

Streszczenie w języku angielskim

This dissertation contributes to the wide and varied research into linguistic worldview. Its main objective is to examine the nature of changes (shifts) in the speaker's worldview that occur as a result of translation. To this aim, speeches of Polish MEPs and their English translations are analysed (speeches were delivered in the EU Parliament between 1st January and 31st December 2011; their transcribed versions are available on the EU Parliament website, in Polish: <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/plenary/pl/debates-video.html>; in English: <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/plenary/en/debates-video.html>). The created corpus of Polish and English texts contains approximately 400,000 words.

In particular, to limit the scope and make the analysis more coherent, deliberate metaphors, i.e. metaphors used by speakers intentionally *as* metaphors, have been analysed in the study. In line with the cognitive approach, metaphor is understood here as a cognitive process of cross-domain mapping (conceptual metaphor) while translation as reconceptualization. The model of worldview proposed by James Underhill is adopted for the analysis. It embraces five levels or dimensions: world-perceiving, world-conceiving, cultural mindset, personal world and perspective. These dimensions are not separable and cannot be strictly distinguished. However, as argued, their manifestation can be traced in the speaker's speech and thus they can be operationalised in the analysis.

As predicted, the analysis shows that the translation of deliberately used metaphors retains or shifts various dimensions of the speaker's worldview, which leads to the reconstruction of the worldview in the target text that is, to a varying degree, similar or different to the worldview emerging in the source text. The worldviews emerging in the two texts, source and target, can be (i) similar, (ii) different, but closely related, (iii) different or (iv) indeterminate.

On the theoretical side, the study leads to the conclusion that the five-dimensional model of worldview proposed by Underhill allows the researcher to provide a nuanced answer to the question as to what happens with the speaker's worldview in translation (specifically, translation of metaphors). At the same time, some modifications to Underhill's model are suggested to widen its applicability as well as theoretical value.

Anna Wyzowa