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LESZEK BEDNARCZUK
Kraków

ZRÓŻNICOWANIE TERYTORIALNE PÓLNO-CNO-WSCHODNIEJ POLSZCZYZNY KRESOWEJ

Leszek Bednarczuk

TERRITORIAL DIFFERENTIATION OF THE NORTH-EAST PERIPHERAL POLISH
(Summary)

The subject of the present paper is the characterization of the north-east peripheral Polish and its differentiation on the territory of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania [GDL], which in the first half of the XVIIth century comprised the found in the river-basin Dvina, Niemen, Prypeć and Upper Dniepr. Polish language which was spoken here, has been formed at the Belorussian-Lithuanian substrate and has developed numerous common features, but it was territorially differentiated with distinct domination of 1) metropolitan Wilno/Vilnius and its region. Apart from it, we can distinguish the following Polish regiolects in the territory of GDL: 2) Kowno/Kaunas, 3) Suwałki, 4) Podlasie – Grodno, 5) Polesie, 6) Nowogródek, 7) Minsk – Bobrujsk (central Belorussian), 8) Mohylew – Witebsk (East Belorussian), 9) Smolensk, 10) Inflants (Latvian) areas. Beyond the limits of present-day Poland (Suwałki, Podlasie areas), the Polish spoken in the region of Wilno/Vilnius has been presented best of all and can be considered representative for the north-east peripheral Polish language. Due to this fact, it was discussed in the present paper most profoundly.

ALINA BURYSZ
Drohobycz, Lublin

ZARYS SYTUACJI SOCJOLINGWISTYCZNEJ SPOŁECZNOŚCI POLSKIEJ W DROHOBYCZU

Alina Burysz

THE SHORT OUTLINE OF THE SOCIOLINGUISTIC SITUATION
OF THE POLISH COMMUNITY IN DROHOBYCZ

(Summary)

Drohobycz is one of the cities in western Ukraine, where the Polish community is a quite numerous group. We have dealt with a deep-rooted, social polyglottism on this area from ages, so alternately language usage, which depends on the situation is a natural phenomenon. In Drohobycz, each language (Polish, Ukrainian, Russian) is somehow estimated and depending on this estimation, it is used in different situations alternately.

In this article chosen spheres of the Polish language's functioning in the Polish community in Drohobycz were presented.

MAREK CYBULSKI
Łódź

**O OGRANICZENIU FLEKSJI
W FORMUŁACH POLSKIEJ ETYKIETY JĘZYKOWEJ**

Marek Cybulski

INFLECTION LIMITATIONS IN THE FORMS
OF POLISH LANGUAGE ETIQUETTE

(Summary)

The paper presents processes of reduction in inflection of nominal forms: disappearance of vocative in type: *waspan* and disappearance of inflection in type: *mospanie*, but also replacement of dependant case forms with nominative form in verbal forms functioning as independent acts of etiquette. The processes are the reflection of more general tendencies in evolution of linguistic system.

IZABELA EJSMUNT-WIECZOREK
Łódź

**DYFERENCYJNOŚĆ GWAROWEGO
SŁOWOTWÓRSTWA WERBALNEGO**

Izabela Ejsmunt-Wieczorek

DIFFERENTIATION OF VERBAL DIALECT WORD FORMATION

(Summary)

The subject of this article is verbal dialect word formation and its departure from the principles of all-Polish derivative system. The collected dialect material has been compared to the observations made almost 30 years ago by Władysław Cyran in *Word Formation tendencies....* The phenomena functioning in Polish dialects, which were not included in the aforementioned monograph, are described here.

Also, it has been shown that verbal dialect word formation captures multiple discrepancies as to the national language and, contrary to the opinion of some of the linguists, it does not operate with the same derivative patterns as the general Polish language.

