

## SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### 1. Name and surname

Anetta Luto-Kamińska

### 2. Academic degrees and diplomas

Master of Arts; title obtained on 10 July 1997 upon the completion of MA programme in Polish Studies at the Faculty of Humanities of the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń (academic years 1992/93 – 1996/97) and defence of MA thesis *Leksyka muzyczna w kolędach polskiego baroku* [Musical Lexis in Polish Baroque Carols]; supervisor: Prof. Czesław Łapicz, Ph.D. UMK, reviewer: Prof. Teresa Friedel, Ph.D.

Doctor of Philosophy in Humanities in the field of Linguistics; academic degree conferred by resolution of the Council of the Faculty of Languages of the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń on 8 March 2005 on the basis of doctoral thesis *Polska wersja przekładowa „Ex P. Terentii comediis latinissimae colloquiorum formulae...” Mateusza z Kęt. Studium języka autora na tle polszczyzny XVI wieku* [The Polish Translation of "Ex P. Terentii comediis latinissimae colloquiorum formulae..." by Matthaeus of Kęty. A Study Comparing the Language of the Author of the Translation with the Polish Language of the Sixteenth Century]; supervisor: Prof. Czesław Łapicz, Ph.D. UMK, reviewers: Prof. Leszek Moszyński, Ph.D. and Prof. Franciszek Peplowski, Ph.D.

### 3. Employment in academic institutions

1.02.1998 – 30.04.2005 – research assistant; the Institute of Literary Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Department of the *Dictionary of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century Polish Language* in Toruń

since 1.05.2005 – assistant professor; the Institute of Literary Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Department of the *Dictionary of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century Polish Language* in Toruń

### 4. Indication of the achievement specified in Article 16, Section 2 of the Act of 14 March 2003 on the Academic Degrees and the Academic Title as well as on the

**Degrees and the Title Related to Art Study (Journal of Laws of 2016, item 882 as amended in Journal of Laws of 2016, item 1311)**

**a) title of academic achievement:**

*Leksykografia historyczna a wiedza o przeszłości języka. Na przykładzie polszczyzny XVI wieku* [*Historical Lexicography and the Knowledge of the History of a Language. The Example of the Polish Language of the Sixteenth Century*]  
(a series of papers)

**b) author and titles of publications with bibliographic references:**

[The sequence of papers listed below results from the logical arrangement of the series.]

1. Anetta Luto-Kamińska, 2015, *Metody ustalania znaczeń leksemów w słownikach historycznych (na marginesie rozważań na temat badania słownictwa dawnego)* [*Methods of meaning identification used in historical dictionaries (as a side note to studies investigating obsolete vocabulary)*], „Biuletyn Polskiego Towarzystwa Językoznawczego” [Bulletin of Polish Linguistic Society] LXXI, p. 241-254.  
<http://mbc.malopolska.pl/dlibra/docmetadata?id=91990&from=publication>
2. Anetta Luto-Kamińska, 2016, *Leksykografia historyczna a kompetencja językowa leksykografa* [*Historical lexicography and lexicographer's linguistic competence*], „Prace Filologiczne” [Philological Studies] LXVIII, p. 245-260.
3. Anetta Luto-Kamińska, 2016, „*Słownik polszczyzny XVI wieku*” a badania nad różnicowaniem polszczyzny szesnastowiecznej [*The Dictionary of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century Polish Language*] and studies on diversity of the 16<sup>th</sup> century Polish language], [in:] *System – Tekst – Człowiek. Studia nad dawnymi i współczesnymi językami słowiańskimi* [*System – Text – Man. Studies of Old and Modern Slavic Languages*], ed. M. Gębka-Wolak, J. Kamper-Warejko, I. Kaproń-Charzyńska, Toruń: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika [Nicolaus Copernicus University Press], p. 81-98.
4. Anetta Luto-Kamińska, 2007, *Sposób przedstawienia problemów składniowych w „Słowniku polszczyzny XVI wieku”* [*The manner of presenting syntax-related problems in "The Dictionary of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century Polish Language"*], [in:] *Z zagadnień leksykologii i leksykografii języków słowiańskich* [*On Lexicological and Lexicographical Issues of Slavic Languages*], ed. J. Kamper-Warejko, I. Kaproń-Charzyńska, Toruń:

- Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika [Nicolaus Copernicus University Press], p. 99-105.
5. Anetta Luto-Kamińska, 2013, *O problemie rekonstrukcji formy podstawowej rzeczownika w zwrotach typu nie mieć równia* [On the problem of reconstructing the nominative form of nouns in such expressions as *nie mieć równia*], „Poradnik Językowy” [The Language Guide] 7, p. 70-78.
  6. Anetta Luto-Kamińska, 2014, *Co potrafił XVI-wieczny Polak, czego nie potrafi ten współczesny? Cechy semantyczno-gramatyczne w gnieździe POTRAFIĆ (wiek XVI a współczesność)* [What is it that the 16<sup>th</sup>-century Pole could and the contemporary one cannot do? Semantic and grammatical characteristics in the nest POTRAFIĆ (the 16<sup>th</sup> century and the present)], „Poradnik Językowy” [The Language Guide] 7, p. 53-65.
  7. Anetta Luto-Kamińska, 2013, *Nominacja osobowa wskazująca płeć męską w leksyce XVI-wiecznej (na przykładzie rzeczowników mężczyzna i mąż)* [Personal denomination indicating the male sex in sixteenth century Polish lexis illustrated with an examples of the nouns *mężczyzna* and *mąż*], „Język Polski” [Polish Language] XCIII, no. 5, p. 387-404.
  8. Anetta Luto-Kamińska, 2012, *Symbolika nominacji ludzi za pomocą rzeczownika baran – wpływ religii na kształtowanie się personifikowanego znaczenia apelatywu* [The symbolism of the noun *baran* used to denominate people. The influence of religion on the development of the personified meaning of an appellative], „Studia z Filologii Polskiej i Słowiańskiej” [Studies of the Polish and Slavic Philology] 47, p. 87-97.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.11649/sfps.2012.004>
  9. Anetta Luto-Kamińska, 2018, *Kultura językowa XVI wieku w kontekście obyczajowości i nieobyczajności* [Linguistic culture of the 16<sup>th</sup> century in the context of decent and indecent customs], [in:] *Języki słowiańskie w kontekstach kultur dawnych i współczesnych* [Slavic Languages in the Contexts of Old and Modern Cultures], ed. M. Gębka-Wolak, J. Kamper-Warejko, I. Kaproń-Charzyńska, Toruń: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Mikołaja Kopernika [Nicolaus Copernicus University Press], p. 89-108.
  10. Anetta Luto-Kamińska, 2014, *(Nie)dosłownie o cudzołóstwie w polszczyźnie XVI wieku* [(Non-)literally about fornication in the Polish language of the 16<sup>th</sup> century], „Polonica” XXXIV, 2014, p. 225-238.  
<http://polonica.ijp-pan.krakow.pl/downloads/volumes/34/19.pdf>

