

**ZOFIA ABRAMOWICZ**

**THE URBAN NAMES SYSTEM OF THE CITY OF ELK AND THE CULTURE  
TRADITION**

Reviewing the „urbanims” of three historical periods in the history of Elk, it is relatively easy to conclude that in each of the examined time spans the mechanisms of giving names to objects situated in the city were similar. They concentrated mainly around the culture of the nation, important historical events and personages, ideas and values that were the most vital to the community and city authorities in given historical periods, as well as were related to a sound evaluation of the surrounding reality. Naming places after people connected with political life to commemorate generals or political leaders (being very often controversial choices) was closely linked to the policy of the state authorities: along with changes of the national status or political system of the state the names disappeared from the list of urban names, departing like the historical epoch or ideology which their bearers had served.

**EDWARD BREZA**

**CERTAIN RARER MASCULINE NAMES**

The paper discusses the genesis of several rarer masculine names of foreign origin, such as: *Fabrycjusz, Famian, Fantazy, Farys, Faust, Fin, Firmin, Flawiusz, Flor, Florencjusz, Folkier, Friedbert, Frowin*. The author also provides relevant data on the frequency of their occurrence, feminine equivalents which have been functioning in Poland, as well as surnames formed on their basis and those recorded in contemporary dictionaries.

**MONIKA CHOROŚ**

**ON PLACE NAMES CONTAINING THE ELEMENT OF ŚLĄSKI (SILESIAN)**

The paper attempts to analyze place names containing the element of *Śląski* (Silesian) as part of them. The author examines not only official names being in use today, but also the transitory ones that were used in the years 1945–1948. The author presents the chronology, manner of formation, structure and „the power of living” of this type of name-giving, pointing – at the same time – to the differentiating-localizing and substituting functions (substituting the German elements, like *Deutsch, Schlesisch, in Oberschlesien*) of the element of *Śląski*. The material from the area of Silesia is presented against a broad all-Polish background.

**ALEKSANDRA CIEŚLIKOWA**

## **THE FAMILY NAMES OF WIVES AND DAUGHTERS IN ANTROPONYMIA POLSKI OD XVI DO KOŃCA XVIII WIEKU (THE ATROPONYMIA OF POLAND FROM THE 16<sup>TH</sup> TO THE END OF THE 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY)**

### **(SELECTED EXAMPLES)**

Family names, in contrast to nicknames, are characterized by the following: family background, heredity, stability and official character. The first signal of the formation of a surname was made in texts with both a linguistic form and a context – customarily the family-related matters. If it is sometimes very difficult to settle down the question when the genetic masculine *patronomica* became independent surnames: *Abramowicz*, *Dacewicz*, *Jankowicz*, and the like, the word-formation related to the names of wives and daughters clearly points to the socio-traditional dependences on the surnames of fathers and husbands stamped in the language. In the first case (fathers-derived) this is not only an expression of family-background type, but also that of heredity. Men's surnames were the basis of formation of women's names not only as a result of adding formants such as: *-owa*, *-ina*, *-ichna*, *-ówna*, *-anka*, *-ka*, thanks to paradigm derivation, but also, as early as then, due to immobilizing the nominative equaling masculine nominative in all the cases of feminine paradigm, similarly as it occurs nowadays: *Bralczyk* (masc.) – *Bralczyk* (fem.), *Pilch* (masc.) – *Pilch* (fem.), *Stasiuk* (masc.) – *Stasiuk* (fem.), and the like. The above-mentioned remarks are confirmed with the help of the texts contained in *The Antroponymia of Poland*.

### **JOLANTA DRWIĘGA**

#### **CONTEMPORARY NAMES OF ROADS IN THE COUNTY OF OPOLE**

The aim of the paper is to describe the contemporary names of roads in the County of Opole and to discuss their typical semantic and structural variants. The analysis included about 135 names according to the following functions: direction-giving, localizing, person-related, characterizing and German. All the names were also analyzed as regards their structure.