LUBOW FROLAK
Donieck, Lublin

**ŚRODKI LEKSYKALNO-GRAMATYCZNE
WYRAŻANIA KATEGORII ŻYCZENIOWOŚCI
W UKRAIŃSKICH GWARACH WSCHODNIOSTEPOWYCH**

Lyubov Frolyak

**THE LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL MEANS OF DESIRABLE ACTION'S
EXPRESSION IN THE UKRAINIAN EAST-STEPPE'S DIALECTS**

(Summary)

This paper is devoted to category of desirable action and lexico-grammatical features of this category in the Ukrainians east-steppe's dialects. The author focuses on semantic and functional differentiation of dialect lexical and grammatical means of expression of desirable action, traces specialized phrases and grammatical structures in a wide range of values of the semantic and grammatical category of desirable action.

SŁAWOMIR GALA
Łódź

**GŁOSA DO ZAGADNIENIA HOMONIMII/POLISEMII
W SŁOWOTWÓRSTWIE GWAROWYM**

Sławomir Gala

**A NOTE TO THE ISSUE OF HOMONYMY/POLYSEMY
IN DIALECTAL WORD FORMATION**

(Summary)

The discussion on word semantics and the process of setting the meaning, including homonymy, provides a number of arguments proving the complexity of the issue. The complexity leads to significant interpretative limitations in so-called homonymy of word formation. The dialectal lexis illustrated in the article seems to be a confirmation and proves the existence of polysemy in categorial word formation.

BEATA GALA-MILCZAREK
Łódź

**SŁOWOTWÓRCZE WYZNACZNIKI
CZYNNOŚCIOWEGO CHARAKTERU
RZECZOWNIKOWYCH DERYWATÓW GWAROWYCH**

Beata Gala-Milczarek

THE FACTORS IN WORD FORMATION ON DEVERBAL CHARACTERISTICS
OF DIALECTAL NOMINAL DERIVATES

(Summary)

The purpose of the study is determining factors in the word formation deciding on deverbal characteristics of dialectal nominal derivatives. In the introduction, basing on the definition of structural meaning of word, the author adopts a set of characteristics taken into consideration while determining active character of derivative nouns. Among them we list: 1) verbal type of morphological basis, with particular attention to its function in derivative process, 2) semantic function of derivatives described in relations with the meaning of the bases, 3) a set of derivative features, 4) morphological categories pinpointed in the study.

The set criteria (1–4) refer to all the formations, which, even in their structure, show links to the meanings of actions (primary/formal deverbatives), but also those, which might be referred to as ‘secondary deverbatives’ due to their active character presented merely in semantic relations with the meanings of nominal bases (2–4).

ALINA KĘPIŃSKA
Warszawa

**JEDNOZNACZNOŚĆ I RÓŻNORODNOŚĆ
OSOBOWYCH FORM CZASOWNIKÓW
W PANU BALCERZE W BRAZYLII MARII KONOPNICKIEJ**

Alina Kępińska

EXPLICITNESS AND DIVERSITY OF PERSONAL VERB FORMS
IN MARIA KONOPNICKA’S *PAN BALCER W BRAZYLII*

(Summary)

The paper deals with various inflectional verb forms used in Maria Konopnicka’s epic poem *Pan Balcer w Brazylii* (Mr Balcer in Brazil). The inflectional diversity is beneficial for the versification and is used for rhyme and rhythm purposes. Moreover, it does not distort communicativeness as each of the variously expressed categories is explicit and thoroughly clear. The analysis reveals that certain common endings are distinguished in various tenses and moods, for instance the Old Slavonic 1st person plural *-m*, which is numerously exemplified in forms such as *idziem, widzimy*, neighbours with *idziemy, widzimy* and in dialectal examples with the *-ma* and *-wa* ending, e.g.: *chcema, będąciewa*. The *-m* ending is also used in the poem in the past tense next to other forms, cf.: *chodzilim* and *my chodzili, chodziliśmy, myśmy chodzili, chodziliśmy*. As an exception the ending is also used in the analytical form of the imperative: *niechże świecim*. In the 1st person plural of the imperative there are also general Polish forms such as *idźmy, wracajmy* and dialectal ones – often with the *-ma* ending (e.g.: *dajma, idźma, lećma, śpieszma się*) and other ones with a rare *-wa* ending, e.g.: *jedźwa*.