### **c) the main academic goal, results and prospective use of the series of papers**

The basis of the habilitation procedure is the academic achievement titled *Historical Lexicography and the Knowledge of the History of a Language. The Example of the Polish Language of the Sixteenth Century*. It is a series of ten thematically-related papers published in peer-reviewed journals (7)<sup>1</sup> and monographs (3), hereinafter collectively referred to as the main series. The papers discuss various aspects of the Polish language of the sixteenth century with *Słownik polszczyzny XVI wieku* [*The Dictionary of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century Polish Language*, hereinafter referred to as: SPXVI] as the main point of reference. The core purpose of the series is to broaden the knowledge of the Polish language of the sixteenth century which is barely, if at all, reflected in SPXVI. Another goal is to indicate these aspects of the work of the lexicographer and language historian which enable them to provide a possibly complete picture of an old language. This results from the knowledge of both the historical system of language used in the Renaissance and its culture, customs and socio-political background, the knowledge that can be gained solely through painstaking work with various texts of the era.

An editor of SPXVI entries for many years, I have developed my workshop as a lexicographer by obtaining – sometimes detailed – historical linguistic knowledge of the Polish language used in the Renaissance in order to skillfully reflect all aspects of the language in the dictionary entries. Nevertheless, strict principles governing the arrangement of an entry in a lexicographical work usually did not provide any opportunity to include all results of research and analyses which enriched the knowledge of the language of the era to a considerable extent. This extended historical linguistic knowledge of a given period is unquestionably indispensable in the work of a lexicographer compiling a dictionary of Old Polish language. On the other hand, only an experienced lexicographer-practitioner will be the most competent person to notice certain phenomena. This observation became the major factor that influenced the compilation of the series of papers.

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<sup>1</sup> The journals in which the papers were published can be found on the lists kept by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education: five on list C and two on list B. They are recorded in citation indices, for example: Scopus, ERIH, ERIH Plus, CEEOL, CEJSH, PBN/POL-Index.

**The first part of the main series** shows relations between theoretical and practical knowledge of sixteenth-century language used in the editing of SPXVI. It comprises three papers (items **I.B.1-3**<sup>2</sup>).

In paper *Methods of meaning identification used in historical dictionaries (as a side note to studies investigating obsolete vocabulary)* (item **I.B.1**) I emphasised the role of the linguistic competence of a scholar studying historical Polish language in terms of the necessity of possessing the knowledge of the language of the period being the subject of research. A lexicographer composing particular dictionary entries cannot focus solely on semantic issues as the lack of the knowledge of historical inflection or syntax can result in a totally wrong interpretation of a concrete word and, consequently, a wrong definition of its lexical meaning. SPXVI is a “documenting” dictionary; therefore, the editor develops each entry on the basis of all uses of a given word in the basic canon of sources. However, the skill of using the methods of linguistic analysis does not suffice to correctly interpret each example. The lexicographer must use a much broader set of cognitive resources that will make their linguistic skills comparable with those of the user of sixteenth-century Polish. This can be achieved by expanding their knowledge of the world of the past (people, beliefs, science, culture, clothes, traditions, etc.) and, among others, collating translations with original texts, comparing various editions of one work or the same fragments of a text found in different works. Such a research attitude, enriched with elements of extralinguistic elements, can be referred to as “erudite linguistics”, constitutes the key to understanding texts and is indispensable for the philological description of historical texts and in typical work of a lexicographer.

While determining word senses in a historical dictionary, the lexicographer relies on studies of the language of a given era and extensive expert literature concerning relevant themes, e.g. weapons, the military or law. The discovery of appropriate connotations resulting from linguistic considerations often offers the clue for decoding the meaning of a word that ceased to be used in contemporary Polish. For example, morphological analysis is conducted frequently, as in the case of the nouns *poroż* and *posadzka* whose meaning becomes clear in comparison with contemporary words *oręż* [weapons] and *zasadzka* [ambush]. Similar methods are used for the description of the words that still function in the language; however, in this case, the lexicographer must

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<sup>2</sup> The numbers denoting publications and academic activities are consistent with the *List of academic publications and information on didactic achievements, academic cooperation and popularisation of science* comprised in Appendix no. 3.

take into account the interpretations that suggest themselves, but are often erroneous, and result from the language competence in contemporary Polish. In every case, the editor has to take into account individual transformations of word senses that are influenced, among others, by: the introduction of metaphorical meanings into the language, the change of the scope of use of particular words, the specialist use of language units and various mutual interactions between words that are connected with one another through formal relationships, e.g. word-formation (as in the case of the pair of lexemes *przyroda* and *przyrodzenie*), or semantics, e.g. synonymy (as in the case of the pair of lexemes *równy* and *prosty*).