### **ERNST EICHLER**

#### **THE POLISH PLACE NAMES IN THE EASTERN PART OF FORMER LOWER LUSATIA**

The author deals with the problem of the Polish equivalents of the German and Lusatian place names within the area of Lower Lusatia located east of the Lusatian Nisse River, which – after the Second World War – found itself within the borders of the Polish state. The new

language-related and political situation required that the old names should be adjusted to the Polish place names system. Additionally, the author draws attention to the conditions in which *Komisja Ustalania Nazw Miejscowych* (Commission in charge of Settling Local Place Names) /CSLPN/ was working at that time. No wonder the lack of time to examine the historical material and the general political „context” caused the „new Polish names” to depart from the historical records and former German or Lusatian forms. The differences are visible on both the phonetic and word-formation planes. As a result of the comparative analysis the author distinguishes 4 ways of the polonization of Lusatian and German names. They are as follows:

- phonetic adaptation (concerns – basically – only the polonization of Lower Lusatian names);
- phonetic-morphological adaptation;
- name-giving „christenings”;
- language calques.

The author postulates that the category of name-giving „christenings” should be investigated in the whole of the territory of the western lands, seeing that it would facilitate extracting all the linguistic and political factors that exerted an influence on the Polish forms of the names as proposed by the CSLPN with reference to foreign-deriving names.

## **STANISŁAW GAJDA**

### **THE REGIONAL SILESIA EDUCATION RELATED TO THE CULTURE AND THE LANGUAGE**

Regional education, including that concerning the language, is expected to serve the purpose of maintaining and developing traditions of the given region. Yet this is not the only role it is meant to play: it ought to be beneficial for processes of creation of multicultural and multi-language European society, one that is tolerant and respects national and regional varieties. Building regional identities will hamper the unification-oriented globalization processes and will support formation of the European character founded on affirmation of variety, on acknowledgement of identity of regional (including sub-regional), ethnic, national, and European communities.

## **MAŁGORZATA IŻYKOWSKA**

### **THE PERSUASIVE ELEMENT IN THE PAROCHIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE TURN OF THE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY**

The paper deals with the elements of persuasion contained in the language of parochial announcements of the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> and the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The observations are based on

material included in two books of announcements in the parish of Szymiszów near Strzelce Opolskie of the years 1897–1901 and 1902–1916. It was established that as far as the examined material is concerned the most willingly used language means of persuading are the following: requests, invitations, orders, prohibitions and threats (warnings). The categorical nature of the last three ones was customarily softened by means of euphemisms, still it could occur that efforts to do so were purposefully neglected. The inventory of the persuasion-related means was poorer in comparison with those made use of today, which most likely results from changes in the social character.

**EWA JAKUS-BORKOWA**

### **THE POLISH PLACE NAMES WITH THE FORMATIVE -ŁO**

The paper attempts to settle down whether „*oykonyms*” including the formative *-ło* occur in Poland. The research material consisting of place names was selected mechanically, with the help of computer, from the contemporary evidence of „*oykonyms*” including about 100 thousand administratively independent and non-independent inhabited objects, and then verified through historical records.

The author presents, in a brief way, the history of the examined suffix, and then characterizes the *oykonyms* ending in *-ło*. Both the names having only the final sound concurring with the suffix and *oykonyms* containing the formative *-ło* distinguished in consequence of a morphematic analysis were discussed, that is names: a) equal to generally well-known appellatives with this suffix, and b) those in which the toponymic function of the suffix is probable.

The analysis showed that out of almost 200 names which give the impression of being of the structural type under examination and which could imply its high productivity, merely a few possess the formative *-ło* and this most often transferred to the *oykonomy* as a result of onymization of the appellatives containing them. The suffix *-ło* in its name-forming function is confirmed in only one instance (*Horodło*); the others, in which it was distinguished, are not implicit and may be provided with different explanations. The decisive majority in the set are *oykonyms* which possess exclusively their endings identical with the formation under discussion.

**ANNA JEDYNAK**

### **THE VOCABULARY OF THE MASS CULTURE IN THE LANGUAGE OF SIX-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN. PROPER NAMES**

The paper deals with the question of acquisition of proper names by six-year-old children, which has its roots in the mass culture. The author provides a review of selected research conceptions related to the language of man. The collected lexical material was classified on the basis of methodological foundations of the science of names. The author concludes that the child – many a time – uses the language of a sub-culture, wanting to impress peers and – consequently – gain the position of the leader in the group where they belong.

