Abstracts

Elżbieta Dziurewicz, Sosnowiec (Uniwersytet Śląski), Polen
Creating syntagmatic patterns of idioms. A corpus-based analysis

The article presents results of a corpus-based approach of selected somatisms taken from the list of *Phraseologisches Optimum*. Each idiom was analyzed using the German Reference Corpus (DeReKo) in terms of: frequency, possible variants, occurrence, selected modifications, grammatical categories and scope of usage. The main purpose of this analysis was to create syntagmatic patterns showing typical structure and the most frequent lexical contexts. Not only can these patterns be useful in lexicographic practice, but also in teaching German as a foreign language.
Keywords: phraseology, idiom, corpus, syntagmatic patterns

Adam Gołębiowski, Wrocław (Uniwersytet Wrocławski), Polen
Towards the use of copular sentences in German and Polish academic texts

The aim of this paper is to analyse and to compare the use of copular sentences in German and Polish academic texts. In this study I will also discuss the foundations of future (more extensive) corpus-based analysis of this type of sentences in academic writing. First copular sentences in German and Polish are characterized. Next academic texts are described as a subject of linguistic investigation. The next sections present the analysis of copular sentences on the examples of philological texts and discuss some problems for more detailed analysis of this type of sentences in German and Polish academic texts.
Keywords: copula, copular sentences, academic writing, contrastive linguistics

MarekHalo Brno (Masarykova univerzita), Tschechische Republik
Ways of addressing in Moravian-Silesian dialects

The following paper deals with ways of addressing one's parents, grandparents and some relatives which used to be common in individual regions. The findings reflect the state of these dialects in 1945 since in that very year the continuous development of the language was abruptly discontinued and the dialects were afterwards limited to a small number of speakers who stayed in the country, and mostly to their families and acquaintances.
Keywords: addressing, dialects, language development

Rafał Jakiel , Wrocław (Uniwersytet Wrocławski), Polen
Difficulties in the interdisciplinary analysis of names from the linguistic and philosophical perspective

In this article we have tried to present the name as an multidimensional object of linguistic and philosophical (logic) research. In our discussion we also included translation studies perspective of the research on the example of translational hermeneutics. There were also discussed the intersections of philosophy and linguistics (especially in relation to the language and the proper names) and the methodological difficulties that occur in the interdisciplinary analysis of propria.
Keywords: interdisciplinary onomastics, names in logic, names in linguistics, translation of names

Hanna Kaczmarek Częstochowa (Akademia im. Jana Długosza), Polen

The Source Domains of FIRE and WATER in the Linguistic Expression of Negative Emotions in Contemporary German

The author carries out a cognitive linguistic analysis of the language of emotions and demonstrates how negative emotions are conceptualized in terms of the source domains of FIRE and WATER. The analysis focuses on those German inherently emotive linguistic expressions that language users employ to communicate their emotions without explicitly naming them. The FIRE and WATER conceptual metaphors predominate and systematically underlie many negatively emotive linguistic expressions in contemporary German.

Keywords: conceptual metaphor, source and target domains, conceptualization, negative emotions

Marcelina Kałasznik, Wrocław (Uniwersytet Wrocławski), Polen
Real celebrity, spoiled Star – on collocations in the names of known persons

Due to the rapid pace of changes in the medial region, the language of the media seems to be particularly interesting from a linguistic perspective. A section of vocabulary that is often used in the media are names of known persons. Changes occur also within the word field for names of known persons. In the context of this paper are two most frequently occurring names of known persons, namely *Star* and *Promi/ Prominente*, which are analyzed in terms of their connectability. The analysis of collocations is however limited to adjectival collocations. The study is trying to point out semantic-thematic groups of adjectives that occur together with the persons names.

Keywords: adjectival collocations, names of known persons, connectability

Kornelia Kołupajło, Poznań (Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza), Polen
Collocations in German and Polish – the State of Scientific Research and Prospects

The purpose of this article is to present the state of scientific research on collocations in German and Polish and to show the importance of the linguistic corpora of German and Polish that would help to identify the phenomenon of collocations. The exemplary German-Polish contrastive analysis of the collocation *Mücken stechen / komary gryzą* in mono- and bilingual dictionaries shows that the collocational information is particularly neglected in the bilingual German-Polish and Polish-German dictionaries. The linguistic corpora of German (DeReKo) and Polish (NKJP) can optimize the lexicographic description and help to identify the conventionality in contrastive multiword units.

