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# Abstracts

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Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.

## Abstracts

**Anna Arciszewska**

### **Municipal onomastics of districts, squares and streets of Katowice**

The description presents analysis of names of urban Katowice (districts, squares and streets), in onomastic point of view. The list of the urban names is based on the city plan. The names forming process has changed by years. From a historical perspective it was a long-lasting process dependent on inhabitants or users of the given area. Observation of surroundings gave people the certain idea of the name creation which residents accepted or rejected. In contemporary times the names of new streets most often establishes a clerk, it can be our "live in a hurry" effect. Creating the motivated name is too time-consuming for large number of new streets of housing estates, and that is why the motivated names are uncommon nowadays.

**Karolina Ditych**

### **How to teach communication in the classroom environment**

This article is devoted to teaching communication skills during a language course. The first chapter describes certain aspects of how typical speaking activities presented in the classroom differ from the natural communication. These elements are enumerated and described in details, starting from speakers' equal rights, the role of the teacher, predictability of answers, lack of information gap, finishing on the style and tone of the utterances. Chapter number two presents benefits of pair work and group work as autonomous forms of activities which are closely related to real-life situations. The last chapter describes two opposite viewpoints on making mistakes in utterances, the strict one according to grammar mistakes and the reasonable, mild one referring to the content and fluency in speech. Finally, some attention is devoted to making mistakes from the perspective of the communication approach, which is a combination of the two mentioned above.

**Dorota Gonigroszek**

### **Diachronic evolution of English colour terms and Berlin and Kay's theory**

Brent Berlin and Paul Kay (1969) argue that basic colour terms evolve in word languages non-randomly in a fixed, predictable order. The claim is one of the core tenets of the Universals and Evolution Theory, which is to be presented in the present work. We also set out to establish the order for the English language. To accomplish the task, numerous etymological sources are referred to. They are etymological dictionaries, documents, and

monographs discussing diachronic development of English colour terms. It can be concluded that there is a high probability that English colour terms did evolve in a sequence proposed by Berlin and Kay (1969).

**Iwona Gryz**

### **The importance of using mnemotechnics in teaching English to dyslexic children**

This article deals with the practical application of mnemotechnics (memory techniques) in the process of teaching English to dyslexic students. At the beginning the author explains briefly the nature of memory techniques, giving the definition and listing the components, as well as underlines the importance of mnemonic techniques while coping with new vocabulary, both during the presentation and practice stages of the foreign language lesson. Moreover, she presents several popular methods, which should be used while working with dyslexic students in the process of not only introducing the new English vocabulary items, but also practising them.

**Anna Krupska-Perek**

### **Using 19<sup>th</sup> century Polish to describe the language of Bardyjów.**

#### **An attempt to establish the etymology of the town's name**

Eugeniusz Janota's editorial enterprise titled "Bardyjów. Historyczno-topograficzny opis miasta i okolic" ("Bardyjów. Historical and topographical description of the city and suburbs") was written in 1862. Today it would be presented as a clear-sighted guide to city and suburbs. In half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century it could have been seen as a historical, cultural and folkloristic study with elaborate footnotes spreading over 100 pages in foreign languages, mainly Latin, the scientific language of the time.

This article deals mainly with the information note related to the very well known Bardejov spa (now in Slovakia) and written in 19<sup>th</sup> century Polish.

**Dorota Leśniak**

### **Some of the main ideas that shaped different theories of language acquisition**

This article presents some of the main ideas that influenced different theories of first language acquisition. It starts with the historical observations of the process of language development that were not scientific in character. Then the attitude presented by Tiedeman (1787) approached this issue in scientific form. Modern scientific language study began when Preyer (1882) presented his son's language development. This article deals with the most important scientist and their ideas e.g. Chomsky and Halle (1968), segmental phonology (McDonough and Myers 1991, Fikkert 1994, Levelt 1994), Optimality Theory (Prince and Smolensky 1993, McCarthy and Prince 1993, 1994). There is also information about universal order of segments that appear during language acquisition (Jakobson 1941/1968, Rice and Avery 1995).

It is important that perception and production developed almost independently and speech was more important for scholars (Jusczyk 1997). However, the situation changed (Broe and Pierrehumbert 2000, Hume and Johnson 2001). In this article the growing role of phonology in perception is also mentioned (markedness and phonological representations).

There are also more modern attitudes in terms of phonology (Fikkert 2007, Kiparsky and Menn 1977). In phonology development processes and rules are presented. This article deals not only with the way the segments are acquired but also with prosodic word forms.