I continued the study of lexicographer's linguistic competence in another paper: *Historical lexicography and lexicographer's linguistic competence* (item **I.B.2**). That such a professional must possess competence in the field of contemporary Polish is indisputable; nevertheless, when it comes to the historical Polish language, it may become an obstacle at work. In the paper, I focused on several aspects related to that issue. I described the mechanism of balancing between two language areas of one language and the ensuing opportunities to correctly decode the relation between the language and extralinguistic reality in the context of active and passive participation in communication processes at various levels. Moreover, I noticed the possibilities of expanding the lexicographer's linguistic competence, owing to which they will be able to look at the language used four hundred or five hundred years ago as a contemporary user would, at the same time "ignoring" their normal linguistic competence in modern language. For this purpose, it is essential that the editor should meet three basic postulates, namely: 1) have a good knowledge of as many old texts as possible, preferably diversified in terms of genre, place of origin and purpose; 2) be oriented in the Middle Polish language system, including non-systemic and individual cases, and have specialist knowledge, e.g. of palaeography, historical stylistics and translation studies; 3) have advanced knowledge of a given historical period (history, culture, customs, socio-political conditions, science, etc.). In the paper, I used a couple of examples illustrating two completely different aspects of lexicographical description, one related with semantics and the other referring to formal relations between lexemes. By discussing the examples of the nouns *roztyrk* from the sixteenth century and contemporary *rozterka* [dilemma], I demonstrated semantic transformations of the lexeme, the shaping of sense dominants and problems related to their proper

interpretation. On the other hand, the phrase *przyjdzie sądzić żywych i umarłych* [He will come to judge the living and the dead] from the Apostles' Creed served me to discuss the intricacies of interpretation resulting from the collision of homonymous participle forms that used to be a typical example of using the *supinum* syntax with the connotated form of the genitive but now are the accusative that depends on the main verb.

Paper titled *"The Dictionary of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century Polish Language" and studies on diversity of the 16<sup>th</sup> century Polish language* (item **I.B.3**) closes the first part of the main series. I present SPXVI as an extensive documentation source for research into differentiation within the language in the Renaissance, providing both historical linguistic information as well as data pertaining to historical style, textology, history of artistic forms and text structure. Extensive entries in SPXVI contain many semantic, inflectional, phonetic, syntactic and stylistic data, which makes them comparable with "lexicographical monographic studies". I analyze the interdisciplinary and multifaceted nature of the description of lexical units included in the dictionary at several core levels: 1) the diversity of genres and themes of the texts of the era excerpted for SPXVI, 2) the formation of inflectional paradigms within particular classes of inflectional lexemes and 3) syntactic and phraseological depending entanglement of individual language units.

The areas discussed in the paper demonstrated that SPXVI can be used in numerous studies of different varieties of sixteenth-century Polish. The diversity of texts from the sixteenth century (in terms of time, place of origin, genre and theme) is reflected in the language and the lexis; thus, every precise source information quoted in SPXVI (including the page on which the text can be found) should be treated as extremely valuable lexicographical data. This makes it possible to describe various linguistic phenomena and specify their origin in terms of time (accurate to one year in the entire sixteenth century) and space (including a specific region of Poland of the time for the author and the publisher of the text). For example, the analysis of selected entries from SPXVI makes it possible to establish when a new form appeared in the language, whether it was limited to a given region and whether its appearance, expansion or disappearance depended on the style or which language styles or environments contributed to its expansion. The manner in which SPXVI treats the description of the distribution of parallel forms is equally important. Owing to an individual analysis of particular lexemes or groups of lexemes, the lexicographer can find such conditions of this distribution that exceed standard linguistic descriptions. Only adequately extensive,

representative and fairly complete source documentation provides the opportunity to notice different types of the conditions of the distribution of positional variants (in poems, rhymes, titles, etc.), stylistic variants (e.g. in religious polemics, poetic translations of psalms, epigrammatic literature, etc.) or more idiolect variants (only in the case of Mikołaj Rej, only in the anthropomorphic description of chess, etc.).

The fact that a dictionary can be useful for diachronic linguists exploring various levels of the historical Polish language is proved in further papers of the series submitted for the habilitation procedure. As an editor of entries, I have access to more materials than the people who only use the dictionary. It seems that in the process of the compilation of detailed entries, such a comprehensive collection of materials provided for individual entries guarantees better understanding of the topic and allows the lexicographer to draw their own, critical generalisations that do not depend exclusively on their interpretation

The first part of the series is of general nature, and the examples explaining the problems discussed constitute only additional, selective illustrations. **The second part of the series** (items **I.B.4-6**) contains considerably more examples illustrating the use of the practical knowledge of an SPXVI editor in various types of theoretical linguistic research. As I have already remarked, the dictionary information contained in SPXVI shows practically all levels of language structure. Part two of the series contains specific studies of historical linguistic description of the Polish language used in the Renaissance in which SPXVI is used for the analysis of syntax, phonetics and word formation.

Paper titled *The Manner of Presenting Syntax-Related Problems in "The Dictionary of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century Polish Language"* (item **I.B.4**) is a comprehensive and exhaustive – but still concise – guide in which syntactic issues are described in the form of dictionary references. On the one hand, syntactic interpretation is a difficult question for the lexicographer; on the other, the description of syntax in the form of dictionary entries is relatively challenging to understand for an average dictionary user. The purpose of the paper was to introduce the principles of lexicographic description of entries at the level of syntax. Considering the fact that sixteenth-century syntactic structures differed considerably from those used in subsequent eras, their appropriate interpretation determines the designation of the function of a given word in the text and the meaning of the text. I focused on two problems: how to develop formal entries and how to formulate syntactic information in other entries. In order not to rely on groundless



statements, in every case I present dictionary-based examples of the issues described. Moreover, I addressed the question of Middle Polish syntax in the paper from the first part of the series (item **I.B.2**) and in a chapter of the monograph (item **II.B.5**).

