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Pavol Adamka

### **On interaction of anecdotes and proverbs**

*Abstract:* Forming of contemporary national jokes and consequently its poetics is determined to a great extent by its mutual impacts with the other literary genres mainly folklore ones. The joke is mostly related to the fairy tales in genetical and typological way. The interactions with the other folklore units, mainly with paremia are also very interesting. One of the widely spread version of this interaction is a specific form of riddle in the jokes. The image of the situation given at the beginning is completely changed within the conclusion of the joke in order to create a comic effect (contrary to the riddle). An important issue of the joke's interaction and paremia is transit, passage, conversion of the key phrases into the positions of original aphorism, sayings and adages.

*Key words:* Joke; anecdote; paremia; Russian language; interaction.

Darina Antoňáková

### **Presages and superstitions in Russian and Slovak newspapers and magazines**

*Abstract:* In the paper the author concentrates on how phraseological units and paroemias connected with superstitions and presages function in contemporary newspapers and magazines. She comes to the conclusion that many public people are superstitions which their speech reflects. Superstitiousness does not depend on age or on education.

*Key words:* Superstitions; presages; paroemias; phraseological units; function; text.

Saša Babič

### **Sloth – till death do us part**

*Abstract:* In general sloth is considered to be a characteristic with a strong negative connotation, which is reflected in numerous proverbs. Proverbs represent short, thoughtful sentences that are based on experience of many generations. Therefore we can assume that this experience and social viewpoint of the phenomenon of sloth/laziness is reflected in proverbs (ex. if one didn't work, if one was lazy, he did not have any food to eat: *Lenuhu kruli rad glad po trebuhu* [A lazy fellow tends to have a rumbling in the stomach], and one didn't provide any source to live *Lenobo, ki stopa počasi, revščina diode* [Slow moving sloth always gets caught up by poverty]). By studying proverbs we can assume that the first concept of sloth was connoted to bad work productivity. As people without work didn't fulfill the basic conditions to survive – such as food and shelter – sloth inevitably became perceived as something bad, even to the extreme of becoming one of the capital sins in Christianity (after all, lazy people lived at the expense of the society). Today's concept of sloth/laziness has changed and widened on a general human activity and is therefore very interesting for media attention and pop-culture.

*Key words:* Proverb; phrase; laziness; sin.

Agnieszka Będkowska-Kopczyk

### **Phraseological units and proverbs in the cognitive approach**

**Abstract:** *The aim of the paper is a critical analysis of some cognitive and ethnolinguistic works whose authors describe cognitive or/and cultural aspects of phraseology (which includes both idioms and proverbs). The descriptions of cognitive aspects show metaphorical and metonymical mechanisms on which phraseology is based, the cultural ones, linked with the contextual knowledge and real social life situations, reveal the motivation of idioms and proverbs. The most valuable approaches in phraseology interpretation integrate both cognitive and cultural conceptual basis of particular units.*

**Key words:** *Phraseology; proverbs; cognitive and cultural aspects of phraseology; metaphor; connotation.*

Jaroslava Celerová

### **Russian proverbs and sayings in business communication as a part of national mentality**

**Abstract:** *This article deals with the practical usage of phraselogisms in the teaching of Russian business, which are important source of knowledge of linguogeography and culture. The studium of phraseologisms is important mainly from the aspect understanding of mentality of specific nation (in our case Russian) at the background of contacts in business sphere, which are developing. In the frame of article is presenting 8 model situations including phraseologisms and other exercises.*

**Key words:** *Phraselogisms in the teaching of Russian business; linguogeography and culture.*

Renée Grenarová

### **Intensification of verbal comparisons with the conjunction *as* in Czech and Russian**

**Abstract:** *The paper analyses some Russian and Czech verbal fixed comparisons with the conjunction *as*. The analysis considers the evaluation of functionally-stylistic and emotionally-expressive distinction. The ascertained differences mostly result from national specifications (lifestyle, religion, historical and political development) and typological elements of language objectification of the real world.*

**Key words:** *Russian language; Czech language; phraseology; comparisons; conjunction *as*; verbal comparisons; national specifications and common elements; language and reality; language objectification; innovations; cultural and semantic commentaries.*

