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a cura di Lucyna Gebert e Maria Zaleska

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Fattori linguistici nella derivazione e l'uso dei nomi femminili in polacco

Paola Bocale

Studi italiani di linguistica teorica e applicata XLVIII, 3 (2009), pp. 391-406

SUMMARY

Job titles for women are a central issue in debates about language and gender. This study concentrates on the class of professional nouns in Polish. After having presented the use of generic nouns and the loss of nominal declension to mark the feminine form in Polish, the work analyzes a *corpus* of occupational nouns excerpted from the website edition of a major Polish newspaper and a *corpus* of empirical data, collected through the use of a questionnaire among native speakers. The data reveal that gender-neutralization is less common in Polish than in other Slavic languages such as Russian and Ukrainian. Indeclinability and agreement compensate for the inefficiencies of the derivational system.

*Il dizionario bilingue tra due sistemi linguistici.
Un progetto di dizionario semantico-sintattico dei predicati*

Elzbieta Jamrozik

Studi italiani di linguistica teorica e applicata XLVIII, 3 (2009), pp. 407-420

SUMMARY

An Italian-Polish dictionary stands between two linguistic systems and two cultures, reflecting differences not only in the lexicon, but also in syntactic structures and pragmatic uses. Syntactic structures also have a crucial place in teaching foreign languages, as they provide the formal frame for constructing well-formed utterances. In this context we propose a method of describing predicates based on the 'lexicon-grammar' methodology, combining semantics and syntax and taking the notion of valence as fundamental. This permits a focus on the relation between formal and semantic content of the predicate, the number of arguments it requires and the semantically defined classes to which they belong. In this perspective, it offers evidence for delimitating different meanings of the lexical unity, points out similarities and differences in the language lexical systems and opens the way to research on word combinability.

*La relazione concessiva fattuale in italiano e polacco.
Il caso della codifica adeguata*

Agnieszka Latos

Studi italiani di linguistica teorica e applicata XLVIII, 3 (2009), pp. 421-434

SUMMARY

This paper investigates different forms of expression of factual concessive relation in two Indo-European languages: Italian and Polish. In contrast to traditional accounts of concession, the starting point of the analysis are not specific linguistic forms but the conceptual structure of the relation. Concession, considered here a pre-formed, constant and shared relational concept, configures a complex relationship based on the implicit assumption of frustrated causality which can be conceived independently of the linguistic organization and expressed in a language in multiplicity of ways. Focusing on one particular linguistic “scenario”, namely the full coding device, characterized by a perfect correspondence between the content of a linguistic expression and that of an autonomous conceptual relation, the paper describes systematically a variety of Italian and Polish concessive constructions belonging to the realm of grammatical connections and to the domain of textual cohesion.

Della negazione espletiva in polacco

Alina Kreisberg

Studi italiani di linguistica teorica e applicata XLVIII, 3 (2009), pp. 435-452

SUMMARY

The expletive negation, i.e. the negation that does not change the truth value of the sentence, is rather frequent in European languages, especially in Romance and Slavic ones, but seems to have escaped the attention of scholars of Polish linguistics. The paper is an attempt of dressing a list of contexts which require the obligatory or, more frequently facultative use, of the empty particle *nie*.

*La questione della norma linguistica in polacco
e in italiano. Un prospetto sommario di problematiche a riguardo*

Ingeborga Beszterda

Studi italiani di linguistica teorica e applicata XLVIII, 3 (2009), pp. 453-466

SUMMARY

This article deals with the issue of linguistic norms in Polish and Italian. In the introduction we present the discussion pertaining to terminological discrepancies

appearing in the papers produced by specialists in the field. Then the dynamics of linguistic changes and of norm variability are considered, followed by the issues connected with the notion of mistake, innovation and interference. We conclude with a comparison of scope and functioning of norms in both languages.

*L'insegnamento linguistico ispirato alla grammatica
cognitiva, sull'esempio dell'articolo italiano*

Danuta Augustyn

Studi italiani di linguistica teorica e applicata XLVIII, 3 (2009), pp. 467-480

SUMMARY

In her presentation, the author is trying to determine what impact teaching inspired by the cognitive approach to language has on how the rules governing the use of the Italian article are learned. This hypothesis has been tested in an experiment carried out at the College for the Formation of Teachers of Foreign Languages in Gliwice. The author has analysed the results obtained in two different ways of teaching: a) a linear one (presented in most grammars), b) a holistic, contextual one (based on some of the elements taken from the cognitive grammar by R.W. Langacker). In the holistic approach, a prominent place is given to the dynamics of language, as well as to the importance of context in understanding sentences and the consistency of rules. The analyses of the data gathered during the experiment have enabled the author to compare both approaches.

