As the point of departure for the analysis, the author proposes the following Polish sentences:

(1a) A cóż jest prawda?
(1b) Co jest prawda?
(1c) Cóż jest prawda?
(1d) Cóż to jest prawda?

All of them are translations of the Greek phrase Τι ἐστίν ἀλήθεια (Pilate’s question in John 18,38). In order to understand the semantic relationships between their elements, and with respect to the original sentence, it is necessary to consider the meaning of the particles -ż and a. The Polish emphatic modifier -ż in such contexts as above influences the semantics of wh-questions: it demands a definite context; changes, or only modifies, the intonational contour of sentences – when it is used, the tempo of the utterance is slower than without it, and sharpening of the tone is moving from the pronoun to the right part of the question; it weakens the settling of truth datī questionis, which sometimes (in connection with utterance intonation) blocks the answer position. In particular situations such sentences as (1d) can express contempt (or similar emotions) for the object of questioning. Next, the initial operator a is homonymic to the conjunction a, it joins an additional information or expresses the relation of excluding. It can announce a reply in a dialogue, join references to the definite context, and sometimes a request for expanding or explaining any fact or state of things. A can also be an indicator of oppositional rights. In the author’s opinion Pilate – truly involved in understanding Jesus’s rights – asks about the meaning of truth, which is indicated in John’s metalanguage phrase Τι ἐστίν_ and metalanguage use the of nominative noun ἀλήθεια, also the main non-contrastive stress falls on the rhematic pronoun, resulting in an authentic wh-question, not a speech act expressing Pilate’s contempt for truth. This is why the Polish
sentences (1a), (1c), (1d) are – in relation to the meaning of -ż and a – unfortunate. Pilate was indeed interested in what was the truth of Jesus.

Magdalena Danielewiczowa

Jawnie oszczerczy, jawnie korupcyjny – entre l’adverbe et la particule

L’article est consacré à la description de la signification du mot polonais jawnie qui, d’après l’auteur, n’est ni un adverbe ni une particule. A l’aide de cette expression on introduit une caractéristique (avant tout axiologique) d’un prédicat que l’on met dans la phrase toujours après cette caractéristique. C’est sa nature métaprédictive qui ne permet pas de classer le mot jawnie parmi les adverbes. Dans la partie finale de l’article l’auteur propose une représentation sémantique reflétant l’ensemble de composantes distinctives de l’expression analysée.

Tomasz Nowak

About the verb zgadnąć (semantic study)

The lexical item mentioned in the title has not so far been the subject of a more extensive linguistic reflection. The paper aims at providing a disciplined description of lexical units containing the segment zgadnąć ‘to guess’ with respect to their structure and meaning. The method of analysis is based on putting forward hypotheses in the form of analytical implications and subjecting them to falsification by bringing them down to contradiction. The content of the paper focuses on issues relating to reconstruction of the form of lexical units (on the basis of segmental and supra-segmental signals) and reconstruction of the hierarchy of meaningful components. In close relationship with the content of the analysed terms, the discussion also considers the following notions: stać się ‘become’, wiedzieć ‘know’ and być gotowym powiedzieć ‘be ready to say’. The author tries to prove that those components belong to the semantic structure of the examined phrase; he also proposes a preliminary explication of meanings in the terms of natural semantic meta-language.

Anna Kisiel

Semantic oppositions between units with verbal segments: odróżniać, rozróżniać, wyróżniać
The article provides a semantic analysis of verbal units based on the root *różni-,* whose role is to differentiate objects, such as *któż† wyróżnia kogoś* [za coś] / *coś* [czymś], *któż† wyróżnia coś, coś wyróżnia kogoś* / *kogoś* [za coś] / *coś*, *któż† wyróżnia się czymś, ktoś wyróżnia coś jakoś, ktoś rozróżnia coś / coś†1 i coś†2 / między czymś†1 a czymś†2, ktoś odróżnia coś† od coś†1 / kogoś† od kogoś†1, coś odróżnia coś† od coś†1 / kogoś† od kogoś†1, coś†1 / ktoś† odróżnia się czymś† od coś†1 / kogoś†1. The most basic unit *któż† wyróżnia coś* is also compared with *któż† wyodrębnia coś z czegoś* [za coś] / *coś* [czymś], while the unit *któż† wyróżnia coś / kogoś [za coś] / *coś* [czymś]* – the only one implying that the object in question is better than others – is compared with *któż† nagradza kogoś [za coś] / *coś* [czymś]. The presented analysis should be regarded as preliminary only.