DANUTA KOWALSKA
Łódź

**FUNKCJONOWANIE SŁOWOTWÓRCZYCH
RZECZOWNIKOWYCH SZEREGÓW SYNONIMICZNYCH
W PSALTERZU DAWIDOWYM MIKOŁAJA REJA**

Danuta Kowalska

**FONCTIONNEMENT DE SYNONYMIQUES NOMS DÉRIVÉS
DANS LE PSALTERZ DAWIDÓW DE MIKOŁAJ REJ**

(Résumée)

L'article est consacré à l'analyse de synonymiques noms dérivés qui fonctionnent dans le *Psalterz Dawidów* de Mikołaj Rej (1541). La présence des variantes dérivées en polonais du XVI^e s. c'est le résultat de la multifonction des formants et du manque de la spécialisation sémantique de ces formants. L'auteur observe les règles stylistiques du choix parmi les variantes des certaines structures pour montrer les préférences individuelles de Rej et sa méthode de la traduction (Rej prenait soin de la langue et du rythme de texte).

RENATA MARCINIAK
Łódź

**NAZWY OSOBOWYCH WYKONAWCÓW CZYNNOŚCI
W GWARACH I W POLSZCZYŹNIE OGÓLNEJ**

Renata Marciniak

**PERSONAL AGENTS' NAMES IN DIALECTS
AND GENERAL POLISH LANGUAGE**

(Summary)

The article attempts to indicate an opposition between word-formation in dialects and word-formation in general Polish language on the basis of personal agents' names. The author underlines, above all, the difference in comprehension of the word-formation category's capacity, rather different methodology of research and the issue of shifts between categories. The derivational processes unprecedented in Polish are presented. Moreover, the article shows that the same unit functioning in both general Polish language and in dialects may be interpreted differently by dialect speakers and that the borderline between stem and formant may differ, which determines separation of various root words and forms of formal indexes. Finally, the author wants to show that the word-formation facts can constitute the basis of assigning borderlines between particular dialect areas.

ROBERT MRÓZEK

Cieszyn

MIĘDZY TEORIAĄ A PRAKTYKĄ LOGOPEDYCZNA

Robert Mrózek

BETWEEN THEORY AND PRACTICE OF SPEECH THERAPY

(Summary)

Based on the results of regional surveys, this publication illustrates in brief the range and diversity of environmental phenomena and disorders of speech defects in preschool and primary school children, as well as the effectiveness and various factors of logopedic therapy. As a result, it serves to support the postulate concerning the need of updating the results of research aimed on the one hand to refine the theory as well as to improve logopedic practice

HENRYKA MUNIA

Lublin

**NAZWY GEOGRAFICZNE A PRZESTRZEŃ
W WYBRANYCH UTWORACH ROSYJSKIEJ PROZY WIEJSKIEJ**

Henryka Munia

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND SPACE IN SELECTED RUSSIAN VILLAGE NOVELS

(Summary)

The thesis presents the origin and role of toponyms in creation of the space in writing of such Russian village authors like Fiodor Abramov, Michail Alekseev and Vasily Bielov. There is a visible connection between the geographic terms used by the writers and their places of birth and adolescence. They are located very precisely or only generally, the characters, situations and events in the presented world, in some ways they also shape it. It should be stressed that each of the writers introduces the geographic terms and then uses them in a unique, characteristic way. .

HALINA PELCOWA

Lublin

**SŁOWNIK GWAR LUBELSZCZYZNY – STAN I PERSPEKTYWY
PRAC LEKSYKOGRAFICZNYCH**

Halina Pelcowa

**THE DICTIONARY OF THE DIALECTS FROM THE LUBLIN REGION
– THE-STATE-OF-THE-ART AND PERSPECTIVES
OF LEXICOGRAPHIC WORK**

(Summary)

The text presents the current progress of the work on *The dictionary of the dialects from the Lublin region*. The dictionary is intended to combine the value of the document with the interpretation and dialectological and ethnolinguistic creation of the material. To attain this end the dictionary

is going to include both dialectic as well as general Polish items. The entries are going to be ordered alphabetically with a consideration of broad cultural and social contexts as well as the influence of civilizational changes on the condition of dialects.

