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SOCIETAS SCIENTIARUM LODZIENSIS  
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*ALINA BURYSZ*  
Lublin – Drohobycz

**IMIONA KOBIET W INSKRYPCJACH NAGROBNYCH  
CMENTARZA W DROHOBYCZU  
(NA PRZYKŁADZIE PRACY ROMANA PASTUCHA *DROHOBYCKIJ NEKROPOL*)**

*Alina Burysz*

FEMALE NAMES IN GRAVE INSCRIPTIONS OF DROHOBYCZ CEMETERY  
(ON THE BASIS OF R. PASTUCH'S MONOGRAPH *DROHOBYCKIJ NEKROPOL*)

(Summary)

The aim of this article is the analysis of female names in grave inscriptions of Drohobycz cemetery and pointing to some cultural idiosyncrasies in naming conventions on the area of southeastern border. The sources used for the article are inscriptions described in R. Pastuch's monograph *Drohobyckij nekropol*. The analysis has been carried out on the basis of an index included in the monograph, which features a list of grave inscriptions written in Cyrillic and Latin alphabet. The frequency of occurrence of particular female names in grave inscriptions of Drohobycz cemetery is presented in a table. Names has been classified according to historical periods: 1) until 1905, 2) from 1905 to 1939 and 3) from 1939 to 1960.

*НАТАЛІЯ ХІБЕБА*  
Львів

**НАЗВИ ОБРЯДОДІЙ ПЕРЕДШЛЮБНОГО ВЕЧОРА  
В БОЙКІВСЬКИХ ГОВІРКАХ**

*Natalia Khibeba*

NAMES OF RITUALS WHICH TAKE PLACE IN THE EVENING BEFORE  
WEDDING IN BOIKO DIALECTS

(Summary)

The author scrutinizes names of rituals which take place in the evening before wedding, known in Boikivshchyna, and makes parallels to Polish, Russian dialects and to other Ukrainian dialects. The article contains a valuable collection of recorded Boiko sayings.

IZABELA EJSMUNT  
Łódź

**SEMANTYKA PREFIKSU *wy-*  
W CZASOWNIKACH GWAROWYCH**

*Izabela Ejsmunt*

THE SEMANTIC FUNCTIONS OF VERBAL *wy-* PREFIX  
IN DIALECTS OF THE SOUTHERN MASOVIA

(Summary)

The article includes semantic and word building analysis of verbal, dialect derivatives with the *wy-* prefix. The selection of this prefix, supported by a numerous examples, was mainly caused by its word building expansion in dialects of the Southern Masovia region. Word building interpretation of the collected dialect material allowed to specify what meaning functions the *wy-* prefix appears in – it exists in dialects of the Southern Masovia region verbal formations, the aforementioned interpretation also helped to link those derivatives to other dialect equivalents with similar semantic value, yet a different prefixation or an identical word building structure, however, of different meaning.

The issue discussed in the article is to some extent a reply to the postulate of Prof. Karol Dejna, who claimed that systemic dialect word building analysis should aim at indicating differentiation and convergence in the word building structure of words between respective dialects.

ŚLAWOMIR GALA  
Łódź

**W SPRAWIE PARADYGMATYCZNEGO WYMIARU  
SŁOWOTWÓRSTWA GWAROWEGO**

*Ślawomir Gala*

ON PARADIGMATIC ASPECTS OF WORD FORMATION IN DIALECT

(Summary)

Different methodological approaches to word formation and the need for a synthetic and generalized approach to dialect study, especially with reference to regional varieties of Polish, impose on the researchers the necessity to formulate a comprehensive approach to studying dialectal word formation.

This paper provides a methodological proposal concerned with paradigmatic word formation. Paradigmatic word formation is understood here as a specific pattern involving interpretation and classification, also cartographical, geared at extracting dialect features and, which is especially important, derivative mechanisms of considerable regularity. Such mechanisms should be related to etymological word formation, in order to show the appropriate basic form from which the studied word derived and achieved its categorical meaning.