The paper addressing the issue of phonetics (item **I.B.5**) is limited to the discussion of the problems with a proper identification of the basic form of the noun in phrases such as *nie mieć równia* [not be second to none]. Its major value is the demonstration of the importance of a detailed, meticulous analysis of vowel quality (colouring) in the excerpted text. It transpires that all known lexicographical works reconstructed the form of the noun as *rówień* while the analysis of vowel quality (colouring) of the noun ending in the genitive in the singular (always -*ǫ*) in this fixed phrase clearly indicates that what is meant here is not the masculine lexeme *rówień*, but the regular neuter noun *równie* because only in this case the close vowel ending in the genitive is justified. I referred to issues related to proper text reading on the basis of vowel quality (colouring) also in a paper classified outside the main series (item **II.B.8**). Besides, I discussed the subject of phonetics to a broader extent in different parts of the monograph (item **II.B.5**) and partly in a paper devoted to the spelling of a historical text dating back to the early seventeenth century (item **II.A.2**).

I addressed the subject of using word-formation analysis for determining the meanings of sixteenth-century formations in a paper from the first part of the series (item **I.B.1**), whereas in paper *What is it that the 16<sup>th</sup>-century Pole could and the contemporary one cannot do? Semantic and grammatical characteristics in the nest POTRAFIĆ (the 16<sup>th</sup> century and the present)* (item **I.B.6**) I included detailed exemplification of semantic and formal queries for the verb *potrafić*. I focused on a number of differences in the linguistic features of the lexeme in the sixteenth century and today: the issue of the aspect, syntactic conditions, relations with the formal basis of word formation and normative generalisations. Owing to the use of elements of nest analysis, I recreated and systematised the historically vital formal and semantic relationships between prefixive verbs *potrafić* and *potrafiać* and non-prefixive ones *trafić* and *trafiać*. Due to the existence of genetic connections between these verbs, prefixive verbs could be presented as regular adverbial formations situated in the first parts of several formative nests TRAFIAĆ and TRAFIĆ, while today the verb *potrafić* can be only an independent centre of two empty nests, exclusively in the form POTRAFIĆ, considered to have two aspects.

**The third part of the series** concerns one of the themes that occupy a special place in my research: cultural determinants in the work of a lexicographer and language historian. The four papers forming this part (items **I.B.7-10**) discuss semantic and stylistic studies related to Renaissance morality in the light of actual relations of language with the extra-linguistic reality of the time.

In paper *Personal denomination indicating the male sex in sixteenth century Polish lexis illustrated with an examples of the nouns mężczyzna and mąż* (item **I.B.7**), I used a whole body of texts to demonstrate how the nouns *mąż* and *mężczyzna* functioned in sixteenth-century Polish, after which I compared my conclusions with the present use of these nouns, which allowed me to notice significant changes in their meaning, scope of use, marking, syntactic conditions, productivity and paradigm. A review of derivatives created from both appellatives complements the analysis. The major conclusions regarding the significance of the above-mentioned words in the Middle Polish era include: 1) referring to a male person regardless of age as a *mężczyzna*, 2) the possibility of using the names *mężczyzna* and *mąż* in reference to males other than people, 3) the possibility of using the name *mąż* in reference to people regardless of gender. Once again, the analysis presented in the paper confirms the thesis that as users of contemporary language, we cannot be guided by suggestions resulting from our linguistic habits while providing historical semantic description of words, particularly the ones that have been functioning in the language to this day. Usually, it is necessary to build semantic (and not only semantic) explication from scratch, using elementary semantic components freely and relying exclusively (or, at least, primarily) on what the old texts provide.

The second paper, entitled *The symbolism of the noun baran used to denominate people. The influence of religion on the development of the personified meaning of an appellative* (item **I.B.8**), describes the semantic changes that happened in the meaning of the appellative *baran* [ram] used in reference to a person. On the basis of religious texts and secular works referring to them, I established the core meanings of this anthropomorphised noun in the sixteenth century. At the time, these meanings were definitely positive because they referred to Christ, Catholics, and – to a greater extent – virtuous and righteous people. In subsequent centuries, this positive marking changed completely and the very word began to function as an insult, reflecting eminently pejorative features. Parallel to this description, I conducted a comparative analysis of the

semantic evolution of the diminutive formation *baranek* [little lamb], which could also serve as personal denomination. In Middle Polish texts, the word had senses that were parallel to the word-formation root; however, there a significant separation in the distribution of both words happened and their semantic evolution followed two completely different directions. In the case of the *deminutivum*, the melioration of meaning was not so significant as in the case of the noun *baran*.

Two subsequent papers concern pejorative words. In paper *Linguistic culture of the 16<sup>th</sup> century in the context of decent and indecent customs* (item **I.B.9**), I focused mainly on the linguistic means used to name what is considered as indecent, inappropriate or taboo in culture. I compared the relationships between cultural and linguistic taboos in the sixteenth and twenty-first centuries, pointing to a significant difference in the perception of these relationships. The analysis showed that the manner in which the language responds to cultural and moral taboos has changed over centuries, probably to a greater extent than we could suppose today. The descriptions of any behaviours considered to be indecent or reprehensible found in Polish texts from the sixteenth century took various forms. As I pointed out in paper *(Non-)literally about fornication in the Polish language of the 16<sup>th</sup> century* (item **I.B.10**), in a certain group of texts, phenomena such as adultery, prostitution, pimping and illegitimate children were described explicitly with literal and unambiguous, often vulgar, expressions. However, sometimes the lack of acceptance for these phenomena was also associated with euphemisation, which led to the development of specific types of coding the message in the language that obscured the meaning of the text to a greater or lesser extent. In the paper, I presented selected lexical means used in sixteenth-century literature as denominations of the most typical phenomena related to morality, with particular emphasis on the marking of the expressions of the time that today would be considered to be strong swear words.