Each entry will consist of the following components: the meaning of the word (with a picture or a photo if necessary), qualifiers, the contexts and range of use, examples, idioms, proverbs and sayings, geographical distribution of the word with a linguistic map, the most frequent phonological and morphological phenomena, references to synonyms and heteronyms as well as to other meanings of the word. Three dialectic entries have been presented as an example: *sierp* – a sickle (with a picture), *kitka* – a sheaf (with a map) and *wierzeje* – barn door (with a description supported by a picture and a map).

DOROTA KRYSZYNA REMBISZEWSKA
Warszawa

**SIŁA WURSTU BRUKUJE BIAŁKA I GBUR?
O NIEKTÓRYCH WYRAZACH W XIX-WIECZNYCH
MATERIAŁACH GEORGA WENKERA
Z OBSZARU MAZUR, WARMII I OSTRÓDZKIEGO**

Dorota Krystyna Rembiszewska

SIŁA WURSTU BRUKUJE BIAŁKA I GBUR?
ABOUT SOME WORDS IN 19TH-CENTURY MATERIALS BY GEORG WENKER
FROM THE AREA OF MAZURIA, WARMIA AND OSTRÓDA

(Summary)

The aim of the article is presenting a part of rich materials from 19th-century questionnaires of Georg Wenker, collected for the *German Linguistic Atlas* which are currently in archives in Marburg. The subject of the study is analysing the value of old sources for dialectology, linguistic geography which are not a result of direct field research but an effect of applying a correspondence method.

The analysed materials come from schools located in East and West Prussia. The subject of my interest is 538 places from these lands which are currently within the territory of Poland and are located in Masurian, Warmian and Ostróda counties. The choice of discussed words was not accidental. The noun meaning „how much” is distinguished by polysemy, it is difficult to define its proper meaning even in certain surrounding. Names concerning ‘a host’ and ‘sausage’ indicate to what extent names that belong to the Polish vocabulary compete with the German lexis. Words which name ‘a woman’ make it easier to present co-existence of names typical for general Polish and exclusive for northern dialects. The analysis of appearance of the verb ‘need’ shows difficulties in possibility of showing certain words due to their little representation in particular questionnaires.

The materials concerning geography of names on the basis of G. Wenker’s survey mentioned in the title of the article show linguistic situation of that time. Certainly the location which is presented on the maps enclosed with the article does not show representative distribution but undoubtedly signalises certain tendencies on the territory of Ostróda, Masuria and Warmia. Even if the data from Wenker’s questionnaires are not fully authoritative they make it possible to notice lexical differentiation what is evidenced by later sources. Besides this 19th-century material provides unrepeatable, unique vocabulary collections embracing a significant part North Polish dialects which have changed radically due to geopolitical transformation.

KATARZYNA SICIŃSKA
Łódź

**POLSZCZYZNA ANTONINY ZAMOYSKIEJ W LISTACH
DO JÓZEFA WANDALINA I KONSTANCJI MNISZCHÓW**

Katarzyna Sicińska

THE POLISH LANGUAGE OF ANTONINA ZAMOYSKA
IN HER LETTERS TO JÓZEF WANDALIN AND KONSTANCJA MNISZCZCH

(Summary)

The present article is an attempt to characterize the Polish language of Antonina Zamoyska, who was the founder of the Order of Ladies Canonesses of Warsaw, a member of the Zahorowski family, a wife of Marcján Dominik Wołłowicz, the Grand Marshal of Lithuania, and, later on, of Tomasz Józef Zamoyski, the fifth entailer in Zamość. The data analyzed includes the letters written by Zamoyska to Józef Wandalin and Konstancja Mniszech in 1717–1744.

As shown in the analysis, the language of Zamoyska represents the regional, borderland variation of the Polish language. In addition to possessing the characteristic features of the general Polish language of the 18th century (e.g. the close pronunciation of vowels *e*, *o*), it is characterized by numerous regional features, typical of the Northern Borderlands (e.g. replacing the verbal suffix *-ić* with *-eć*) or the Southern Borderlands (e.g. the *-ej* ending in the genitive, dative and locative case of feminine singular nouns), or those common to borderline areas (e.g. denasalization of a back nasal in a coda).