BEATA GALA-MILCZAREK  
Łódź

## **CZYNNOŚCIOWY CHARAKTER DERYWATÓW RZECZOWNIKO- WYCH W GWARACH PIOTRKOWSKICH**

*Beata Gala-Milczarek*

### **FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER OF NOMINAL DERIVATIVES IN THE DIALECT OF PIOTRKÓW REGION**

(Summary)

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 the considered to be secondary.

IRENA JAROS  
Łódź

## **SŁOWOTWÓRSTWO NA ZAJĘCIACH Z DIALEKTOLOGII POLSKIEJ**

*Irena Jaros*

### **СЛОВООБРАЗОВАНИЕ НА ЗАНЯТИЯХ ПО ПОЛЬСКОЙ ДИАЛЕКТОЛОГИИ**

(Резюме)

Цель выступления продемонстрировать на конкретном фактическом материале значение вопросов словообразования на занятиях по диалектологии. Признаём, что они равноправны, как фонетические и лексикальные явления в процессе описания групп говоров и диалектов. Доклад указывает словообразовательные факты в апеллятивах и собственных названиях, а также предложения их использования в дидактике диалектологии на уровне занятий университета.

RENATA MARCINIAK  
Łódź

**ZAGADNIENIE WIELOMOTYWACYJNOŚCI  
W SŁOWOTWÓRSTWIE NA PRZYKŁADZIE NAZW OSOBOWYCH  
WYKONAWCÓW CZYNNOŚCI**

*Renata Marciniak*

THE ISSUE OF DOUBLE MOTIVATION IN MORPHOLOGY EXEMPLIFIED  
WITH THE NAMES/TYPES OF AGENTS

(Summary)

The subject of the article is double motivation in morphology related to introducing the term „motivation” into morphological analysis. The author discusses various stances of defining and interpretation of this phenomenon. On the basis of names/types of agents she presents differences between dialect morphology and Polish standard morphology, related to assuming double motivation approaches.

MARTIN OLOŠTIAK  
Prešov

**ANTROPOMORFIZÁCIA V LEXIKE**

*Martin Ološtiak*

ANTHROPOMORPHIZATION IN A LEXICON

(Summary)

The paper aims at ascribing human attributes to a lexicon of a natural language. The ascription is carried out on the basis of these aspects: impossibility of exact quantification, bilaterality, non-isolation, uniqueness, temporal determination. Both population and lexicon cannot be exactly quantified. Both human beings and lexemes are bilateral (lexeme: meaning + form, human being: body + soul). Both human beings and lexemes are characterized by a number of miscellaneous relations with other units. Every human being is unique, one and only. The same can be referred to a lexeme. The existence of two completely identical humans as well as lexemes is impossible. Both humans and lexemes are temporally determined, people are born, grow up, grow old and die. However, as far as temporal aspect is concerned there are several differences when comparing people and lexemes. Human being has to die, lexical death is potential, not necessary. Lexical existence and death is regulated by the naming needs of a speech community and an ability of a language to satisfy those naming needs.



*МАРИНЕЛА ПАРАСКОВА ВЪЛЧАНОВА*  
Благоевград, Серед

**ПОГЛЕД ВЪРХУ ИЗГУБЕНОТО СЛАВЯНСКО ЛЕКСИКАЛНО  
НАСЛЕДСТВО В СЪВРЕМЕННИЯ УНГАРСКИЯ ЕЗИК**

*Маринела Параскова Вълчанова*

**A GLANCE OVER THE LOST SLAVONIC LEXICAL HERITAGE  
IN MODERN HUNGARIAN**

(Summary)

The paper discusses the Slavonic lexical heritage in the contemporary Hungarian language, as well as briefly reviews prior studies on the subject. Emphasis is placed on the main antiquated loan-words, arranged by chronological range and their semantic proximity with the corresponding forms in the some of the contemporary Slavonic languages.