Both papers support the thesis that was formulated also in a paper from outside the main series (item **II.B.11**; cf. **II.B.10**), namely, that the language category of vulgarism in the present understanding had not certainly developed yet in the Renaissance despite the fact that the texts contain numerous examples of words that now would be considered vulgar and even cacophemic. Referring to the contemporary understanding of systemic (proper) vulgarisms, it should be noted that the violation of language convention, which currently happens at the level of the language, took place at

the level of extra-linguistic reality in sixteenth-century Polish. Thus, the most important issue is the very violation of moral standards; still, nothing indicated that naming these behaviours with a given word should be associated with breaking or complying with a language convention. Consequently, no significant, systemic limitation of the linguistic distribution of words such as *kurwa* [whore], *dupa* [arse] or *srać* [to shit] is observed in comparison with lexemes such as *nierządnicą* [harlot], *rzyć* [bottom],  *zadek* [bottom] and *kakać* [to poop].

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The series of papers *Historical Lexicography and the Knowledge of the History of a Language. The Example of the Polish Language of the Sixteenth Century* is a multifaceted reflection on sixteenth-century Polish from the perspective of a lexicographer compiling a historical dictionary of the language of this period (I described the specificity of work on SPXVI in paper **II.B.17**). Dictionary-making practice, which resulted in the creation of nearly a thousand entries in this extensive lexicographical work (item **II.C.a**) and the editing of the volume (item **II.C.b**), makes me analyze the phenomena of the old language with great diligence and minute exactitude. A text is always the starting point for all the considerations regarding the study of old vocabulary. The practical aspect, familiarity with the language of the era owing to sound knowledge of as many works of the period as possible, introduces the scholar into the linguistics of Old Polish language. The theoretical foundation – strictly linguistic knowledge – brings this language closer, whereas extended, comprehensive knowledge of the historical period is a necessary complement to the competence in studying old vocabulary and determining the senses of lexemes in historical dictionaries.

## **5. Other academic achievements**

### **a. Research interests (other publications)**

My interest in historical linguistics, especially in the language of the Middle Polish period, dates back to the time when I pursued Polish Studies. Written under the supervision Professor Czesław Łapicz, my MA thesis is a comprehensive dictionary of musical lexis excerpted from Polish Baroque carols. In the thesis, I also used the skills acquired during my studies at the Stanisław Moniuszko State Music School of First and Second Degree in Grudziądz (completed in 1996 with obtaining the diploma in solo singing under the supervision of Anetta Wakarecy). The topic of the thesis constituted

my first research interests, the pursuit of which resulted in several papers. Two of them had been written before I obtained the doctoral degree (items **II.B.1, 2**) and included an analysis of the names of aerophones and chordophones that were represented to a considerable extent in the carol *Kapela generalna* [*General Band*], recorded in 1721 in a manuscript collection of Christmas songs from the Carmelite Convent in Kraków, so-called *Kantyczka Chybińskiego* [*Chybiński's Christmas Songbook*]. The theme of Polish carols was also covered in the papers published after obtaining the doctoral degree (items **II.A.1, II.B.7**). In the first one, I focused on the semantics of generic terms denoting a Christmas song, such as *rotuła*, *kantyczka* and *pastorałka* [Christmas song]. The considerations were preceded with the description of the etymology of the noun of *kolęda* [carol] and the analysis of the semantic evolution of the term the standard language, its dialects and – briefly – other languages. The purpose of another paper was to describe the development and establish the periodisation of Polish carols and Christmas songs from the origin of the genre to modern times. I pointed out their permanent and variable features as well as the aspects that place the carol on the borders of various genres. It is a literary and musical piece that is a special type of religious work including a significant number of secular elements, incoherent in terms of genre and internally diverse (linguistically, stylistically, artistically as well as thematically and socially). An important stage in the evolution of the genre was the intensification of references to the gospel and gradual break-up of genetic identification as typically religious pieces by adding national and folk themes. The linguistic layer was also subject to change, which was particularly evident in Christmas songs (bawdy vocabulary, colloquial style and, broadly understood, popular stylistics). Considerable diversity of the artistic features of carols can be observed over centuries, which, to a large extent, resulted from the impact of the artistic milieu from which they derived: the church, monasteries, literary circles, folk artists (anonymous).

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A natural continuation of the thematic area presented above was to observe the influence of religion on language, broadly understood. This issue was reflected in the paper from the main series about the denomination of people with the noun *baran* [ram] (item **I.B.8**) and constituted the main theme of two subsequent publications: *Tożsamość kulturowa (religijna) a wybory tłumacza* [*The cultural (religious) identity and decisions of*

the translator] (item **II.B.10**) and *Features of the 16th century religious polemic discourse (exemplified by the way religious adversaries were called)*<sup>3</sup> (item **II.B.23**).