*Lingua madre slava e lingua romanza come lingua
straniera a confronto: tracce del polacco nelle produzioni scritte
in italiano da parte di apprendenti polacchi*

Joanna Ciesielka

Studi italiani di linguistica teorica e applicata XLVIII, 3 (2009), pp. 481-492

SUMMARY

The article presents the results of a research concerning the influence that the Polish language has on the process of studying Italian by Polish students, carried out at the University of Lodz Chair of Romance Philology. The analyzed collection includes 550 papers (essays, dictations, translation exercises) of Romance Philology students who participated in the 90-hour course of Italian.

The first part is the analysis of the mistakes in Italian which, according to the author, can be attributed to the influence of the Polish language. The second part contains the

reflections on the issue of improvement of the learning process of Polish students studying Italian as well as a few suggestions of prophylactic / therapeutic exercises.

Aspetto verbale, completezza e implicazioni didattiche

Lucyna Gebert

Studi italiani di linguistica teorica e applicata XLVIII, 3 (2009), pp. 493-502

SUMMARY

This paper deals with problems related to explaining the Polish verbal aspect to Italian students, whose mother tongue does not include this grammatical category. In many handbooks of Polish and of other Slavic languages the expression of accomplished facts is associated with the perfective aspect of the verb. The author argues, however, that accomplished facts can be expressed both by perfective and imperfective verb forms, depending on verb semantics and on the scope of the focus of assertion.

Mission impossible del traduttore: rendere nel transfer della lingua la memoria storica nascosta nel lessico

Monika Wozniak

Studi italiani di linguistica teorica e applicata XLVIII, 3 (2009), pp. 503-512

SUMMARY

The paper deals with a specific aspect of complex issue of untranslatability, namely different kinds of non equivalence at the word level, analysed on the example of Polish and Italian. While the questions related to the structure of semantic field in source language and target language, such as incompatibility of denotative and connotative meanings, differences in interpersonal perspective, expressive value, frequency or form have been already widely discussed and the difficulties they present in the process of translation appear to be considerable but not insurmountable, the only truly untranslatable sense of a word seems that of its evoked meaning. Some of the typical expressions of this kind of meaning, due to geographical, temporal and register factors are mentioned in the paper, but its main focus is on some special words which carry historical memory of the culture they belong to. Such words can be found in every language and the range of their evoked meaning can involve echoes of national history and literature, mentality changes or even grammar evolution. However, even if evoked meaning appears to be indeed untranslatable, its importance for the global sense of a message is usually minor if not completely negligible, therefore it remains mostly an interesting theoretical problem, without serious repercussions on the practical issues of translation.

*Usi e abusi della lingua nella formazione dei
Crematonim*

Artur Galkowski

Studi italiani di linguistica teorica e applicata XLVIII, 3 (2009), pp. 513-528

SUMMARY

In this paper we present some aspects of the *chrematonomastics*, a new discipline of the onomastic sciences that has emerged in the last years especially in the area of Slavic studies of proper names. Adopting a cultural-pragmatic methodology we draw a trichotomyc typology of the chrematonymia: 1. marketing chrematonymia (names of business enterprises and products), 2. associative chrematonymia (names of the groups and formal organisations), 3. ideative chrematonymia (names of the cultural and spiritual actions). The main interest of our analysis is focused on the tools of formal and functional creation of the chrematonyms: transonymizations, translocations of the common names, words games, compositions based on different paramorphems, including individual characters and numerals, in Polish and Italian.

*Autori ed errori. La dimensione interpersonale nelle
recensioni italiane e polacche dei testi linguistici*

Maria Zaleska

Studi italiani di linguistica teorica e applicata XLVIII, 3 (2009), pp. 529-550

SUMMARY

The paper analyzes the so-called Move 3 of book reviews published in selected Italian and Polish linguistic journals. The study concentrates on negative evaluations with reference to human agents: the author of the reviewed text, the reviewer and the reader. The analysis shows the interplay between the types of errors attributable to human agents and the three persons/roles, i.e. the reviewer, the reader and the author. The reference to human agents, especially to the author, does not imply necessarily an increased degree of polemic, since in both the Italian and the Polish corpus the negative evaluation of the author's intellectual and communicative abilities is, as a rule, strongly tempered.