*ANNA PIECHNIK*  
Kraków

**FUNKCJONOWANIE GWARY  
W ŚWIADOMOŚCI JEJ UŻYTKOWNIKÓW**

*Anna Piechnik*

**FUNCTIONING OF DIALECT IN THE AWARENESS OF ITS SPEAKERS**

(Summary)

The aim of the text is to present the way village inhabitants perceive the local dialect which they speak. It also aims to answer the question of whether they are aware of the differences between their own language code and the general code that they encounter every day. The language material for the analysis was obtained through casual conversations and interviews with the inhabitants of two Polish parishes: Ciężkowice and Zakliczyn on the Dunajec (located between the city of Tarnow and Nowy Sącz). The inhabitants of the researched area rarely notice the specifics of their own language and are able to consider the language code they use as a dialect. It may partially result from their language unawareness, and partially from the fact that the dialect language code is more and more often considered as inferior to the general one. The oldest dialect speakers perceive the language they have been speaking all their life as natural. They are aware, however, that it is a bit different from the general Polish language, nevertheless, this difference seems to be of the aesthetic nature to them. Dialect is sometimes perceived as wrong or incorrect language behaviour (*pšekrûncanie*). The inhabitants of the researched area define dialect as a language code that is not the general Polish language, and different from their own system mostly in terms of lexis and phonetics. In the young generation the evaluation of dialect is much less favourable when compared to the general Polish (or „TV” Polish). The unfavourable evaluation of dialect may result from the lack of ethnographic autonomy of the researched area, since it does not stand out by having special material or spiritual culture. In addition, its language has features of a transitional dialect and therefore, may be perceived as not very distinct or expressive.

MAGDALENA PIETRZAK  
Łódź

**O NAGŁÓWKACH FELIETONÓW  
DRUGIEJ POŁOWY XIX WIEKU**

*Magdalena Pietrzak*

ON LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY COLUMN HEADLINES

(Summary)

The paper analyzes headlines of newspaper columns from the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The headline constituted one of the key external elements of the text. Since the columns of the time in question assumed the form of a chronicle discussing chosen events from the current week, the headline contained keywords that signalled these events. The aim of the analysis was to determine the function of the headlines as well as to demonstrate the discrepancies between the ways in which different columnists formulated them.

FELIKS PLUTA  
Opole

**POWOLANIE PROFESORA DOKTORA ZDZISŁAWA STIEBERA  
NA KATEDRĘ FILOLOGII SŁOWIAŃSKIEJ W UNIWERSYTECIE  
JANA KAZIMIERZA WE LWOWIE W ŚWIETLE DOKUMENTÓW**

*Feliks Pluta*

THE APPOINTMENT OF PROFESSOR ZDZISŁAW STIEBER TO THE CHAIR  
OF SLAVONIC PHILOLOGY IN JAN KAZIMIERZ UNIVERSITY OF LVIV  
IN THE LIGHT OF DOCUMENTATION

(Summary)

The text presents historical documentation regarding the application for appointment of Professor Zdzisław Stieber for the position of professor of the Chair of Slavonic Philology in Jan Kazimierz University of Lviv in 1936. After 1945 Professor Stieber cofounded linguistic department in Łódź, he was also an academic in the Chair of Polish Language in the University of Łódź

ЕКАТЕРИНА А. ПОПОВА  
ПОЛИНА С. ЮСТОВА  
Москва

**О НЕКОТОРЫХ КОМПОНЕНТАХ СЛАВЯНСКОГО  
ОНОМАСТИЧЕСКОГО ПРОСТРАНСТВА: К ПРОБЛЕМЕ  
СТАТУСА ЭРГОНИМОВ И УРБАНОНИМОВ.**

*Ekaterina Popowa, Polina Justowa*

ABOUT CERTAIN COMPONENTS OF THE SLAVIC ONOMASTIC SPACE:  
THE PROBLEM OF STATUS OF ERGONYMS AND URBABONYMS

(Summary)