PIOTR STALMASZCZYK
Łódź

ON IRISH ENGLISH ON

Piotr Stalmaszczyk

KONSTRUKCJE Z PRZYIMKIEM ON 'NA'
W IRLANDZKIEJ ODMIANIE JĘZYKA ANGIELSKIEGO

(Streszczenie)

Celem artykułu jest omówienie wybranych konstrukcji przyimkowych w irlandzkiej odmianie języka angielskiego, przede wszystkim wyrażen z przyimkiem *on* 'na', powstałych pod wpływem analogicznych wyrażen w języku irlandzkim z przyimkiem *ar*. Artykuł omawia pokrótce przyimek irlandzki, zwłaszcza jego etymologię oraz użycia w związkach frazeologicznych, a także konstrukcje charakterystyczne dla irlandzkiej odmiany języka angielskiego (jako jednej z odmian tzw. angielszczyzny celtyckiej). Obecność tego typu konstrukcji świadczy o silnym wpływie substratu celtyckiego.

ZDZISŁAWA STASZEWSKA
Łódź

GRZECH SŁOWAMI WYRAŻONY W MATERIALE GWAROWYM

Zdzisława Staszewska

VERBALLY EXPRESSED SIN IN THE DIALECTAL MATERIAL

(Summary)

Developed on the basis of the collected material from the vicinity of Łódź, the article is an attempt to answer the question the verbal equivalents of the corresponding villagers thinking about moral evil, sin. The rich and mixed lexical-phraseological field consists of names having long linguistic tradition, common to these dialects and general language, including its colloquial variety, which are often an example of semantic modification, showing a significant diversification and emotional coloring.

JAGNA ŚWIDERSKA
Łódź

O ZJAWISKACH FLEKSYJNYCH I SŁOWOTWÓRCZYCH W KSIĘDZE SĄDOWEJ PAŃSTWA ŻYWIECKIEGO 1681–1773

Jagna Świdorska

INFLECTION AND WORD FORMATION PROCESSES

IN COURT BOOK OF ŻYWIEC STATE IN 1681–1773

(Summary)

The material gathered during research mainly shows common dialectal features occurring at the time in mountainous region of Małopolska and other districts. There also appear archaic forms absent in literary language and books from other regions of Poland, as well as dialectal forms imported by the authors from outside of Małopolska region. All the form were adapted by the norm of spoken Polish language used by educated people, which is, to certain extent, reflected in their manuscripts

MIROŚLAWA ŚWITAŁA-CHEDA
Łódź

NAZWY MŁODYCH ZWIERZĄT W SŁOWNICTWIE MYŚLIWSKIM

Mirosława Świtata-Cheda

THE NAMES OF YOUNG ANIMALS IN THE TERMINOLOGY OF HUNTING (Summary)

The article is devoted appellative names of young animals in the terminology of hunting. The source of lexical material was: E. Szałapak *Hunter's Dictionary* [1995] and S. Hoppe, *Hunting Dictionary* [1966]. The collected material was analyzed for lexical and formative measures to determine the young animals. With the above-mentioned dictionaries of about 100 names were selected. In making the selection of material taken into consideration whether the words in the definition of the term appears in a young, immature, small, or otherwise pointed to the young age of the animal.

KRZYSZTOF TOMASZ WITCZAK
Łódź

THREE ANIMAL NAMES IN TOCHARIAN AND INDO-EUROPEAN

Krzysztof Tomasz Witczak

TRZY NAZWY ZWIERZĘCE W JĘZYKU TOCHARSKIM I INDOEUROPEJSKIM (Streszczenie)

Trzy tocharskie nazwy zwierząt (toch. B *karse* '± jelen, antylopa'; toch. A *wātu* '± kret'; toch. A **wār̥k* 'borsuk', poświadczone w formie *al-wark* w turecko-arabskim słowniku Mahmuda z Kaszgaru) zostały objaśnione z etymologicznego punktu widzenia. Pierwszy termin wydaje się pochodzić z archetypu ie. **ā* *ursos* m. (osnowa na -o-) 'dzikie szybko biegnące zwierzę' (dokładne odpowiedniki są poświadczone w językach irańskich i germańskich), drugi leksem tocharski reprezentuje ie. **watus* f. (osnowa na -u-) 'kret' (słowa pokrewne pojawiają się w językach celtyckich), natomiast trzeci omawiany wyraz sprowadza się do praformy ie. **w̥r̥ā* *os* m. (osnowa na -o-) 'borsuk' (bliskie odpowiedniki pojawiają się w sanskrycie, w grece i w języku ormiańskim).