The first paper (item **II.B.10**) addresses the issue of the influence of cultural identity, particularly religion, on the work of a Renaissance translator. Using translations that originated in the sixteenth century as examples, I discussed the levels at which the translator interfered with the formal or content structure of the text. The pieces analysed can be clearly divided into two groups. The first one includes texts of faith whose translation had to reproduce the content of the original faithfully. Undoubtedly, lexical issues must have been a real challenge in this case. On one hand, the translator had to find a way to render even those passages that described the reality alien to Polish culture although he did not have words to denominate certain designations; on the other hand, he had to choose how to translate proper names. Due to the fact that not only did they designate something, but often also meant something, he could be tempted to either translate them using Polish appellatives that reflected their sense or leave them in their original form. Besides, the stylistics of the original and the linguistic means typical of a given language left their mark on the translation. In order to illustrate the problem, I presented examples of how sixteenth-century translators searched for appropriate linguistic means to adequately reflect the content and form of the original. The other, completely different, form of the translator's work was the translation of a text that significantly differed from the cultural reality of his era and his religious beliefs. In this case, I analysed selected passages of a textbook for the study of Latin, titled *Ex P. Terentii comediis Latinissimae colloquiorum formulae...*, whose structure was based on conversations and in which the foreign content was based on comedies by Terence. I presented the ways in which the translator interfered with the content to minimise the distance between his Christian faith and the polytheist ancient religion of the original. The examples discussed in the paper lead to the conclusion that the translator's religion and cultural awareness had a significant impact on his conscious choices in shaping the translation at the level of lexis, grammar, style and content.

In the Middle Polish period, religious polemics were an important and diversified element of literary output. Interactions between opposing religious groups entailed specific transformations of the discourse – the discourse in interfaith communication of the time was characterised by the use of various types of stylistic solutions, which can

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<sup>3</sup> Publication in English.

also be noticed at the level of lexis. The basis for the description of the features of the discourse of Renaissance religious polemics (item **II.B.23**) was the lexis that was limited thematically to the words used to name religious opponents. Described and illustrated with relevant passages from sixteenth-century texts, all denominations of religious adversaries are marked negatively and usually constitute a linguistic means synonymous with an insult. I analysed both Catholic and Protestant texts in this respect. Both are written in a similar style and contain many and various means of persuasion. However, the most important issues is that both Catholics and Protestants display a similar tendency to use appellatives such as a *heretyk* [heretic], *kacarz* [misbeliever], *odszczępieniec* [dissenter] and *apostate* [apostate] when referring to their religious opponents.

These religious groups were staunch adversaries who fought each other; nevertheless, what united them was their dislike, or even contempt, for the followers of Judaism and Islam. Consequently, certain features of the discourse relating to Muslims can be found in both Catholic and Protestant texts as shown in the co-authored paper *Linguistic methods used in creating muslims' image in the Polish Renaissance religious polemics*<sup>4</sup> (item **II.B.14**). Besides appropriately marked lexis, authors used imaging aimed at shaping two extremely different pictures: one of a good Christian endowed with all virtues and the other of an evil Muslim devoid of any positive features. An excellent example to show the multifaceted use of the above-mentioned persuasion techniques in the linguistic creation of the image of a Muslim is *Alfurkan tatarski* [*Tatar al Furqan*] by Piotr Czyżewski that originated in Renaissance religious polemics with Turks, so-called *turcyki*. Written in the early seventeenth century, the work was published in 2013 by a historian, Artur Konopacki, and contained a philological commentary written by me and included in the introduction (item **II.B.12**). I devoted the most of the text to discuss the spelling of this historical text, which was reflected in paper *Polszczyzna "Alfurkanu tatarskiego" Piotra Czyżewskiego – opis zabytku (grafica z elementami fonetyki)* [*"Alfurkan tatarski" by Piotr Czyżewski – description of the old ptint (graphy with some phonetic aspects)*] (item **II.A.2**).

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The papers in the third part of the main series address the relations between morality and language in the sixteenth century (items **I.B.9-10**). Mentioned in the

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<sup>4</sup> Publication in English.

above-discussed paper on the translator's choices depending on his religious identity (item **II.B.10**), morality-related themes were elaborated on in another paper on translation literature: *Między dosłownością a obyczajowością (o wpływie norm kulturowo-obyczajowych na oddawanie w przekładzie realiów stanowiących temat tabu w kulturze tłumacza)* [*Between literality and morals – the influence of cultural and moral standards on rendering taboo issues in the translator's culture in the target language*] (item **II.B.11**). I analysed selected fragments of translations of Terence's comedies from different periods: modernity and the nineteenth and sixteenth centuries. This comparison demonstrated how strong the culture of a given era influenced how the translator reflected the reality reckoned to be inconsistent with prevailing moral standards at the time, such as prostitution, pimping, adultery and rape. Usually, modern translations render moral issues considered to be indecent literally, whereas the earlier translations tend to use euphemisation and ambiguous linguistic means. An important reason why these means were used to a considerable extent in the sixteenth-century text is the fact that it served didactic purposes.

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The main series of publications (items **I.B.1-10**) addressed multifaceted relations between historical lexicography and the knowledge of the Old Polish language, to be more exact: between SPXVI and sixteenth-century Polish. Moreover, the above-discussed papers touched upon the language and reality of the Golden Age to a large extent. These studies resulted primarily from the professional and research interests I started pursuing many years ago. Full-time work on the editing of the orial of *Słownik polszczyzny XVI wieku* [*The Dictionary of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century Polish Language*] always leaves me unsatisfied. The editing of subsequent entries broadens my horizons in terms of both linguistics and the knowledge of the sixteenth century. For example, developing interests others than linguistic ones resulted in two papers on medicine of the time *Balneologia oczyma XVI-wiecznego medyka na podstawie „Cieplic” W. Oczki (1578)* [*Balneotherapy in the eyes of a sixteenth-century physician as described in “Cieplice” by Wojciech Oczko (1578)*] (item **II.B.9**) and *W szesnastowiecznym świecie medykamentów i technologii dla leczenia chorób wszelakich* [*Exploring the 16th-century world of medicinal products and treatments for all kinds of maladies*] (item **II.B.22**).

