

4. Nominale Mehrworteinheiten bilden fast 47 % aller Lemmata und im Falle der polnischen Sprache, also sprachspezifisch, dominieren die Strukturen vom Typ Nomen+Adjektiv (ca. 25 %) und Nomen+Nomen (ca. 22 %).
5. Die verbalen Mehrworteinheiten bilden fast 3,5 % aller Lemmata.
6. Als marginale aber in Fachwörterbüchern präsenste bzw. zu berücksichtigende Mehrworteinheiten gelten adjektivische, adverbiale und präpositionale MWE.
7. Mehrworteinheiten brauchen kein Einwortlexem als Äquivalent.
8. Die formale Einteilung in zwei-, drei-, vier- und n-teilige Mehrworteinheiten hat beim interlingualen Vergleich keine Bedeutung.

Das zugrunde gelegte Material von 2410 Wörterbucheinträgen kann repräsentativ für die Fußballsprache betrachtet werden und die Ergebnisse der quantitativen Analyse können mit der Analyse anderer Fachsprachen verglichen werden, um die Unterschiede zwischen den Fachsprachen aber vor allem die gemeinsamen, vorherrschenden Strukturen sowie ihre Präferenzen und Peripheren festzulegen.

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Abstracts

PAWEŁ BĄK

Pleonasms in contemporary German

The present paper discusses diverse aspects of pleonasms in different types of German discourses. Pleonasm, similarly to tautology, is a strongly criticised phenomenon, not only by regular language users, but also by linguists, especially lexicographers. It does not change the fact, that it is widely used in different discourse types, especially in spoken and technical ones. It appears also on different levels of the language structure. It occurs that it is a mechanism of the language use and it should not be treated a priori as a mistake, because it is a specific language universal, present in different languages around the world.

Keywords: pleonasm, tautology, linguistic error.

MAREK BISZCZANIK

Phrases forming constituent *zu* in the Silesian German of the 14th-16th century

The incongruence in the inclination of individual pragmalinguistic use cases of a word to the loss of its origin meaning in the phrases forming process will be explained in this paper on the example of the german lexem *zu*. The aim is not detecting those use cases in today's German, but in the time between the end of the Middle Ages and the early modern period. Diatopically the investigation, as well as the examination body itself, are concentrated on the german Silesian writing dialect of that time. The key aspects of the study are here the grammaticalization and idiomatization of the word groups involving the element *zu*.

Keywords: Silesian German, writing dialect, phrase, use of *zu*.

EDYTA BŁACHUT

The tautological structures: classification, function and an attempt to explain the tautological statements in use

For the purpose of this paper the term 'tautological structure' denotes a structure which is based on a fixed sentence construction with two spaces which will be lexically filled by identical words. I am going to illustrate this problem on the three conventional products of the tautology process: (1) A is A, (2) A stays A, (3) A isn't A. "A" denotes the space which will be lexically filled. According to the Logic the tautological statements are absolutely true. That cannot be denied in the sentence construction (1) and (2). But for (3) a possible context could be found where such a statement also can be made. Using original examples for three mentioned tautological structures I am going to show and explain that the tautological statements in use made sense and surely are informative.

Keywords: tautology, tautological statements in use, logic and conversation, conversational rules.

MAŁGORZATA CZARNECKA

"Nowoczesność w domu i zagrodzie" – are formulaic expressions from the language of the Polish People's Republic kept in memory after 25 years?

The term 'formulaic expressions' encompasses various types of word strings which appear to be stored in and retrieved from the memory as holistic units. In the subject literature the problem of memorization and of forgetting formulaic expressions is frequently discussed and so, among other things, the following question is posed: Are formulaic expressions kept in memory when they are no more used? And if so then how long? This paper presents the results of a study which had to answer the question whether (and in how far) 25 years after the collapse of communism (1989) Polish native speakers remember formulaic expressions from the time of the Polish People's Republic that are no more used today.

Keywords: formulaic expressions, Polish People's Republic, memorization of formulaic expressions.