The present article focuses on one of the main problem, which occur to the linguists who study proper names which form periphery of the onomastic space – the necessity of define the place of such types of proper name in the onomastic space taken as a whole. Actually the theoretical onomastics doesn't have the unified true criteria and precise classification of proper names, which are lying in the core and periphery, therefore we frequently must acknowledge, that the boundaries between different types of names are rather fuzzy and unclear. By studying existent classification we see, that the same proper names go to different columns of classification according to the properties which seem to be the most important to the linguist.

The authors study that problem on the example of such classes of onyms as names of public catering establishments, shops, political parties, etc., which give a rich material for investigation for it is the most dynamical class of names, which instantly react on the changing of the economical and cultural situation in the society.

ОЛЬГА РИМ'ЯК  
Львів

**ПРЯМИЙ ОБ'ЄКТ У КОНСТРУКЦІЯХ  
ІЗ ДІЄСЛОВАМИ КОНКРЕТНОЇ ФІЗИЧНОЇ ДІЇ. II  
(НА МАТЕРІАЛІ ПАМ'ЯТОК УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ МОВИ XVI –  
ПЕРШОЇ ПОЛОВИНИ XVII СТ.**

*Olga Rymyak*

DIRECT OBJECT IN THE CONSTRUCTIONS WITH VERBS, THAT MEANS  
CONCRETE PHYSICAL ACT. II (BASED ON THE MATERIAL OF UKRAINIAN  
LANGUAGE MONUMENTS OF XVI – THE FIRST HALF OF XVII CENT.)

(Summary)

The research work continues a series of papers about act object in constructions with verbs of concrete physical act without prepositions fixed in Ukrainian monuments of XVI – the first half of XVII cent. Parallel using noun forms (person nominations in function of direct object) “Acc.case=Nom. case” and “Acc.case=Gen.case” is found out and analyzed in language of research monuments.

KATARZYNA SICIŃSKA  
Łódź

### WŁAŚCIWOŚCI JĘZYKOWE LISTÓW ANNY I ELŻBIETY MNISZCHÓWIEN Z LAT 1722–1746

*Katarzyna Sicińska*

LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF LETTERS  
BY ANNA AND ELŻBIETA MNISZECH FROM THE YEARS 1722–1746  
(Summary)

The article focuses on the graphic-phonetic and grammatical characteristics of the letters written by two sisters, Anna and Elżbieta Mniszech, who were members of an old aristocratic family settled in the Sanok district. The material analysed includes 100 letters written in the years 1722–1746 and addressed to their father, Józef Wandalin Mniszech or to both parents. The graphic and orthographic features of the letters are typical of the manuscripts from the Middle Polish period, which frequently failed to comply with the standardized writing of contemporary prints. While Elżbieta's writings are imbued with greater archaism, the texts of both authors reveal colloquial and regional characteristics (of southern borderland). The features of the 18<sup>th</sup> century colloquial Polish in the texts analysed include: the close *e* vowel and the denasalisation of *-ę* in the ultima, while among regional characteristics one will find close *o* and denasalized pronunciation of *-q* in the ultima.

PIOTR STALMASZCZYK  
Łódź

### A NOTE ON CELTIC ELEMENTS IN POLISH VOCABULARY

*Piotr Stalmaszczyk*

ELEMENTY POCHODZENIA CELTYCKIEGO W SŁOWNICTWIE POLSKIM  
(Streszczenie)