The strictly limited framework for the analysis of lexical material in the dictionary results in numerous oblique statements and the desire to elaborate on the topics that



emerge during the editorial work and that cannot be reflected perforce in entries. This limitation gave rise to not only the main series of publications but also my academic achievements, most of which refer to SPXVI. The competences gained while working on dictionary entries (specific microphilological studies) provided me with the opportunity to discuss various topics connected with the Polish language of the sixteenth century. These topics concern issues such as:

1) appropriate reading and analysis of old texts (*O czytaniu i odczytaniu dzieł literatury staropolskiej. Czy językoznawca czyta inaczej?* [On reading and decoding the works of early modern Polish literature. Does a linguist read differently?]) – item **II.B.8**; also **I.B.5-6** and chapters in the monograph – item **II.B.5**). I emphasised the importance of both historical linguistic knowledge (taking into account, for example, meticulous analysis of vowel colouring) and extralinguistic knowledge of broadly understood history of the language or history in general. The knowledge of old manuscript and publishing practices in particular printing houses as well as the ability to conduct comparative analysis of translations and originals, lexicographical analysis and make cultural references are helpful in this respect;

2) normative issues in the Old Polish language (*Norma językowa w polszczyźnie historycznej* [Linguistic norm in the historical Polish] – item **II.B.21**). The knowledge of the correctness of the language we normally use derives from numerous standard texts and our own linguistic intuition. We lack this kind of intuition with regard to historical Polish and we do not have adequate guidebooks on the correctness of the language of the historical period that is of interest for us. Nevertheless, sixteenth-century texts comprise several opinions on linguistic correctness of the time. Surprisingly, certain conclusions seem to be similar to contemporary ones;

3) specific issues related to word-formation and inflection (*Liczba mnoga rzeczowników na -an and -anin w XVI wieku* [Plural Nouns with -an and -anin endings in the sixteenth century] – item **II.B.24**; TAGSET – item **II.C.c.2**; compare also **I.B.6** and chapter in the monograph – item **II.B.5**). In order to tag forms in the body of texts and the online version of SPXVI, I compiled a comprehensive list of different inflected and uninflected parts of speech, including all grammatical forms distinguished in SPXVI (item **II.C.c.2**). I had to take into account not only standard, but also extremely rare, even hypothetical, forms used in word inflection (e.g. with verbs *inf pass*, *pass plusq*, *plusq 3 pl subst m*). Paper (item **II.B.24**) is the first part of linguistic deliberations about the plural forms of

nouns ending with *-an* and *-anin*. In this part, I presented the history of both formations and the problems that arise due to the homonymy of their plural forms. On the basis of the analysis of both word-formation types in sixteenth-century texts, I indicated certain phonetic and morphological features that make it possible to distinguish some of their plural forms. Parts one (item **II.B.24**) and two (accepted for printing) contain numerous examples from Renaissance texts and SPXVI-related materials. In subsequent parts, which I am currently working on, I carefully discuss the historical linguistic development of the inhomogeneous group of nouns ending with *-anin*, its relation with the formation group ending with *-an* and also specify the rules of the repartition of *N-V pl* and *G pl* endings in historical and contemporary Polish.

The above studies provided the foundation for my doctoral thesis on the language used in Latin-Polish conversations by Matthaeus of Kęty from 1545, which became – in a rewritten version – the basis for the monograph published in 2010 and entitled *Polska wersja przekładowa „Ex P. Terentii comediis latinissimae colloquiorum formulae...” Mateusza z Kęt. Studium języka autora na tle polszczyzny XVI wieku* [The Polish Translation of "Ex P. Terentii comediis latinissimae colloquiorum formulae..." by Matthaeus of Kęty. A Study Comparing the Language of the Author of the Translation with the Polish Language of the Sixteenth Century] (item **II.B.5**). The purpose of the publication was to describe the language of the work in a possibly comprehensive manner and compare it with sixteenth-century Polish. In particular chapters of the monograph, I discussed: spelling, phonetics, inflection, selected syntactic structures, vocabulary and the techniques of the translation Latin expressions. I described selected lexis of *Rozmówki* [Phrasebook] in paper *Osobliwości leksykalne Ex P. „Terentii comediis Latinissimae colloquiorum formule...” Mateusza z Kęt* [Lexical Curiosities in "Ex P. Terentii comediis Latinissimae colloquiorum formulae..." by Matthaeus of Kęty] (item **II.B.3**; compare also **II.B.10**).

I devoted equally much space to the description and promotion of SPXVI. Besides the above-discussed general (items **I.B.3-4**) and detailed (items **I.B.5-7**) publications, indicating the possibilities of using SPXVI in various research activities, I did it by writing papers on the dictionary and its creators. I participated an Institute of Literary Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences project that included the publication of a monograph for which I wrote a chapter describing the history of SPXVI from the concept to 1989 and the specificity of the editorial work over SPXVI (*Historia „Słownika*

*polszczyzny XVI wieku*” – stały element historii Instytutu Badań Literackich PAN. Rola pracowni toruńskiej w rozwoju prac nad Słownikiem *The history of "The Dictionary of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century Polish Language"* – a steady element of the history of the Institute of Literary Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences. The role of the Toruń unit in the development of work over the Dictionary] – item **II.B.17**). For this purpose, I searched the Archive of the Institute of Literary Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences to describe the history of this lexicographical project as accurately as possible and find facts that had not been depicted until then. One of my goals was to commemorate all people who participated in the work over SPXVI throughout the years when the project was carried out. I also published two papers as a tribute to Professor Franciszek Pełowski, who was the head of the Department of the Dictionary of the 16-th Century Polish Language for many years and who was an unsurpassed expert on the Polish language of the sixteenth century (items **II.B.4** and **II.B.20**). Undoubtedly, what contributed to the promotion of the dictionary abroad was the publication of a paper in English in Seoul *Several words on "The Dictionary of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century Polish Language"* (item **II.B.19**), which briefly presented the history of SPXVI, its contents and methodological assumptions. To a certain extent, SPXVI was also promoted within the framework of a project implemented under the National Programme for the Development of Humanities, owing to which a body of sixteenth-century texts was published (item **II.C.c.3**). The project provided two major benefits: firstly, it facilitated the work over the dictionary due to the rewriting of archival materials as the transliterations of sixteenth-century texts compiled several dozen years ago had been in a very bad condition and; secondly, it made the entire canon of texts used in SPXVI available to researchers.