Marzena Stępień

Personal forms and the meaning of verbs. On the basis of selected linguistic units situated on the borderline between the classes of speech act predicates and epistemic predicates

This article discusses the nature of selected Polish verbs. The main claim considered here is that, if these verbs are recognized as performatives, then the difference between their perfromative and non-performative forms is semantic rather than pragmatic. The question whether there can exist in Polish linguistic units *twierdzę, że* (‘I claim that’), *deklaruję, że* (‘I declare that’), *zapewniam, że* (‘I assure that’), *oświadczam, że* (‘I state that’) homonymic with descriptive forms which belong to a whole paradigm of the verbs *twierdzić, że* (‘to declare that’), *deklarować, że* (‘to declare that’), *zapewniać, że* (‘to assure that’), *oświadczać, że* (‘to state that’) is also raised. The aim of this essay is to try and find answers to the above questions.

Katarzyna Dróżdż-Łuszczyk

Different components of dictionary definition of the verb *zobojętnieć*

The article presents the definitions of the verb *zobojętnieć* ‘to become indifferent’ which are given by dictionaries of contemporary Polish. The author focuses on choosing components of the definition of the verb, and on confronting the meaning of *stać się obojętnym* and *stać się niewrażliwym* as well as *przestać budzić zainteresowanie*. Logical operations (conjunction, disjunction, implication) lead to the conclusion that the verb *zobojętnieć* has a very specialised meaning which should not be explicated by *stać się*
obojętnym. The meaning of zobojętnieć has no common component with the meaning of obojętnieć.

Adriana Kloskowska

Semantic features of units of the type ktoś naprawił coś

The aim of this article is to describe the use of the perfective form of the Polish verb naprawić ‘to repair’, and to show semantic features of this verb. The author confines her analysis to two units of language ktoś naprawił coś ‘somebody repaired something’ with different right-hand arguments. Several properties to be assigned to this construction are discussed.

The semantic analysis provided by the author shows differences between two units of language ktoś naprawił coś, and proposes to distinguish primary elements of meanings of these units.

Mariola Wołk

About the types of expressions _____. (To) Nonsense. (vs to nonsens, że) from a semantic point of view

The range of this article is slightly wider then its title suggests. It develops the idea, initiated in the author’s earlier papers, about the expression nonsens and some of its synonyms. The paper focuses on certain constructions with the words nonsense ‘nonsense’, absurd ‘absurd’ and bzdura ‘trifle’, for example in such sentence as Marysia uciekła wczoraj z ostatniej lekcji. To nonsens! / Nonsens ‘Mary skipped her last class yesterday. This is nonsense! / Nonsense.’ The author investigates the grammatical status of the expression nonsens in such contexts, called be her the commenting ones, but primarily she focuses on what determines the difference between the example given above and a sentence such as To nonsens, że Marysia uciekła wczoraj z ostatniej lekcji ‘This is nonsense that Mary skipped her last class yesterday’. The paper examines whether the difference has a semantic character and if so, how it should be defined. Since the procedure of comparing the expressions which follow the model given in the title opens more line of inquiry, this article investigates only selected problems, such as the issue of metalinguistic character of the described expressions.
Magdalena Żabowska

**On the hierarchy of metatextual expressions**

The article considers the hierarchy of metatextual expressions, and especially the problem of co-occurrence of metatextual expressions. It is claimed that metapredicated operators occupy the lowest level of the proposed hierarchy, followed by the particles, and the highest level is represented by metatextual comments and conjunctions. At each distinguished level a further hierarchy is postulated.

Celina Heliasz

*W głębi serca, w tajemnicy, w cztery oczy...*

**On the linguistic status of a certain type of expressions with w**

The present paper is dedicated to the problem of the description of expressions characterizing transparency of activities. The point of interest are only multisegmental expressions, called prepositional expressions, built with the preposition *w* ‘in’, for example *w tajemnicy* ‘in secret’, *w głębi serca* ‘deep at heart’, *w cztery oczy* (‘one-to-one’). Their linguistic status differs: some of them are lexical units, whereas others are constructions. In the older and more recent lexicographical works their description is neither adequate nor consistent. They are described as the meanings or uses of the particular nouns or prepositions, or as distinct entries altogether. They often occur in many different entries, once as lexical units, once as constructions.