Język polski nie miał bezpośrednich kontaktów z językami celtyckimi, ale w jego słownictwie można odnaleźć elementy pochodzenia celtyckiego, które przedostały się tu za pośrednictwem innych języków, zwłaszcza angielskiego, a także francuskiego lub niemieckiego. W niniejszym omówieniu posługuję się terminem 'elementy pochodzenia celtyckiego' na określenie słów pochodzących z języków celtyckich, które zostały zapożyczone przez inne języki, a następnie przeszły do języka polskiego (elementy takie można określić mianem 'celtyckich internacjonalizmów'). Oprócz zapożyczeń 'nowożytnych' (mających swoje źródła w językach irlandzkim, szkockim gaelickim, walijskim i bretońskim), istnieją również elementy 'starożytne', czyli stare pożyczki galijskie w łacinie upowszechnione następnie w językach romańskich (i za ich pośrednictwem w innych językach) oraz elementy leksykalne stanowiące rezultat bardzo dawnych kontaktów językowych zachodzących pomiędzy Celtami a Germanami.

We współczesnym słownictwie polskim można wskazać następujące jednostki, których celtyckie pochodzenie jest bezsporne: *bard* 'celtycki poeta i pieśniarz dworski; poeta, piewca, wieszcz' (ang. *bard*, id. ≪ gael. *bàrd* 'poeta, wieszcz, rymopis'); *biżuteria* 'wyroby z metali szlachetnych i drogich

kamieni; kosztowności' (fr. *bijouterie*, id.  $\leq$  *bijou*  $\leq$  bret. *bizou* 'pierścień'  $\leq$  *biz* 'palec'); *corgi* 'walijska rasa owczarka' (ang. *corgi*, id.  $\leq$  wal. *corgi*  $\leq$  *cor* 'karzeł' + *ci* 'pies'); *dolmen* 'grobowiec z okresu neolitu zbudowany z pionowo ustawionych głazów, przykryty płaskim blokiem kamiennym' (ang. *dolmen*, fr. *dolmen*, jest to najprawdopodobniej francuski neologizm utworzony na podstawie bret. *taol* 'stół' + *maen* 'kamień'); *druid* 'celtycki kapłan i wróżbita' (łac. *druides*; wzmocnione przez współczesną formę ang. *druid*  $\leq$  st. ang. *dry* 'czarownik'  $\leq$  st. irl. *druí*, l. mn. *druid* 'kapłan, wieszcz'); *drumlin* 'podłużny, niewysoki pagórek pochodzenia lodowcowego' (ang. *drumlin*, id.  $\leq$  irl. *druimín* 'pagórek, podwyższenie terenu'  $\leq$  deminutiwum od *druim* 'wzniesienie, wzgórze'); *flanella* 'tkanina wełniana' (ang. *flannel*, id.  $\leq$  wal. *gwlan* 'wełna'); *klan* 'wspólnota rodowa' (ang. *clan*, id.  $\leq$  gael. *clann* 'dzieci, potomstwo, ród'  $\leq$  st. irl. *cland* 'potomstwo'  $\leq$  łac. *planta* 'roślina, latorośl'; por. wal. *plant* 'dzieci'); *kromlech* 'krąg z pionowo ustawionych bloków kamiennych' (ang. *cromlech*, id.  $\leq$  wal. *cromlech*  $\leq$  *crom*, rodz. ż. od *crwm* 'pochylony, łukowaty' + *llech* 'płaski kamień'); *menhir* 'pionowo ustawiony blok kamienny' (ang. *menhir*, fr. *menhir*  $\leq$  bret. *maen* 'kamień' + *hir* 'długi'); *pingwin* 'ptak o czarno-białym upierzeniu, zamieszkujący Antarktydę' (niem. *Pinguin*, ang. *pinguin*, id.  $\leq$  neologizm wal. *pen* 'głowa' + *gwyn* 'biały'); *pled* 'wełniane kraciaste okrycie' (ang. *plaid* 'wełniane kraciaste okrycie noszone przez szkockich góralskie'  $\leq$  gael. *plaide* 'koc'); *slogan* 'hasło reklamowe; oklepny frazes' (ang. *slogan* 'hasło reklamowe'; wcześniej 'klanowy okrzyk wojenny góralskie szkockie'  $\leq$  gael. *sluagh-ghairm* 'wezwanie klanowe'  $\leq$  *sluagh* 'wojsko, zbiorowisko, masa ludzi' + *gairm* 'okrzyk'); *torys* 'członek partii konserwatywnej' (ang. *Tories*, l. mn. od *Tory*, id.  $\leq$  irl. *tóraig* 'ścigany', *tóir* 'pościg'); *whisky* 'wódka wytrawna produkowana ze spirytusu zbożowego' (ang. *whisky*, id.  $\leq$  gael. *uisge beatha* 'woda życia'; ang. *whiskey*  $\leq$  irl. *uisce beatha* 'woda życia').