### **Obraz kobiety w polszczyźnie**

Simona Gwuzd-Mizerová

### **The image of a woman in Polish language**

**Abstract:** *This article discusses the stereotypical role including points of image of woman e.g. as a mother, woman-homemaker, perfect wife or lover for husband etc. Emphasis of biological qualities, especially give birth capability, keeps stereotypical thoughts about women. Questions concerning to problems of mutual connection between language and gender have been interested by many linguists, sociologists, psychologists and anthropologists. Their*

*analysis and role dividing in society causes that women's position is mainly understood as house-woman caring for children and husband.*

**Key words:** *Language; stereotype; woman; image of woman; gender; role of woman in society; connotation; cultural aspects.*

Andrzej Charciarek

### **Functions of informal phrases used in addressing people**

**Abstract:** *The article explores addressing phrases in informal situations in Polish, Russian and Czech. Confrontation of Czech, Polish and Russian linguistic material led to distinguishing analogies and differences in functioning of the analyzed phrases in communication. The analysis also includes expressive distinction of particular addressing forms. Contemporary Czech, Polish and Russian literature have been used as an illustrative material. Some examples of language spoken by native speakers of these languages, collected by the author, have also been presented in the article.*

**Key words:** *Addressing phrases; addressing forms; expression; pragmatics; semantics; verbal communication; translation; Polish; Russian; Czech.*

Igor' Chekulai, Ol'ga Prokhorova

### **The problems of general classification of English, Russian and Ukrainian phraseologisms based on axiology and the sphere of human activity**

**Abstract:** *The following article deals with the problem of the universal basis for semantic classification of set expressions. The material of the three languages – Russian, Ukrainian and English – has been taken to prove these provisions. The main hypothesis expressed in the article is that the functional and activity approach seems to be the most reliable basis for such classification.*

**Key words:** *Value vs. evaluation; axiological domains; value conceptual spheres.*

Mariya Fedurko, Svitlana Luciv

### **Functional varieties of Ukrainian phraseologisms-exclamations in etnocultural aspect**

**Abstract:** *Influence psychological is probed in the articles, factors on linguistic processes; the types of phraseological units of exclamation are selected: emotional, imperative, релятивні and formulas of social etiquette; the standards of the use of phraseological units of exclamation are given in artistic works of O. Gonchara.*

**Key words:** *Phrasemika; phraseological unit; cultural aspect; ethnophraseological unit.*

Galyna Fil', Lyubov Skalych

### **The concept of “chromatic color” in phraseological units of East Slavic languages**

**Abstract:** *In the article the group of phraseology units of the Ukrainian and Russian languages is analyzed with a structural component on denotation of chromatic color; it is marked that phraseology units from symbols-coloratives related to history of people, his psyche, culture, way of life, traditions, specific of perception of the world.*

**Key words:** *Coloratives; component on denotation of color; phraseology units; chromatic color; vividly semantic center; structural component; national culture; symbolic semantics.*

Olena Galika

### **The specificity of translating figurative phraseology**

**Abstract:** *The article is devoted to the ways of the imaginative phraseologisms translation from English into Ukrainian and also to some approaches to their study. Special attention is given to the peculiarity of the phraseological units with cultural-historical components, to modern tendencies towards semantic accents removal.*

**Key words:** *Imaginative phraseologisms; idioms; phraseological units with cultural-historical components; semantic accent.*

Denis Il'in

### **The specificity of Russian phraseological and paremiological units referring to clothes**

**Abstract:** *In this article the formation of the Russian phraseological units and proverbs, containing the names of clothes and foot-wear, is analyzed. The author gives their classification and characterizes its semantic. The connection of these units with culture is revealed. We also examine the social and psychological aspects of this lingual phenomenon.*

**Key words:** *Russian language; lingvocultorology; phraseology; paremiology; semantics; symbolic value; names of clothes.*

Milada Jankovičová

### **On the problems of determination of phraseology without equivalents**

**Abstract:** *On the basis of the criteria of equivalence according to which only an expression belonging to the same class of language unit may be an equivalent, the equivalent of a phraseme in another language is only a phraseme. So when confronting phraseology of two languages it is possible to single out a set of phrasemes which do not have any equivalent in the compared language, i.e. phraseology without equivalents; it comprises of phrasemes which do not have any phraseological equivalent. Since there are phraseological gaps in the other language in the place of phrasemes without equivalents, their meaning has to be described by free phrases or a word. Further confrontation research should be focused on a more detailed study of the meanings of phrasemes without equivalent as well as on finding of ways in which the absent meanings are expressed in the compared language.*