The article shows the modes of the lexicographical description of selected examples of such expressions. It also presents the results of the analysis of these expressions achieved by using the method proposed by Bogusławski (1976, 1987) and Grochowski (1976, 1995).

Mirosława Ampel-Rudolf

**Grammatical gender and the semantic category of cognitive significance**

*(summary)*

In contemporary Polish grammatical gender has 5 realizations: masculine personal, masculine animate, masculine nonanimate, feminine, neuter.
In this article the author proves that the distinctions observed in language structure indicate two different categories: gender and cognitive significance [+/agentive]. The distinctions within the category of gender (masculine, feminine and neuter) appear only in the singular. Its main function (together with the category of case and number) is the creation of appropriate syntactic relations in the NP.

The primary function of the semantic category of cognitive significance is ordering the hierarchy of arguments in sentences, on the ground of the opposition +/-agentive (+/-animate in the singular, +/-personal in the plural).

Joanna Kamper-Warejko

*Gęśli by Jan Rybiński - the evidence for the normalization of the Polish language in Toruń during the Renaissance*

The article discusses the language of twenty songs by the 16th century poet Jan Rybiński, collected in *Gęśli różnorynych Księga 1*. The collection was published in Toruń in the printing house of Andrzej Koteniusz in 1593 as one of the twenty-seven Polish prints.

The design, phonetics and inflection share the characteristic features of other texts of the period. The rules of spelling, common in the 16th century, are reflected in the Toruń relic. The variety of forms is well visible in the area of phonetics. Some phenomena demonstrate the conservatism of the text (there is no compensation for the forms with ablaut, smętek, smętny; the advantage of the group with –mgl over the one with –mdl-). Here the language of *Gęśli* may reflect the author’s pronunciation best. Some phenomena (the exclusive use of the pronoun wszystko, the advantage of wszystcy over wszytcy, personal pronouns with nasalization) show that the author came from the Greater Poland Voivodeship (also known as the Wielkopolska Province). This dialect must have affected the Polish language of Toruń at that time.

The creative abilities of the poet are also reflected in the vocabulary analyzed. The majority of compounds are innovative. Out of 30 adjectives and 4 nouns, as many as 24 adjectives and 3 nouns are known only from the analyzed text.
Poln. *lajza* – ein Beitrag zur Etymologie


Agnieszka Mazurowska

Следы прошлого скрытые в эпитафиях на нагробных камнях села Бане

Мазурские

Темой статьи является анализ имён записанных в ономатологических эпитафиях на коммунальном кладбище в Банях Мазурских и попытка ответить на вопрос, какую информацию передают нам они о погребённых там умерших.

В введение дана этнолингвистическая ситуация щугаемого региона выясняющая, почему и откуда на земл’ях северно-восточной Польши, особенно в вентоговском и гольдапском повятах оказались переселенцы операции „В“ („Висла“) проведённой властями ПН’Р в 1947–1948 годах.

Основную часть реферата составляет анализ форм имён украинцев (Бойков и Лемков), которые были записаны гражданкой на местном кладбище.

Вниманию заслуживают разнообразные ошибки появляющиеся в графии, например в написании имён выступает путаница польских, украинских и русских букв, также как и письменных и печатных букв. Основной исследовательской задачей статьи является попытка ответа на вопрос о причине такого разнообразия форм исследуемых антропонимов.

Iwona Radziszewska

Die Sprache der Religionsbücher von litauisch-polnischen Tataren, die in der Gemeinschaft von polnischen Muslimen funktionieren


Natalia Długosz

**Ein Vergleich ausgewählter Wortbildungstypen im Bereich substantivischer Diminutivbildungen mit verschiedenen Suffixen im Polnischen und Bulgarischen**

Im vorliegenden Beitrag vergleiche ich ausgewählte Wortbildungstypen im Bereich äquivalenter polnischer und bulgarischer substantivischer Diminutive, die durch verschiedene Suffixe in beiden Sprachen gebildet werden. Es werden folgende Phänomene konfrontiert:

a) die Diminutivsuffixe 

b) die polnischen Diminutiva mit dem Suffix 

c) die bulgarischen diminutiven Formen mit 

d) die diminutiven Formen mit 

e) die diminutiven Formen auf 

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8
On the origin of the Latin adverbs ending with -iter