JAROCHNA DĄBROWSKA-BURKHARDT

„Corridor talks” in the *European House*. Use of metaphors in the German and Polish reporting

This paper investigates one of the key metaphors of the EU constitutional discourse in German and Polish media texts, *European House*. The domain of *house* is an important source domain used for the conceptualisation of abstract complex systems of any kind in terms of things that we are familiar with from everyday experience. This metaphor is examined here from the transnational perspective. On the one hand *European House* generally provides a foundation for understanding; on the other hand the metaphor is used for many different positions and opinions in diverse contexts, depending on intention and argumentation in the national discourse in German and Polish.

Keywords: discourse analysis, discourse metaphors, politolinguistics, metaphor *European House*.

JAN HAJDUK

You know the way! Some notes of the linguistic view of the way in light of the Frame-Semantics

The paper presents the linguistic view of the *way* which is complimented with the results of research into epitaphs. In the first part, the ground rules of Frame-Semantics that form the theoretical basis of the paper are demonstrated. In the next part, the meaning of *the way* is extended by connotative elements encountered in inscriptions found on modern graves in Germany and Switzerland.

Keywords: linguistic view of the *way*, epitaphs, inscriptions, Frame-Semantics.

DOMINIKA JANUS

German and Polish obituary phrases in use

The topic of the article are German and Polish phrases appearing in the initial part of an obituary, in which the fact of somebody's death is announced. The author has done research on different kinds of such phrases, their functions and frequency of occurrence and she has been able to state that 65% of German and 92% of Polish obituaries should be described as standardized, based on repeating wording. In 35% of German and 8% of Polish obituaries common expressions are renounced. The article is concluded with the reflection whether the phrases used in obituaries should be perceived as virtually meaningless platitudes or rather as optimal language artifacts without which senders of texts in black frames would not be able to express their pain and bereavement.

Keywords: phrases, German and Polish obituary, use of language.

JÓZEF JAROSZ

Text-forming potency of phraseological units in German and Danish grave inscriptions

The aim of this article is to examine the role of phrasemes in creating tombstone inscriptions. The analysis includes three types of phraseological units (communicative phraseological expressions that have a sentence structure, proverbs and typical phraseological expressions for tombstone inscriptions) and their participation in the creation of individual parts of the text.

Keywords: phraseological units, German and Danish grave inscriptions.

EVGENIYA KAKZANOVA

Phrase interpretation in the poem of Peter Waterhouse „Verwerfung. Bedeutung. Permutation“

The article deals with the analysis of the poem “Verwerfung. Bedeutung. Permutation” by the Austrian writer Peter Waterhouse. Beside the traditional-for-linguistics semantic analysis, we had to employ the philosophical methods, namely, the hermeneutic interpretation. As a matter of fact, the poem is hard to comprehend although the author uses the most common vocabulary. The combination of incompatible things presents the main difficulty. By all means, our interpretation is not the last word, but one of a vast variety of possible representations of the poem.

Keywords: phrases, poem, semantic analysis, hermeneutic interpretation.

SEBASTIAN KIRAGA

Who's actually speaking here – and if so, with whom? About the (in)comprehensible in the Catholic Mass

In a situation communicative approach to worship, here exemplified on that of the Catholic Mass, one encounters again and again statements that defy a clear interpretation. The examples are many: Is the beginning of the Mass: In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit – Amen, a ritualized dialogue, a marker in the opening in the sense of Werlen, a confession, a baptismal reminder or a blessing? How does it act thereafter with the Lord be with you – and with thy spirit? What is actually a blessing – a declaration addressed to God or some other request asked in the name of God's act? And do the angels and saints sing along during the Sanctus, as it is called in many prefaces? In the attempts to find a satisfactory answer, also from a linguistic perspective, in addition to theological-linguistic, theological and especially liturgical scientific sources were consulted.

Keywords: theolinguistics, text linguistics, communicative situation, Catholic Mass.

