal material gathered while numerous conversations with members of oldest generation from 15 towns and villages of central Poland, equivalents of vocabulary connected with Christmas were under research. The article attempts to preserve the characteristic features of rich and varied phraseology and lexis of the language samples connected with Christmas. The phrases discussed are the one of the main kinds of religious vocabulary. The analysis is based on the lexis including: Holy Mass, cult forms, religious practices, Christmas Tree, Holy Wafer, Christmas Eve, Lent Holy Mass, Lent.

The analysis shows Christian and secular interpretation.

EUGENIUSZ STUPIŃSKI  
Łódź

**WPLYWY WSCHODNIOŚLAWIAŃSKIE  
NA POLSZCZYZNĘ OKOLIC KRASNOJARSKA**

*Eugeniusz Stupiński*

EEASTERN SLAVIC INFLUENCE ON POLISH LANGUAGE  
IN KRASNOYARSK VICINITY

(Summary)

The aim of the article is to investigate the processes that occur in bilingual language communication, namely between the inhabitants of two villages in Krasnoyarsk vicinity on Siberia using Polish and Russian language. The author examines how the system of Russian language affects the Polish system when lingual contact takes place.

*EUGENIUSZ STUPIŃSKI*  
Łódź

## **GENEZA POLSZCZYZNY W OKOLICY KRASNOJARSKA**

*Eugeniusz Stupiński*

### **THE ORIGIN OF POLISH LANGUAGE IN THE AREA OF KRASNOYARSK**

(Summary)

This article is based on a dissertation called Polish language in the area of Krasnoyarsk, that is currently being prepared. It makes an attempt to juxtapose the examined language with a particular dialectal area of Poland, due to the fact that the set of preserved dialectal features of the investigated language allows to identify it with the Masovian dialectal region.

The beginning of the article considers the following: the hitherto status of the Polish language research on Siberia, the history of former Polish descendants's settlement in the area of Krasnoyarsk, linguistic and extralinguistics conditions surrounding preserved Polish language and the interferential aspect connected with it. The methodology of elaborating on the material is presented in theory. Afterwards, some phonetic features that appear in the examined language indicating its Masovian roots are mentioned. The method of working on the material is presented using the example of one of the features mentioned.

*DOROTA SZAGUN*  
Zielona Góra

## **KILKA CECH JĘZYKA OSOBNICZEGO KORNELA UJEJSKIEGO**

*Dorota Szagun*

### **SOME FEATURES OF KORNEL UJEJSKI'S PERSONALIZED LANGUAGE**

(Summary)

The present paper attempts to characterize the personalized language of Kornel Ujejski on the background of language standards of 19<sup>th</sup> century based on several phonetic and inflectional features. Due to the lack of uniform standard for that period of time individual features of writer's speech were determined as either implementation of theoretical standards or usage of the common nationwide language with account to literature language of northern or southern parts of the country's borderlands. The writer's phonetics was defined as more similar to the language of borderlands i.e. more conservative whereas his inflection tended to be determined as close to the common and nationwide Polish language that is subject to conscious artistic transformations and stylizations.

Such view onto features of the poet's language is a contribution to define a specific, personalized language from a genetic and dynamic position. It means that the language is considered as a dynamic phenomenon that is subject to changes under influence of various factors as the time goes by. It is why the need arises to carry on further and more detailed research studies that take account for stylistic, chronological and statistical aspects of the discussed issues.

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*OKSANA SZEWCOWA*  
Grodno

**NAZWY WŁASNE W NOWELACH ELIZY ORZESZKOWEJ**

*Oksana Szewcowa*

**PROPER NOUNS IN THE NOVELS OF ELIZA OZHESHKO**

(Summary)

The article is devoted to proper nouns in the novels of the famous Polish writer. The author of the investigation pays the main attention to Polish and Jewish anthroponyms, that realize identification, sociological, symbolical and expressive functions.

*EWA WOŹNIAK*  
Łódź

**ROLE SEMANTYCZNE PIŁATA  
(NA MATERIALE DAWNEGO PIŚMIENICTWA PASYJNEGO)**

*Ewa Woźniak*

**SEMANTIC ROLES OF PONTIUS PILATE (BASED ON OLD PASSION WRITING)**

(Summary)

The article proposes applying the concept of semantic roles of predicate's arguments to study profiled in texts character's image. Old Polish passion writing (until 1577) has been exploited as a source material, whereas potential for semantic roles methods has been presented on Pontius Pilate example. In shaping the image of this character one can observe lack of directly expressed value. The roles methods analysis however permits to reveal indirect valuation mechanisms. Following roles have been distinguished in Pontius Pilate image: agent of modal and causative acts, agent of prime mover speaking, agent of will, agent of knowledge and mental operations. Profiling the will and intellect sphere in Pontius Pilate image is used to evaluate positively the character.

BOGUSŁAW WYDERKA

Opole

## **PRZYIMKI *GWOLI*, *ZGWOLI*, *SKIRZ* W GWARACH ŚLĄSKICH**

*Bogusław Wyderka*

PREPOSITIONS *GWOLI*, *ZGWOLI*, *SKIRZ* IN SILESIAN DIALECTS

(Summary)

Prepositions listed in the title creates groups that express relation of reason. The article presents phonetic diversity of prepositions and their geographical range. There are analyzed the following phonetic variants of preposition *gwoli*: *gwoli*, *gwóli*, *chwóli*, *chuli*, *fóli*, *fuli*, *kfoli*, *kfóli*, *kfuli*, *kuli*, *kóli*; preposition *zgwoli*: *zwóli*, *zwóli*, *zwuli*, *skuli*, *skóli*, *skfuli*, *skfóli*; preposition *skirz*: *skisz*, *skysz*, *skir-sz*, *skir-s*, *skyr-s*, *skiš*, *skis*. In Silesian region preposition *skirz* appears as a synonymous of preposition *gwoli*. The analyzed material does not show specificity of described prepositions. They are semantically and syntactically identical.

RAFAŁ ZARĘBSKI

Łódź

## **Z ROBLEMATYKI SPÓJNOŚCI TEKSTU W PAMIĘTNIKACH XVI-WIECZNYCH (NA PRZYKŁADZIE *PODRÓŻY DO ZIEMI ŚWIĘTEJ, SYRII I EGIPITU* MIKOŁAJA KRZYSZTOFA RADZIWIŁŁA „SIEROTKI”)**

*Rafał Zarębski*

LA PROBLÉMATIQUE DE LA COHÉRENCE DU TEXTE DANS LES MÉMOIRES  
DU XVI<sup>E</sup> SIÈCLE (À LA BASE DE *PODRÓŻ DO ZIEMI ŚWIĘTEJ, SYRII I EGIPITU*  
DE MIKOŁAJ KRZYSZTOF RADZIWIŁŁ ‘SIEROTKA’)

(Résumé)

L'article est consacré à la problématique des formes des connecteurs qui sont très importants pour la cohérence dans les mémoires de M. K. Radziwiłł. Radziwiłł utilise beaucoup d'organismes textuels qui jouent le rôle des marqueurs de changement de topicalisation (p. ex. *jako się rzekło*, *jako się wspomniało*, *jako niżej się powie*) afin que son texte soit plus cohérent. L'auteur de cet article remarque aussi que les expressions intertextuelles, assez nombreuses dans les mémoires de M. K. Radziwiłł, construisent également le niveau de cette cohérence.