**DANUTA KOPERTOWSKA**

### **THE LANGUAGE-VERSIFICATION ASSETS OF POLISH CAROLS**

The considerations on the language-versification value of the Polish lyrics of carols are based on the material including 24 well-known carols which are commonly sung in Poland nowadays. An analysis of these „Christmas songs” has allowed to distinguish a number of features that are vital in the case of these works such as:

- variety of forms of expression (from simple, colloquial up to highly-structured one, using different stylistic means, applying inversion, and the like);
- chronological and territorial differentiation (archaisms, dialectal phrases, sometimes colloquial expressions); apart from application of colloquial forms – usage of elevated, sublime and poetic vocabulary and idiomatic expressions;
- richness of versification: uniqueness of strophic systems, as well as types and functions of repetitions (including refrains), variety of rhymes (their types and systems);
- stereotypical and original metaphor system (commonly-used epithets, similes, metaphors side by side with sophisticated, uncommon and fresh examples); repetitions as manifestation of imperfection or – on the contrary – as a well thought-over, logical and justified compositionality;
- inseparable union of the language and versification planes with music: close interdependence of the three elements: the word, the form and the tune.

It must be underlined, too, that the extraordinary charm of the Polish carols results from the direct interaction between passing of the message, thoughts and feelings, the „folk-like” perception of the world, simplicity of the expression, presentation of universal values, and – first and foremost – perceiving a human being in others.

**DANUTA LECH-KIRSTEIN**

### **THE DIALECTAL CHARACTER OF SURNAMES IN OPOLE REGION**

The paper aims to indicate the most significant dialectal features of surnames in Opole Region. A comparative analysis of the family names borne by the nineteenth-century and contemporary inhabitants of Opole has proved that due to a historical and culture-related separation there have been preserved, in the surnames, some particular features of Silesian dialect, which were present both in the days of the process of germanization and today. Following the re-polonization, the majority of surnames in Opole Region remained in an unchanged form, and the rural dialect proved a stronghold of the Polish culture and an expression of the national identity.

The most frequent dialectal features concern vocalization (e.g. inclination of vowels: *Garcorz, Gmyrek, Okuń*; de-nasalization of nasal vowels: *Otremba, Kampa*), consonantism (e.g. adopting the so-called „pronunciation of Mazovians”, found in the names such as: *Kocot, Pietruska, Zolondek*; anticipation of softness: *Kainka, Komainda*). They are also seen on the word-formation plane (formations with the following suffixes: *-ok, -orz, -ala, -oń*, so characteristic of Silesia) and lexical (Silesian dialecticisms: *Krupa, Kurpierz, Ochlast*; lexical archaisms: *Disput, Rżany, Świercz*).

**MICHAŁ LIS**

**THE PLACE NAMES SYSTEM AND DOCUMENTATION OF MANIFESTATIONS OF POLISHNESS IN OPOLE SILESIA IN LEKSYKON POLACTWA W NIEMCZECH (THE LEXICON OF POLES IN GERMANY)**

In the first part of the paper the author discusses the role of science of names in preparation of historical elaborations that made use of knowledge established by the former to determine the national character of areas being examined. Arguments derived from it also proved useful for politicians. The idea of documenting traces and reminders of the Polish character appeared also among representatives of Związek Polaków w Niemczech (The Union of Poles in Germany) following Hitler's taking over the power. This conception took on the form of Lexicon of Poles in Germany, in the preparation of which the largest amount of effort was made by Jan E. Osmańczyk. Finally, it turned out impossible to bring the book out in 1939.

In the second part, the author analyzes the arrangement of *The Lexicon*, the areas of its interest, and quotes a few more interesting entries, providing an analysis of their content.

**KRZYSZTOF LISIECKI**

**DISAPPEARANCE OF CERTAIN COUNTRY-DIALECT WORDS IN KALETY**

## **(THE COUNTY OF TARNOWSKIE GÓRY)**

The paper discusses the country dialect of Kalety in the 1970s and the 1980s, when relatively few inhabitants left the town in search of employment, which – in consequence – resulted in the fact that the language did not yield to influences or changes in its lexical layer. The country dialect is a particular marker of Silesia, where it has been cherished and passed down to succeeding generations for centuries. However, the growing influence of foreign elements in the Polish language, the socio-political transformations after 1989, as well as the impact of the all-Polish language constitute the major causes of the decline in the lexical corpus of the country dialect of the inhabitants of Kalety within the age group of the under 30 years old.