The analysis of L<sub>1</sub> acquisition gives us the possibility of better understanding L<sub>2</sub> development.

**Aneta Majkowska**

### **Contemporary Polish Sejm discourse**

Parliamentary discourse refers to the political culture. Parliamentary discourse participants are members of (obligatory) and representatives of the institutions and bodies of state power (optional). Participants represent

a joint parliamentary discourse of cultural knowledge, which is subject to the general norms and values shared together. Participants parliamentary discourse mental models vary based on personal experience speaking on episodic memory. Mental representations are representations of socially accepted in society. They consist of: beliefs, attitudes, ideologies, beliefs shared by the group.

**Grzegorz Majkowski**

### **The persuasion in press fleeting – the case study**

In the article one presented various manners of the persuasion on the example of one fleeting print from the year 2007. The leaflet emitted the All-Polish Trades-Union of Doctors. The text warns about prepared through the trades-union of doctors of the all-Polish protest action. This is the short single-page transfer, about the collage character – with forced second text, „a somebody else’s voice” and a varied visualization. One discussed the pragmatic background, the composition with the emphasis of being double concord, one evidenced the variety of the style of communicating with the recipient, on the textual frame and the visualization of the transfer. The analysis of the leaflet shows that the connotative function of the language dominates in this type the communication over the denotational function of the language, over the language as with the centre to servants to the transmission of information.

**Justyna Makowska**

### **Polish highlanders’ dialect in literature – characteristic on the example of Jan Gutt-Mostowy’s and Aniela Gut-Stapińska’s dramas**

In the analyzed works – dramas written by two polish writers from Podhale: Jan Gutt-Mostowy and Aniela Gut-Stapińska, there was an attempt to create the cultural and language view of the world of polish Tatra mountains.

Aniela Gut-Stapińska in her plays used the dialect which was her everyday language, Jan Gutt-Mostowy used language which he had been taught as a child in his family home in Poronin. In the article the are presented the most important features of the polish highlanders’ dialect excerpted from analyzed dramas.

**Sylvia Motyl**

### **Educational games in teaching German**

In this article there has been discussed an unconventional method of teaching German language – by educational games, which are perfect tools to nurture students’ motivation. They minimize the fear and setbacks and, at the same time, they develop the ability of how to communicate.

In the further part, functions of games have been introduced – together with their contribution in the process of the information control. They can be used for the recognition of the lexical-grammatical system, to obtain information regarding the cultural and social life in the German-speaking countries.

In this article the results of the survey have been introduced. The survey was carried out among the teachers of the German language. The purpose of this survey was to describe the level of usefulness of educational games in teaching and educational work.

At the end, the samples of games that allow developing the language performance were given, such as: listening with understanding the text, reading with understanding the text, speaking and writing.

**Konrad Stobiecki**

### **Accurate definition of dyslexia**

This is a compilation of research and definitions of specific learning disorders that creates an accurate image of dyslexia and other learning disabilities. Seven most common stereotypes regarding learning disorders – taken from the survey among teachers and parents of children in elementary schools – are presented and confronted with the theories of the trailblazers.

**Anna Wira**

### **The pre-cognitive view on euphemism among English/American and Polish linguists**

The paper is meant as a brief introduction to the traditional method of euphemism defining in English/American and Polish linguistics. Other than dictionary definitions of euphemisms provided by numerous scholars dealing with the facet of language are collected and compared. Three major problems are: (i) the definition of euphemism, (ii) the criteria used while deciding whether a word is euphemistic or not, (iii) an appreciative attitude in evaluating euphemism versus a derogatory one.

**Aleksandra Woszczyńska**

### **Expressive phrases as evaluative vocabulary based on Krzysztof Teodor Toeplitz's feature articles**

The aim of this article is to present expressivism as appraisal expressions.

Krzysztof Teodor Toeplitz's reporter's language, characteristic vocabulary, and most of all, numerous lexemes obtaining in his feuilletons are the subjects of the research by the author who focuses on expressive lexemes. Much attention has been given to feuilleton as a reporter's style, which is praised for the vast quantities of literary expression.

Appraising and transferring emotions through language is most common in colloquial language. Among all expressive utterances that are present in daily language, the author discusses three groups of emotionally loaded words: implicitly expressive lexemes; explicitly expressive lexemes motivated formally and explicitly expressive lexemes motivated by meaning.

The author concludes that based on the research, feelings as a part of human emotional reactions are extremely strong in colloquial language. Expression is accompanied by appraisal: there are emotional reactions: both positive and negative, though the negative ones obtain significantly more often. Also, expressive expressions perform persuasive functions.