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A departure from the SPXVI was developing an interest in the literature of the Tatars of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (GDL) which gave rise to the above-mentioned publications on the *Alfurkan tatarski* [*Tatar Al Furqan*], a seventeenth-century lampoon on the Tatar community (items **II.A.2.** and **II.B.12**) and the image of a Muslim in Renaissance literature (item **II.B.14**). At this point, I must mention the papers describing the literature of the Tatars of the GDL from the perspective of a language historian: *Znaczenie literatury Tatarów Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego dla badań lingwistycznych nad polskimi tekstami dawnymi* [*Significance of the literature of Tatars of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania for linguistic research of historic polish texts*] (item **II.B.16**) and

*Literatura Tatarów Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego oczyma językoznawcy diachronisty* [The literature of the Tatars of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania – the perception of a diachronic linguist] (item **II.B.18**). My participation in a project implemented under National Programme for the Development of Humanities, which I co-ordinated, provided me with particularly invaluable experience (item **II.G.10**). The aim of the project was to conduct a philological and historical study of a *tafsir* from the second half of the sixteenth century, which was the first translation of the Quran into Polish. I was a co-author of a popular science paper in which I described the project (item **II.B.13**). I discussed proposed solutions of transliteration problems in the paper *Analogie między zasadami wydawania tekstów staropolskich a założeniami edycji transliterowanego tefsiru Tatarów WKL. Uściślenie podstawowych pojęć oraz kwestii technicznych* [Analogies between the principles of publishing of old Polish texts and the premises of editing the transliterated *tafsir* of the Tatars of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. Specification of basic notions and technical issues] (item **II.B.15**). For the purposes of the project, I learnt to read Polish texts written in a suitably adapted Arabic alphabet (I participated in workshops organised by an experienced and renowned expert in Kitab Studies and project manager, Professor Czesław Łapicz), which enabled me to conduct on my own a study of selected suras from several sources: the *tafsir* by Chalil Józefowicz, *The London Tafsir*, the *Tafsir of Alytus* and *Tafsir Józefów* (item **II.Cc1**).

## **b. Participation in grants**

(Cf. item **II.G.**)

During my employment at the Institute of Literary Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences, I participated in twelve team projects, including an international one. Most of them were conducted at the the Department of the Dictionary of the 16-th Century Polish Language. Besides my full-time job, I did extra dictionary-related tasks within the framework of the projects: editing of entries, technical assignments (lexicographical correction and rewriting of passwords, texts, etc.) as well as research and technical work (item **II.G.9**; publication **II.C.c.2**). Besides, I participated in two projects conducted outside the Department of the Dictionary of the 16-th Century Polish Language. The first one was implemented at the Institute of Literary Research of the Polish Academy of Sciences and titled *Instytut Badań Literackich w życiu naukowym, kulturalnym i społecznym PRL w latach 1948–1989. Postawy inteligencji wobec przemian społecznych i*

*politycznych. Monografia środowiska intelektualnego [The Institute of Literary Research in the Academic, Cultural and Social Life in the People's Republic of Poland in the Years 1948-1989. Attitudes of the Intelligentsia towards Social and Political Transformations. Intellectuals' Monograph]* (item **II.G.11**; publication **II.B.17**). The other project was carried out at the Nicolaus Copernicus University – an international project of which I was a co-ordinator: *Tefsir – projekt filologiczno-historycznego opracowania oraz krytycznego wydania tzw. tefsiru Tatarów Wielkiego Księstwa Litewskiego z 2. połowy XVI w. (pierwszego przekładu Koranu na język polski) [Tafsir. A Project of a Philological and Historical Study and a Critical Edition of So-Called Tafsir of the Tatars of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania from the Second Half of the Sixteenth Century (the First Translation of the Qran into Polish)]* (item **II.G.10**; publications **II.B.15**, **II.C.c.1**)

### **c. Participation in conferences**

(Cf. item **II.I.**)

In order to broaden my academic horizons, I participated in over 50 conferences in Poland, Lithuania and the Czech Republic and delivered papers at 27 of them. I often chaired conference sessions, three times sat on the organisation committee and once was a member of the academic committee.

### **d. Activity for the academic and didactic community as well as for the dissemination and promotion of science**

As a researcher employed at the Polish Academy of Sciences, I did not teach regular classes, except for one semester when I replaced a teacher and taught the history of language at the Nicolaus Copernicus University (item **III.I.2**). Despite this, I often conducted classes for guest students at the Department of the Dictionary of the 16-th Century Polish Language (item **III.I.1**).

I am a member of three national academic societies (item **III.H**), and I was a member of the Audit Committee and now am the treasurer at the Toruń branch of Towarzystwo Miłośników Języka Polskiego [The Society of the Lovers of the Polish Language].

I provided peer-reviews – once for a Polish journal (item **III.P.3**) and several times for English publications (items **III.P.1-2**). I also wrote one review of a book published in an academic journal (item **II.B.6**).

**e. Other**

Number of citations according to Publish or Perish: 37; Hirsch h-index: 3, Egghe g-index: 5.