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TENETS OF THE LEXICOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF DIALECT PHRASEMATICS

This article presents a proposal for a dictionary description of dialect phrasematics. It is known that Polish dialectological research has been neglected when it comes to phrasematics. There is a serious lack of lexicographical interpretation- a phraseological dictionary of Polish dialects has not yet been composed, although this postulate has been introduced by a number of researchers. The problem with the development of the said dictionary is primarily due to the specific nature of the material. Dialect phrasematics is characterized by variance and synonymy, which makes it virtually impossible to determine the basic (lexicographic) shape of an entry in the traditional sense. Other obstacles concern system and lexical differences in dialects of particular regions.

Taking this into account, the authors proposed a phraseological dictionary of Polish dialects based on the onomasiological order. The consequence of this approach is to use meaning (in the form of a definition) as dictionary entries. Under such an entry, one could find: 1) stylistic qualifiers (it is well known that phrasemes are also largely varied in this respect), 2) individuals phrasematic units in their realizations in different dialects, 3) quotations in semi-phonetic transcription, 4) information on the geographical phrasemes' location, 5) abbreviation of printed sources containing that specific phraseme, 6) comments of editors concerning i.e. motivation for individual units. To illustrate this proposal in practice, the article provides an entry *{someone} is not knowledgeable about {something} and from the feast of St. Joseph (19 March) one can expect the termination of frost, that is the beginning of spring with all its components.* As presented in the authors' tenets, the phraseological dictionary of Polish dialects should have the form of a website with the possibility of continuous addition of new units and content modification.

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ON PHRASEOLOGY FROM A CORPUS LINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVE: AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH IN THE USA AND THE UK IN THE LAST TWO DECADES

This paper provides an overview of phraseological research grounded in corpus linguistics and conducted in the last two decades or so in the United States and in the United Kingdom. A number of approaches to phraseological research are presented, starting from idiom principle, pattern grammar, lexical bundles, lexical priming to skipgrams, phrase frames, concgrams to semantic sequences. Also, an attempt is made by the author to outline a definition of corpus linguistic phraseology (*frazologia korpusowa*), a label proposed in this paper. The rationale behind this paper is an observation that, on the one hand, corpus linguistic research on phraseology in the Polish language is still scarce and, on the other, that not all Polish corpus or computational linguists are familiar with more traditional methods of phraseological research. This paper is an attempt to change this state of affairs.

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PERCEPTION, COMPREHENSION
AND PHRASEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE ACQUISITION

The main objective of this paper is to discuss the issue of perception, comprehension and well acquired phraseological structures that are perceived as idiomatic expressions. First, the author will investigate a spectrum of methods used in perception of idiomatic meanings. Then, the rising and directed character of this phenomenon as well as idiomatic structures will be described. Finally, the author will present the results of a wide range of research and analysis in the field of phraseological units and their acquisition.

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METATEKSTUAL FUNCTION OF IDIOMS –
FEW WORDS ABOUT SEMANTICS AND PRAGMATICS

The aim of this article is to analyse semantic and pragmatic aspects of phraseological units, which consist of metatextual lexicon of polish language and including verbs *mówiąc*, *powiedzmy* ('speaking'), for example: np.: *krótko mówiąc* ('in brief/short'), *prawdę mówiąc* ('to tell the truth'), *szczerze powiedziawszy/mówiąc* ('frankly speaking'), *między nami mówiąc* ('between you and me').

The analysis shows that idioms: *mówiąc/powiedzmy prościej*, *inaczej mówiąc*, *mówiąc po ludzku* (*zwyczajnie/ fachowo/jakimś językiem*) function as an metalanguage elements; expressions: *ściśle mówiąc*, *dokładnie mówiąc*, *ogólnie* (*generalnie, w skrócie, krótko, najkrócej*) *mówiąc*, characterize information given by speaker; idioms: *ogłędnie mówiąc*, *delikatnie/łagodnie mówiąc*, *dosadnie/brutalnie mówiąc*, *powiedzmy to delikatnie*, *mówiąc wprost* emphasize the rules of politeness, which are respected by speaker.