BOGUSŁAW WYDERKA
Opole

GDY DIALEKT STAJE SIĘ JĘZYKIEM

Bogusław Wyderka

WHEN A DIALECT BECOMES A LANGUAGE

(Summary)

The article is touching the issue of appearing of new languages from regional variants of Polish language in the range of Polish ethnical areas. The author outlines the historical background of the processes of linguistic emancipation and some legal issues. He establishes essential terminology. The factual basis of deliberations is constituted by a history of Kashubian and by discussions on the status of the Silesian language. The author characterizes an outlook on Mazurian language, Podhale region language and Podlasie region language too. The author outlines four stages of a language appearing. The first stage is determined by establishing in social awareness of a given group a conviction of their own ethno-lingual identity and mythologization of that identity. The second stage is a declaration of one's own identity. The most important is social and scientific discourse conducted over the issues of the regional language. The third phase is made by works on standardization and codification of a language. The essence of the fourth stage is implementing and propagating of norms. Particular stages of emerging of a new language have an universal character. Particular links need to appear, however in some specific indications they will differ considerably in the ways of realization. They can overlap each other, reduce specific processes, weaken temporarily in order to appear again after some time.

EWELINA ZAJĄC
Łódź

SEMANTYKA I STRUKTURA OJKONIMÓW I ANOJKONIMÓW GMINY PRZYKONA W POWIECIE TURECKIM

Ewelina Zajac

SEMANTICS AND STRUCTURE OF OECONYMS AND ANOICONYMS OF PRZYKONA COMMUNE, TUREK DISTRICT

(Summary)

The article applies to oeco- and anoiconyms of Przykona commune, their semantics, name-forming motivation and structure. All names, both topographical and proper, are valuable language monuments because they record a history that cannot be fake and language which was used in the past by the residents. The material shows that among local names topographical names dominate, the following are possessive and cultural names, also one menial name was noted. Also among territory names, both land and water, topographical, possessive and cultural names mostly dominate.

In the article, there was discussed the problem that most researchers face while analyzing uninhabited names, that is the choice of appropriate classification, both semantic and structural. Frequently, territory names are the same as common names, therefore classifying them according to traditional divisions of Witold Taszycki and Stanisław Rospond and designation of their primacy and secondment proves to be very difficult because each name is secondary in respect to *nomen appellativum*. Common terms can function as proper names only in a particular environment or when an object is the only as such in a given area and there is no need for special naming of it. But when there are more objects having the same name on a given area, then prepositional phrase is added to a common term that indicates its location.

In Przykona commune many territory names are nominal names that overlap with common terms, for ex. *Górka* (Hill), *Dolki* (Holes), *Łąki* (Grasslands), *Borki* (Forests), *Sosenki* (Pine Trees). During field research the researcher – onomastician may encounter many questions concerning proper names because it is not always known whether given name is already *nomen proprium* or is it still *nomen appellativum*. But proper names are also different from common terms because they do not have a meaning, they do not mean but indicate.

The paper also discusses names in the form of prepositional phrases, compositional names, adjectival names and plural names. All proper names, especially toponyms, are the element of dialect because, due to their individual character and regional and even chronological location, they convey invaluable dialectological data.

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UWAGI O BADANIACH NAD ANTROPONIMIĄ HISTORYCZNĄ POGRANICZA POLSKO-WSCHODNIOŚLAWIAŃSKIEGO NA PODLASIU

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ON THE PROBLEMS OF THE HISTORICAL ANTHROPNYMY OF THE POLISH-
-EASTERN SLAVIC LANGUAGE BORDERLAND IN THE PODLASIE REGION

(Summary)

The present paper discusses a process of the occurrence of the surnames and nicknames in the Podlasie region in the 15th–18th centuries. The development of the naming system of the Polish-Eastern Slavic language borderland in this region should be explained by the influence of definite linguistic and non-linguistic factors.