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Tytuł rozprawy doktorskiej: *Linguacultural worldview of RESPECT in contemporary Polish*

Streszczenie w języku angielskim:

The aim of the doctoral dissertation was an attempt to reconstruct the linguacultural worldview of RESPECT in contemporary Polish. I took the year 1989 as the turning point of modern times – the beginning of a breakthrough in the social, economic, political and cultural life of Poland.

The dissertation is part of the trend of axiolinguistics research, which was initiated in Poland by Jadwiga Puzynina (in 1992) and which found a scientific approach in the 'Axiological Lexicon of Slavs and Their Neighbours' developed as part of the international EUROJOS seminar (LASiS 1–5/2015–2019; ed. Jerzy Bartmiński). In the study prepared by researchers from the Lublin ethnolinguistics circle, 'cultural constructs' are reconstructed and compared – 'concepts which are axiologically marked and have culture-specific connotations' (Bartmiński 2015a: 9).

The reconstruction of the worldview of RESPECT recorded in the Polish is important because there are no linguistic studies about this issue. This 'cultural construct' was not analyzed during the EUROJOS seminar (and its reconstruction is not planned in the near future).

In my work on reconstructing the linguacultural worldview of RESPECT, I adopted the principles of acquiring and analyzing linguistic material developed on the basis of ethnolinguistic research, in reference to the assumptions of the concept of the linguistic worldview, the foundations of cognitivism and in accordance with the panchronic approach. I chose as the foundation for my doctoral dissertation the concept of cognitive definition according to Jerzy Bartmiński, whose 'aim is not to describe the 'objective' meaning of words, but to capture how speakers understand the meanings of words' (Bartmiński 2015a: 11). The definition was successfully used in the 'Axiological Lexicon of Slavs and Their Neighbours' (LASiS 1–5/2015–2019). I considered it adequate to the nature of the research I was conducting and therefore, following the authors of 'Lexicon...', I adopted three types of data as the material basis for this dissertation, which constitute the S-A-T database (system – survey – text).

I obtained the system data (S) from dictionaries of the Polish language: etymological, general, phraseological, antonyms, synonyms and thesaurus, and also (for comparative purposes) from dictionaries: dialectal, regional and sociolectal varieties of Polish, foreign words and phrases, as well as German language (etymological and general).

I obtained survey data (A) using the Lublin axiological dictionary survey scheme as an auxiliary tool; In accordance with the assumptions of the authors of the report 'Language – values – politics...' (JWP 2006) and 'Axiological Lexicon of Slavs and Their Neighbours', I conducted an empirical study among 100 students of five universities in Lublin: Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Catholic University of Lublin, Medical University, University of Life Sciences and Lublin

University of Technology. I asked the respondents the obligatory question under ASA: 'What – in your opinion – constitutes the essence of true respect?', but I expanded the set of questions by 5 additional questions and a but test.

Text data (T) included paremiographic confirmations from the 'New Book of Polish Proverbs and Proverbial Expressions' (NKPP), data from the National Corpus of the Polish Language (NKJP) from 1989–2010 and materials from the press selected adequately to representative political and ideological options (selection of texts from: 'Gazeta Wyborcza', 'Gazeta Polska', 'Gość Niedzielny' and 'Tygodnik Powszechny').

I divided my doctoral dissertation into two parts: theoretical and analytical. I enriched the entire work with the text material used in it, provided it with a bibliographic list of studies, a list of sources and solutions to the abbreviations used.

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