STEFAN LUDWIN

Adjectives endings with *-bar*, *-lich* and *-fähig*, used as paraphrases (substitute forms) of passive voice and their Polish equivalents

The paper examines German adjective derivatives endings with *-bar*, *-lich* and *-fähig* which are used as paraphrases of passive voice, and their Polish equivalents. The adjectives carry an additional modal meaning denoting ‘possibility’. Their equivalents in Polish are not only the adjectives endings with *-alny*, *-elny*, *-liwy*, *-ły*, *-ysty*, *-ny*, *-omy* and *-owy*, but also the passive adjectival participles and analytical constructions with infinitives and gerunds (nomina actionis).

Keywords: German word-formation, German derivative adjectives, substitutes for the passive voice, Polish equivalents.

MARCIN MACIEJEWSKI

I am catholic/evangelical, but... as a syntagmatic pattern in the religious discourse

The article discusses the utterances, coming from internet forums, in which the sender in his argumentative text appeals to his religious confession. The purpose of the paper is to examine the syntagmatic patterns such as *I'm a catholic/protestant, but...* In the analysis the function of these patterns (e.g. signalling and demonstrating intellectual independence, openness and critical attitude) and their propositional contents have been considered. The analysis is an interdisciplinary contribution to the research on the patchwork-religiosity phenomenon.

Keywords: syntagmatic patterns, religious confessions, argumentative texts.

JIŘINA MALÁ

Phrases and phrasal idioms in film news and film reviews. Analysis of phrases *der rote Teppich*, *Liebe auf den ersten Blick* and *Wechselbad der Gefühle*

The article focuses on the using of phrases and phrasal idioms in film news and film reviews. At first it deals with describing of three phrases: *der rote Teppich*, *Liebe auf den ersten Blick* and *Wechselbad der Gefühle* in dictionaries and in texts of film news and film reviews. The article also presents the results from the analysis of monolingual corpora according to above mentioned phrases.

Keywords: phrases and phrasal idioms, film news, film reviews.

ELŻBIETA PAWLIKOWSKA-ASENDRYCH

On the explanation of meaning of noun phrase on the basis of political and social context

The subject of this paper is situated in the area of cognitive semantics and discourse analysis. The point of the analysis is the meaning of the nominal phrase in German language in the political and social context. The meaning of the chosen nominal phrases is described on the basis of theory of frames and semantic valency. The analysis includes such elements as: "slots", "fillers" and "default values". This illustrates how the lexical meaning is shaped in the political and social discourse.

Keywords: cognitive semantics, discourse analysis, language in the political and social context.

JOANNA PĘDZISZ

Phrase in online-discourse: Assessing as a discursive act of Internet users

How do Internet users talk about the wind farms? How do they develop the content and relation level in this discourse? What are the linguistic structures of the type of discursive action is manifested assessing? The aim of this paper is the categorization of the function and effect of evaluative actions that implement the Internet users in the role of discourse participants during the coalition negotiations for wind power in Germany in online discussions.

Keywords: phrases, online-discourse, use of language.

ANNA PIECZYŃSKA-SULIK

Iconic dimensions of phrases. Illustrated by the nominal phrase

The purpose of this article is to present and to exemplify the main iconic dimensions of phrases: depending on the mode – the imagic, diagrammatic and metaphorical iconicity, depending on the scope – the intra-systemic or extra-systemic iconicity and depending on the reference mode – the exophoric and endophoric iconicity.

Keywords: iconicity, nominal phrase.

MARTA ROGOZIŃSKA

Units initiating the phrase in spoken academic discourse on the examples of German *also* and Polish *(to) znaczy*

The main aim of this article is to accurately describe and characterize the most frequent units commonly used to initiate the phrase in spoken academic discourse in Polish and German. The GeWiss corpora (<https://gewiss.uni-leipzig.de/>) are the empirical basis of this research. The following lexical units will be analyzed: German *also* and Polish *(to) znaczy*.

Keywords: academic discourse, GeWiss.