Keywords: collocations, lexicography, contrastive multiword units

Jolanta Łącka-Badura, Katowice(Uniwersytet Ekonomiczny), Polen
Students' perceptions of the usefulness and relevance of Business English reading materials used in undergraduate programs – a pilot study

The paper reports on a pilot study intended as a preliminary step toward a more extensive investigation of the relevance, value and usefulness – as perceived by pre-service university students – of the reading materials offered in popular Business English course books. Four groups of first year undergraduate students at the University of Economics in Katowice, with no prior experience of studying business or learning Business English, were requested to compare (in the course of a 90-minute class involving a variety of reading comprehension tasks and activities) two texts related to international marketing. One of the texts was selected from the Student Book of the latest edition of Pearson's *Market Leader* (upper-intermediate level), and the other, on the same topic, was extracted from the repository of business education materials at www. citeman.com. The results indicate that first year students, while appreciating the course book 'real-life example' of a successful company operating in the field of international marketing, express strong preference for the Internet-based text which provides them with the opportunity to acquire 'basic knowledge' related to international marketing. The findings seem to justify the need of conducting a more extensive survey on students' subjective needs and perceptions related to the Business English reading materials used at early

stages of business education at the tertiary level; they also appear to confirm the rationale behind integrating the two approaches: LSP (Languages for Specific Purposes) and CBI (Content-Based Instruction) in the tertiary education context.

Keywords: international marketing, Languages for Specific Purposes, Content-Based Instruction

Małgorzata Niemiec-Knaś, Częstochowa (Akademia im. Jana Długosza), Polen
Phrases, idioms, linguistic expressions as an opportunity of interaction between emotion and cognition.
How can students and learners learn better German as a foreign language by the interaction?

The purpose of this paper is to characterize and assess the connection between emotion and cognition in the language learning process. The starting point are here basic principles of constructivist language teaching and the idea of autonomy. Learners are able to use more idioms and linguistic expressions in autonomy. The model of foreign language learning as a construction can help to develop autonomy by learners. The author presents a few didactic tips which can be used in teaching German as foreign language.

Keywords: emotion, cognition, German as a foreign language

Grit Mehlhorn, Leipzig (Universität Leipzig), Deutschland
On the linguistic realisation of corrections in map tasks in bilingual adolescents and their parents

The map task method enables the elicitation of quasi-spontaneous language under controlled conditions and the linguistic analysis of interactions between conversation partners. In this article the realisation of corrections by adolescents growing up bilingually in Germany with the heritage language Polish is investigated. The map tasks were carried out in the scope of a comprehensive language level survey conducted in bilingual families in Berlin, each with one adolescent and one Polish-speaking parent – with the survey carried out in both German and Polish. The different verbalisation strategies of the corrections at various linguistic levels were discussed by means of two detailed case analyses.

Keywords: map task method, corrections, bilingual families

Agnieszka Nyenhuis, Bochum (Ruhr-Universität), Deutschland
Interpersonal structures in scientific texts

This paper discusses various forms of authorial reference in German and Polish academic writing. The most visible manifestation of such an authorial identity in German scientific texts there are personal pronouns *Ich* and *Wir*, in Polish scientific texts – Verba finita of first person singular and plural. They play different roles in text: writer role, researcher role and evaluator role. Based on examples it is discussed, how clear boundaries can be established between the roles. Then I discuss the use of 'man' and its performance in the text.

Keywords: interpersonal structures, scientific texts

Karin Pittner, Bochum (Ruhr-Universität Bochum), Deutschland
Forms and functions of subjects in scientific texts and student works

The promotion of non-agentive participants into the subject position is a stylistic device employed to achieve an impersonal style which is often seen as a defining feature of academic writing. Based on a corpus of scientific articles and term papers, the article investigates the different types of this promotion into subject position and the difficulties of its acquisition by students.

Keywords: subjects, scientific texts, academic writing

Magdalena Plinta, Wrocław (Uniwersytet Wrocławski), Polen

Scientific Texts written by Chinese students. Report of one's experiences

This article was written during a semester in China as part of the Confucius Institute scholarship. The topic of this article is how Chinese students are being prepared to write scientific texts or theses at their universities in Chinese and English. This research has been based on a questionnaire for Chinese students and on an interview with their supervisors that have been conducted. It was important to include both students and their supervisors in the procedure to create a better understanding of their expectations when writing their theses. The answers of the students and their supervisors have been explained in this report separately. In this way, the reader will have a clear and broader perspective of this topic.

Keywords: academic writing, thesis, Chinese scholarship

Bogusława Rolek, Rzeszów (Uniwersytet Rzeszowski), Polen
Multi-word expressions in public discourse on migration

Verbal communication makes use of various types of word combinations, both occasional and typical, the latter functioning as set language patterns. The starting point in the discussion of word combinations in public discourse is the assumption that word combinations are, according to M. M. Foucault's theory, units of discourse. As such they constitute, preserve and transmit knowledge and thus enable access to the collective memory of a given social group.

Keywords: multi-word expressions (MWEs), conventionalized patterns of language use, public discourse on migration

Beata Rusek, Częstochowa (Akademia im. Jana Długosza), Polen
Language chunks in the teaching of German as a foreign language – practical implications

This article uses the formulaic approach to language education. The most important feature of multiword lexical chunks is their holistic nature. The learner can memorize and, then, retrieve them without prior analysis, which has a positive impact on the speed and fluency of language production. In particular, we concentrate on those chunks which, apart from stable lexical elements, contain gaps to be completed with modifiable grammatical structures. In the process the learner accumulates a database of ready-made formulaic sequences from which to generate grammar rules. In this article we present how a song *Es ist nicht immer leicht ich zu sein* by the Wise Guys, with its recurring phrases *ich wäre gern ….., ich hätte gern …., ich würde gern …"* , can be used in the language classroom.