Jak widać z powyższego wyliczenia, z języka irlandzkiego pochodzą cztery słowa: *druid*, *drumlin*, *klan* i *torys*. Pochodzenia gaelickiego są również *bard*, *pled*, *slogan* oraz *whisky*. *Whisky* (lub w wersji irlandzkiej *whiskey*) to gaelickie *uisge beatha* (irl. *uisce beatha*), co stanowi kalkę łac. *aqua vitae* (por. pol. *okowita*). Walijskiego pochodzenia jest *flanella*, z elementów walijskich zbudowane są złożenia *corgi*, *kromlech* oraz *pingwin*. To ostatnie słowo zostało najprawdopodobniej użyte po raz pierwszy przez walijskich marynarzy w odniesieniu do innego ptaka o białej głowie (prawdopodobnie alki olbrzymiej, z okolic Nowej Funlandii), a następnie przeniesione na nielota z Antarktydy. Z języka bretońskiego, za pośrednictwem francuskiego, wywodzą się trzy leksemy: *bizuteria*, *dolmen*, *menhir*.

EUGENIUSZ STUPIŃSKI  
Łódź

## WPLYWY WSCHODNIOŚLAWIAŃSKIE NA POLSZCZYZNĘ OKOLIC KRASNOJARSKA

*Eugeniusz Stupiński*

### EASTERN 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.

RAFAL ZARĘBSKI  
Łódź

**O PROBLEMACH W OPISIE DERYWATÓW  
Z PREFIKSAMI OBCYMI W HISTORII POLSZCZYZNY**

*Rafał Zarębski*

LA PROBLÉMATIQUE DE LA DESCRIPTION DES DÉRIVÉS AVEC LES  
PRÉFIXES D'ORIGINE ÉTRAGÈRES DANS L'HISTOIRE DU POLONAI  
(Résumé)

L'auteur remarque que les dérivés avec les préfixes étrangères peuvent être interprétés soit comme les dérivés formés dans le polonais, soit comme les emprunts. L'interprétation dépend de la méthode appliquée parce que la formation synchronique des mots ces lexèmes avec les préfixes étrangères traite comme les dérivés, par contre la méthode diachronique les traite comme les emprunts. Cette dualité a ses sources dans le fait que les préfixes étrangères ont les tendances à former les dérivés provenant de mots empruntés, internationaux, utilisés dans les langues occidentales, mais aussi bien adaptés dans la langue polonaise.

L'auteur constate qu'il faut trouver une solution de compromis et ces lexèmes analysés interpréter de deux manières en compilant la méthode synchronique et diachronique comme le veut Krystyna Kleszczowa.

ОЛЕГ Ф. ЖОЛОбОВ  
Казань

**К ИСТОРИИ СЛАВЯНСКОГО ДАТИВА**

*Oleg Zholobov*

ON THE HISTORY OF SLAVONIC DATIVE  
(Summary)

The aim of the paper is to discuss a range of problems related with the Slavonic Dative's history. First of all, there is raised a question of the Dative inflexion origin of such a productive declension type as o-base.

In the paper we treat variability of the Dative inflexions in the Old Russian writing. It's for the first time that there are given examples of the early substitution of the attributive Dative for the Genitive.