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THE WINGED WORDS IN THE TEXTS OF CZECH ADVERTISIEMENTS

The author of this article presents ways to use, so called "winged words" in Czech advertising. They are defined as lexical items in parts of texts or independent utterances: words, phrases, expressions, sayings, maxims, proverbs and terms, of which author or origin is known to the recipient. This proves that the winged words are very attractive and important structural element of Czech advertising texts. Their main function is to enliven the content as well as being expressive and metaphorical measure of meaning, image and entertainment. They focus the attention of the recipient on the message or more dynamic statement, acting sometimes as a source of wit and ambiguity. They occur in different parts of advertising texts, usually introducing slogans or summary message.

The wing words appear in advertising both in canonical and innovative form. The language of Czech advertisements uses terms derived from the Bible, mythology and ancient culture as well as national and world literature, related to the historical events, titles of songs, movies or TV shows.

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THE PICTURE OF MAN IN ITS PHYSICAL ASPECT – BASED ON PHRASEOLOGICAL UNITS WITH THE COMPONENT ‘DEVIL’

Phraseology holds traces of certain folk beliefs of devil entering human body (which results in man's illness or demonic possession). A large number of these phraseological units have gained secondary meanings, for example *diabeł w kogoś wstąpił* 'somebody is angry; restless; malicious; gets annoyed'; *diabeł kogoś opętał* 'about somebody evil; malicious; frantic'. Phraseological units whose meanings are directly related to man's corporality or appearance constitute a separate group. They refer to different aspects of corporality and appearance: 1. general impression concerning appearance (ugliness, beauty, age); 2. height and build; 3. body imperfections (disability); 4. face (complexion, hair, stubble, facial expression, skin imperfections, eyes, nose); 5. senses (smell, hearing); 6. sexual needs; 7. physical strength, brawn; 8. particular bodily parts' movements (legs, mouth); 9. clothing (scruffy, dirty, bizarre, clothing elements). Units containing component 'devil' are used not only to describe corporality viewed and judged pejoratively (beauty imperfections and disability: ugliness; squint; pockmarked, blemished face; large, prominent nose; ginger hair; lameness), but they are also used – although less frequently – to describe corporality viewed and judged positively (beautiful body and attractive appearance; good smell and good hearing; physical strength, brawn).

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MYTHOLOGICAL PHRASEOLOGY IN SAMUEL BOGUMIŁ LINDE'S SŁOWNIK JĘZYKA POLSKIEGO [POLISH LANGUAGE DICTIONARY]

The term *mythological phraseology* comprises phraseological expressions and complex units (among them proverbs and maxims found in quotations) extracted from S.B. Linde's *Słownik języka polskiego* [Polish Language Dictionary], whose source of origin is (mostly Greek and Roman) mythology. Due to the lexicographic description such multi-word expressions receive in Linde's dictionary, they are divided into: (1) units he considered elements of the Polish language system; (2) mythology-based expressions whose fixed status in Polish was merely signalled; (3) complex multi-word units present mainly in the role of textual documentation.

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POLISH CRAFT PHRASEOLOGY – SOME ISSUES AND ASSUMPTIONS CONCERNING THE DESCRIPTION

The author of the article presents a project whose objective is the elaboration of phraseologisms containing lexemes from the semantic field 'craft'. While analyzing the criteria for material excerption, as well as the main assumptions underlying description, the author distinguishes the following research tasks:

- creating the corpus of phraseological units connected with craft
- characterizing the collected units as media for conveying cultural messages; reconstructing the image of craftsmen's reality perpetuated in these units
- demonstrating tendencies in the area of variance and variantivity concerning craft phraseology
- an attempt at distinguishing the contemporary scope of craft phraseology

The article deals with the issues related to the completion of each research task.