Keywords: language chunks, language education, German as a foreign language

Mateusz Sajna, Wrocław (Wyższa Szkoła Filologiczna), Polen
From Sir Glancelot to Van Wormsing – blending and proper names

The paper discusses the so-called formal blends, which take the form of neologisms created to present names (and character) of fictional characters. An additional aspect of this paper is also an analysis of the conceptual structure hidden behind the analyzed blends. The article starts with a short introduction to conceptual blending and emergent structures. Subsequently, a classification of lexical blends is discussed and then I move on to the analysis of selected formal blends procured from the audiovisual industry (movies or video games). It is assumed that utilizing proper names in the form of conceptual integration is a very effective manner of presenting dispositions of movie or game characters.

Keywords: proper names, blending, audiovisual translation, video games, movies

GeorgSchuppener, Leipzig(Universität Leipzig), Deutschland

The Names of Wireless Networks between Anonymity and Self-expression
The names of German wireless networks have never before been studied linguistically. The article examines Cologne wireless network names on their specific features. It can be stated that there is a very wide range of different designation types. Anonymity allows very creative names. At the same time many of the names are focused on the self-expression of the operator of the wireless networks.
Keywords: wireless networks, names, designation types

Małgorzata Sieradzka, Rzeszów (Uniwersytet Rzeszowski), Polen
Problems of Translating Phraseological Modifications. A Case Study of Dorota Masłowska's „Wojna polsko-ruska pod flagą biało-czerwoną" and its translation into German
The paper deals with selected aspects of literary translation including the translation of idioms. Some problems arising from translating Dorota Masłowska's prose are the subject of the present discussion based on the novel „Wojna polsko ruska pod flagą biało-czerwoną". The analytic part consists of a review and a description of the translation techniques applied by Olaf Kühl in his translation of phraseological modifications with an emphasis on expansion.
Keywords: idioms, phraseological modifications, translation techniques, literary translation, translator's creativity

MarekSitek, Opole(Uniwersytet Opolski), Polen
To the diversity of appreciation. An attempt to lexicographical differentiation between compliment, praise and recognition
This article is aimed at questioning the widely used concept of appreciation lexicographically. It is explicitly to proceed on the terms *compliment*, *praise, recognition* and *flattery*. It is thus to determine their mutual relationship. Even if it is assumed that compliment, praise and recognition are to use as synonymous in everyday life speaking, this statement is still needed a lexicographical review.
Keywords: appreciation, compliment, praise, recognition, flattery

Anna Sulikowska, Szczecin (Uniwersytet Szczeciński), Polen
Semantic characteristics of phrasems on example of the idiom ein hartes Brot
The idiom semantics has been regarded generally as being quite more complex than the semantics of single lexems, which is connected with the assumed „doubled" meaning of idioms. Sulikowska has analysed in the article the nominal idiom hard bread (dt. hartes Brot) with the tools of the corpus-based semantic analysis and cognitive linguistics, which allowed to display metaphoric, metonymic and metonymic-metaphoric construction processes of the meaning. These processes run between the literal and the phraseological art of reading and expose the ambiguity and the semantic surplus value of phraseologisms.
Keywords: semantics of idioms, cognitive linguistics, metaphor and metonymy

Joanna Szerszunowicz, Białystok(Uniwersytet w Białymstoku), Polen
Conventional Periphrastic Expressions Substituting Proper Names in Bilingual Lexicographic Description
Conventional periphrases belong to the stock of various multiword fixed expressions of a given language. Those used instead of proper names, especially anthroponyms and toponyms, tend to be culture-bound. Therefore, such phrases are interesting from a cross-linguistic perspective. Periphrastic names, like other phraseological units, may have different cross-linguistic equivalents, including full, partial, parallel and zero counterparts. The present paper aims to discuss the bilingual lexicographic description of periphrastic expressions which are used instead of personal and place names and to propose a model of their description.
Keywords: periphrasis, bilingual lexicography, stylistics

Maria Yastrebova, Leipzig(Universität Leipzig), Deutschland

„And then to the left!" – routines in a way explanation of bilingual children

This paper presents strategies that bilingual school children use to explain the way. Children were asked to explain their parents the given way using only verbal means firstly in German and then in Russian. The analysis shows that children use routines in both languages. The number and the variety of functions of the used routines depends on the children's language knowledge level and the amount of language input from the side of their parents. Individual strategies of way explanation in both languages are also presented. The repertoire of the strategies is similar in the both languages.

Keywords: way explanation, language routines, bilingual children