## **MARZENA MUSZYŃSKA**

### **GENITIVAL RECTION OF VERBS IN THE 19<sup>TH</sup>-CENTURY SILESIAN AND MASURIAN FOLK SONGS**

The paper is an elaboration on the historical syntax of the Polish language. It concerns genitival rection of verbs recorded in texts of non-literary character, specifically in the 19<sup>th</sup>-century folk songs being part of Silesian and Masurian folklore. The source material under examination very often testifies to the archaic nature of the construction with genitive (sometimes of Old Polish origin), still – as an example of living speech – it provides, at the same time, a good proof of rection-related hesitation for the benefit of the accusative, which was popularly recorded in the colloquial variation of the Polish language. The investigated phenomenon is written in the process of many-century-long rivalry between the two cases of the direct object.

## **KRYSTYNA NOWIK**

### **STANISŁAWA AND STANISŁAW IN THE POLISH SYSTEM OF NAMES**

The paper attempts to prove that the name of *Stanisław* and its feminine equivalent – *Stanisława* – are very old names in the Polish tradition of giving names, dating back to, at least, the beginnings of 13<sup>th</sup> century both in the basic forms and a great number of derivations such as: *Stachnik, Stachosz, Stachura, Stanek, Stanisławek, Stanisz, Stasz, Staszek, Staszko, Staszcel, Staś; Stacha, Stasia, Staszka*. The name belongs to the ancient resources of optative names, including two parts in its structure: *Stani-* derived from *stanąć* (to stand) and *-sław* from the word *sława* (glory). For centuries the names were very popular: *Stanisław* for a very long time occupied the second place among the most popular among masculine names. In the

second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century both names, particularly the feminine equivalent, were gradually in retreat and lost their popularity. However, the latter has left a clear stamp on Polish surnames and toponymies: they became the basis of many family names, both in a direct way and indirectly, by means of local place names that had been formed from them (as primary creations or those derived in some way or another), like the following: *Stanisławek, Stacho, Stanisławiak, Stasiak, Stachowicz, Stanisławski, Staszewski*. They also got fixed in a number of place names, chiefly of the possessive type: *Stanisławów, Stachów, Stasinów, Stachowo, Stachówka, Stachowizna*, less frequently those of family-based and patronymic ones, e.g. *Stachy, Stachury, Stachowięta, Staszyce*.

### **FELIKS PLUTA**

#### **THE SILESIAN RURAL DIALECT IN THE LITERARY OUTPUT OF JAKUB KANIA**

Jakub Kania (1872–1957) belongs to the group of writers who – to a large extent – introduced elements of rural dialect in their output. They are evident in the poetic, publicistic and diary works, and cover phonetic phenomena (e.g. *chlyw, grzych, rzyka*), inflexional ones (e.g. *bylech, wydolech, robilichmy, bychmy zagrali*), as well as those of lexical character (e.g. *gbur, galoty, kabza*).

### **VIOLETTA PRZYBYLSKA**

#### **THE RELIGIOUS NAMES OF THE ORDER OF ST ELIZABETH SISTERS OF NYSA PROVINCE IN THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY**

The aim of the paper is to carry out an etymological analysis of religious names used in the Order of St Elizabeth Sisters in Nysa on the basis of the register of names of 1887. The system of religious names in orders is of specific character: it contains names related to spirituality, tradition and hierarchy of values of the given order. The antroponymic material reveals a relation with figures of patron saints and the blessed and also the lexis referring to Christian values – presents attributes of Saint Mary, refers to the life, martyr's death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. The names of nuns in Silesia derive from – primarily – Christian ones. The basic source that the nuns make use of while choosing religious names for themselves is the Bible and the Calendar of the Saints of the Church. A great number of names found in the Order of St Elizabeth are connected with the figures of saints and with Franciscan spirituality.

A religious name can be repeated three times at the most in convents belonging to the same general house. Therefore, in order to avoid repetitions variations of the same name are used adapted from different languages, as well as new names are created on the basis of the already existing ones by means of different suffixes or doubling of letters. The range of names used also to expand as a result of taking on names which were forms of variants of the same personal name functioning in the circulation, e.g. *Adelgunda* and *Aldegunda* (referring to the same figure of the saint), latinization of names of German origin and accepting masculine names by the nuns.