The origin of the Latin adverbs ending with -iter remains unclear. They derived primitively not only from adjectives of the third declension, but also from many adjectives of declensions I and II (cf. Leumann 1963: 299; Hartleb-Kropidlo 1999). Researchers did not take into account the possibility that the Latin suffix -iter (typical of adverbs) may be genetically identical with the Celtic suffix *-itri-, which characterizes the so called EQUATIVE degree (Lat. aequativus) of the adjectives in the Insular Celtic languages. Most Indo-European languages do not demonstrate such an adjectival formation. It is traditionally suggested that the Celtic languages introduced a grammatical innovation. However, it is possible to demonstrate that the formations attested in Latin and Celtic are genetically related.

The Insular Celtic adjective has three degrees of comparison: the equative, the comparative, and the superlative (Pokorny 1914: 71-72; Thurneysen 1980: 232). The degree of equality is realized by an adjective with the suffix *-itri- (hence OIr. -ithir, -idir), which is followed by the accusative of the noun. The equative denotes that the person or thing referred to possesses a certain quality in THE SAME degree as that with which he or it is compared. The latter is put in the accusative case (e.g. gilithir gruth ‘as white as milk [acc.]’) or expressed by a conjunctionless clause, e.g. OIr. soilsidir bid hi lugburt ‘as bright (as if) it were in a garden’; is fírithir ad fiadar ‘it is as true (as) is reported’ (Thurneysen 1980: 232). Further examples: OIr. dénithir ‘as hasty, as swift’ (< OIr. dian ‘hasty, swift’); demnithir ‘as certain’ (< demin ‘certain’); erlamaidir ‘as ready’ (< erlam ‘ready’); fírithir ‘as true’ (< fir ‘true’ = Lat. vērus); lèrithir ‘as eager, as diligent’ (< lēr ‘eager, diligent’); lethithir, lethidir ‘as broad’ (< lethan ‘broad’); remithir ‘as thick’ (< remur ‘thick’); soirbithir, soirbidir ‘as easy’ (< soirb ‘easy’); suthainidir ‘as lasting’ (< suthain ‘lasting’); tressithir ‘as strong’ (< trēn ‘strong’); Middle Welsh gwennet ‘as white’ (< gwenn ‘white’), kynduhet ‘as black’ (< du ‘black’).

According to the present author, the equative existed in Proto-Indo-European and it was created by the suffix *-teros (in the central area) and also *-itri- (in the western area). The Latin adverbial ending with -iter was used to create a similaritative formula, which seems analogous to the equative degree of adjectives in the Insular Celtic languages.
This article presents the role of meaning in the linguistic and etymological researches of Marcus Terentius Varro, the Roman polymath and man of letters, in the light of his linguistic work *De lingua Latina*. The ancient theoreticians of language were not aware of diachronic linguistics and identified the concrete connections between words on the base of similarities in the sounds and in the meanings of the words being compared. For that reason, etymological and linguistic analyses of Varro very often rest on the semantic criterion which causes certain consequences for the nature of his findings.

Artur Karasiński

Albanian adjectival derivatives with the prefix *pa-*

The article provides an analysis of Albanian denominal adjective derivatives with the negative prefix *pa-* . The main assumption made by the author concerns the existence of structural isomorphism (parallelism in language system in which structuring of one level parallels, or is made to parallel, that of another) between the structure of the derivative and the structure of the sentence. The proposed model of the analysis is directed from content to form. All examined denominal adjective derivatives are analyzed within their nominal context which specifies the meaning of derivatives and displays their semantic structure. Nominal phrases containing adjective derivatives are interpreted as the representation of predicate-argument structures. The type of relation between defined noun and derivational base of the adjective is the criterion of the division of Albanian adjective derivatives with the negative prefix *pa-* . There are three types of such relations:

1. the relation in which the base of an adjective represents the basic predicate.
2. the relation in which the base of an adjective represents an additional predicate.
3. the relation in which the base of an adjective and a noun represents arguments while the predicate is not expressed explicitly.