JAROSŁAW ŚLAWSKI

Language characteristics illustrated on examples from Erich Kästner's novel "Emil and the Detectives"

Kästner in his novel „Emil and the Detectives” uses an interesting and original language, which characteristic feature is jargon, humour, simplicity and action suspense. O'Sullivan describes this as a Streetwise Kids' language, not regionally conditioned, modern, used by residents of large cities. Kästner uses a wide range of phrases achieving a different effect. Describing the leading characters he plays a game by using linguistic idioms and colloquial language standard. Comparative game of phrases and "Kinegramme" allows to characterize people and situations in a direct, transparent and humorous way. This linguistic game with modified idioms explains on the one hand the creative handling of permanent structures on the other hand can produce full humour effects.

Keywords: Erich Kästner, „Emil and the Detectives”, language – jargon – humour.

PRZEMYSŁAW STANIEWSKI

Linguistic Synesthesia – an attempt at a typology

This paper discusses the phenomenon of linguistic synaesthesia as it appears as various grammatical structures. After introductory remarks the main theoretical issues concerning synaesthesia in language are presented. The next section deals with four most common (and often studied) synesthetical constructions occurring across languages and their subtypes. In the final section attention has been paid to the less frequent and more complex examples of synaesthetic expressions.

Keywords: perception, synaesthesia, semantics, grammatical constructions.

JANUSZ STOPYRA

Danish and German versions of the proverbs Polish speakers are acquainted with

The article presents a short characteristic of the proverbs in general, so the author compares the Danish, German and Polish versions of the proverbs from the Bible and from the Latin. Some formal differences occur most often in the Danish and Polish versions of the proverbs.

Keywords: phraseology, proverb, comparative studies.

HANNA STYPA

Language and identity in German and Polish idiomatic expressions

Language is one of the key elements of human identity. Cultural traits such as socio-historical experiences and their users' system of values are coded by means of language. The aim of this article is to demonstrate, based on German and Polish phraseology, the relationship between language and identity. The language corpus consists of expressions containing proper nouns, expressions related to historical figures or events, containing *deutsch/niemiecki, polnisch/polski, Deutscher/Niemiec, Pole/Polak* components. The latter group (*Deutscher/Niemiec, Pole/Polak*) relates to the dichotomy of *us vs. them* which together with the expressions' stereotypical profiles is a strategy aiding the establishment of a community's cultural identity.

Keywords: identity, phraseology, idiomatic expression, ethnic stereotypes.

PETRA SZATMÁRI

About modification of phrasemes: contamination

Traditionally, phrasemes are seen as rather strictly fixed expressions, but as linguistic usage shows, it is possible to modify them in various ways. This paper examines the intentional blending of two (or more) phrasemes (contamination), primarily in written German texts. The corpus-based analysis classifies the contaminations of phraseological units on the basis of formal criteria. By means of a case example, the author describes the interaction between the meaning of the original idiom, the communicative intent and the modification (which comprises knowledge of the language, knowledge of the world, and cognitive modelling), resulting in special semantic and pragmatic effects.

Keywords: German, contamination, blending.

JOANNA SZCZĘK / ANNA GONDEK

Language view of the devil in German phraseology

In the text we present an analysis of the language view of the devil in German phraseology. We begin with the view of the devil present in the ideas of language users coming from the religious and secular contexts. The empirical basis for our study consists of idioms collected from phraseological dictionaries. Our objective is to indicate the semantic areas and contexts in which the idioms containing the analyzed lexeme are used, which might constitute the beginning of expanding the definition of the lexeme *devil*.

Keywords: devil, phraseology, language view.

JANUSZ TABOREK

The structure of multi-word units in a multilingual LSP dictionary

In the paper we examine the structure of Polish multi-word units and their presentation in a multilingual LSP dictionary "Wörterbuch der Fußballsprache. Polnisch-Russisch-Englisch-Deutsch" (Taborek 2014). The dictionary contains more than 2,400 lexical entries for every language. In the Polish part, 51.27 % of these entries are multi-word units. The most frequent multi-word constructions are noun + adjective (25.18%) and noun + noun (21.95%), with many sub-types. Therefore, we also examine the question where the multi-word units are placed in a dictionary.

Keywords: LSP, LSP lexicography, sports language, multi-word units, terminology.