### **LIDIA PRZYMUSZAŁA**

#### **MANNERS OF TURNING TO THE ADDRESSEE IN SILESIAN RURAL DIALECTS**

The paper attempts to characterize verbal polite behaviors in the rural dialect of Silesia, examining manners of addressing another person. The most characteristic language-related polite habits in the countryside include the so-called *pluralis maiestaticus*, determined in the rural dialect as „doubling” or „trebling”. On the formal-language plane this phenomenon, in the Silesian rural dialect, is expressed by the following verbs: *dwoić*, *dwojać* (to double), *troić*, *trojać* (to treble), *wykać*, and expressions characteristic of the language, like: *gadać / odzywać się / powiadać za dwoje* (to speak / respond / say like two people at a time), *gadać / powiadać / rządzić za troje* (to speak / say / govern like three people at a time). Another type of relation between the interlocutors is that using the form of address *ty* (you), which consists in establishing an equal par of the interlocutors. This is expressed by dialectal lexems: *tykać* (to address somebody using the form „you”), *jednać* (to make up, to make even), and expressions: *mówić wprost* (to speak straight), *gadać / mówić / powiadać / rządzić za jedno* (to talk / say / speak / govern all the same), *być z kimś na ty a ty* (to be acquainted with somebody and address them with the direct form of „you”), *być za panie bracie* (to be a close acquaintance to somebody, to know somebody well enough). Each of the discussed relations expressed on the plane of language by different means realizes determined pragmatic functions.

### **EWA RZETELSKA-FELESZKO**

#### **THE OLD POMERANIAN WORDS IN THE PLACE NAMES OF WESTERN POMERANIA: GLINA, GLINKA (CLAY)**

It follows from source materials (mainly of archival character) that the place names which derived from the word *glina* (clay) appear fairly frequently in the eastern and central parts of Western Pomerania up to the river-basin of the Radwia and Parsęta Rivers. On the other hand, they are relatively exceptional in the western part (there are two such names found south of Kamień Pomorski and one south-west of Białogard). They occur then, basically, in the areas that were subject to the process of germanization after the 16<sup>th</sup> century). A similar distribution of place names derived from the Slavic roots were already observed in many cases. The nine quoted names (*i.e.* the fourth part) were recorded in formerly Slavic environs.

### **JANUSZ SIATKOWSKI**

#### **THE SLAVIC NAMES OF ‘SKROŃ’ (A TEMPLE) IN THE LIGHT OF MATERIALS RELATED TO COUNTRY DIALECT AND HISTORICAL SOURCES**

The author, on the basis of materials related to studies in the country dialect, which were collected for the needs of *Ogólnosłowiański atlas językowy (The All-Slavic Language Atlas)*, discusses the names and expressions with the word a temple and their territorial differentiation in the Slavic languages within the historical, as well as contemporary contexts. In their majority, they are names making reference to terms connected with sleep, eyes, ears or hair. It follows from the analysis of the collected material that there are, in fact, big differences as regards names related to the word temple between the country-dialect-based lexical corpus and that of literary works.

### **RUDOLF ŠRÁMEK**

#### **KASTOWSKY → KARSTEIN → KAŠTOVSKÝ. THE VICISSITUDES OF NAMES IN HLUČÍNSKY COUNTY IN OPAVA SILESIA**

An outline of the history of the region of Hlučín County located in Opava Silesia facilitates bringing the problem area closer and understanding it. On the basis of *The Register of Births of the Royal Prussian Registrar Based in Hoschailkowitz in Ratibor County* (containing in its absolute majority names of Czech origin) the author presents a typology of Czech-German phonic substitutes and their graphic reflections in surnames used after the introduction of the German language as the only official language, the language of offices and schools (1874). Furthermore, the author analyzes the problem of changing family names, their re-czechization, both on the level of phonic and graphic realization. In the conclusion, the author points to several issues pertaining to science of names (related in a general way to the

discipline), an analysis of which ought to considerably enrich the research of this kind in Upper Silesia.

**BOGUSŁAW WYDERKA**

**DIALECTICAL SILESIAN NAMES FOR ‘*A PERSON GIVEN TO CRYING*’**

In the article there is discussed a group of a words with general meaning ‘*a person given to crying*’. It is a category of lexemes geographically diversified. There is an analysis of their semantics and word formation. Eclecticism of modern dialectical lexicon treats that group of words as a component of dynamic lexical field. Therefore, there is discussed such a phenomenon like synonymy, hyponymy, complementarity of lexemes.