**Key words:** *Confrontation phraseology; criterion of equivalence; equivalents of phrasemes; phraseological equivalents; phrasemes without equivalents; phraseological gaps.*

Inna Kalita

### **The mental component of Byelorussian phraseologisms**

**Abstract:** *We think about transfer of knowledge by phraseologisms as the way of identification of national individuality. Phraseologisms reflect elements of national kitchen, holidays, toponymic, natural specialities, religion. The structural plan of phraseologisms authoress suggests to investigate in context of theory from R. Barth. This theory says, that the sentence is last linguistic and first translinguistic level, which can be mentioned in the relation with the specific mental context.*

**Key words:** *Transfer of knowledge by phraseologisms; national individuality; structural plan; last linguistic and first translinguistic level; specific mental context.*

Joanna Korbut

### **Phraseological and paremiological innovations of the headlines of Czech and Polish women's magazines**

**Abstract:** *Idioms and phrases appear in every language, and Czech and Polish have thousands of them. It is a natural phenomenon in language. They are often used in newspapers to make the headline of a report more attractive. Most idioms are unique and fixed in their grammatical structure. However, there are many changes that can be made to an idiom. Some of these changes result in a change in the grammatical or semantic structure that would generally be considered to be wrong.*

**Key words:** *Idiom; phraseologism; innovation; headline.*

Vira Kotovych, Galyna Shubak

### **Onomastical space of Ukrainian phraseologisms**

**Abstract:** *The article deals with onyms, certifying in the Ukrainian phrases, ascertains their basic functions. Onomastic space of phrases is considered as a display of general human through specific national.*

**Key words:** *Phrase; proper name; onym; anthroponym; oiconym; onomastic space.*

Oksana Kucheruk

### **The philosophy of life and figurative conception of Ukrainian proverbs and sayings**

**Abstract:** *In this article regards figurative properties of Ukraine paremiological utterances, in particular proverbs, proverbial phrase, and their cultural-cognitive potential in formation linguistic personality.*

**Key words:** *Paremiological utterances; proverbs; proverbial phrase; words-images; linguistic picture of the world; national peculiarities; approach; culturological approach; lingual didactic approach; linguistic personality.*

Elżbieta M. Kur

### **Paremiological and sentential formation of the culture of apperception in "Namowy rozliczne dla użytku dzieci wyłożonych"**

**Abstract:** *The article deals with functions of proverbs in XVIth century education. Author analyses proverbs collected in *Oratiuncule varie puerorum vsui exposite* edited by Hieronim Wietor in Cracow. The book was useful as a handbook and created the culture of apperception as well.*

**Key words:** *Przysłowia; dydaktyka; apercpepcja.*

Lilianna Miodońska

### **Did St. Peter use to eat scrambled eggs and how much did they cost him? – that is, more about selected Serbian phraseologisms**

***Abstract:** The proverbs which have functioned in language for a long time and the newly created ones have remained within the interests of paremiology and other fields of study: phraseology, etymology, folkloristics, poetics, history of literature, philosophy and translatology. The academic research into this issue with reference to the Serbian language was initiated in the XIXth century. However, the problem of classification arose together with the accumulation of the research. It has not been successfully dissolved yet. Similies in proverbs constitute the largest collection, in which the phraseological character is most conspicuous. At the same time, they surprise us with the richness of their content, ingenuity, and wit. The analysis of several phraseological proverbs in the Serbian language makes it possible to realize how much complicated they are.*

***Key words:** Paremiology; proverb; categorization; phraseologies; comparison.*

Jozef Mlacek

### **Contemporary transformation processes of paremiology perceived through a prism of text linguistics**

***Abstract:** Contemporary Changes in the Paremiology from the view of Textlinguistics. The author searches thematical, ilocutional and grammatical structure of paremias, in which different changes are realized. His analysis shows that process according this method deepens and particularizes present interpretation of these matters.*

***Key words:** Paremiology; proverb; proverbial saying; antiproverb; weather proverb; textlinguistics; text; thematical structure of the text; ilocutional structure of the text; grammatical structure of the text; wellerism.*

Liliya Nazarenko

### **Phraseologisms used by contemporary Russian politicians**

***Abstract:** The phraseology in speech of modern Russian politicians is investigated: phraseological terminological combinations, traditional figurative phraseological units, proverbs and author's phraseological units. In speech of politicians phraseological units become means of political strike and submit to the rules operating in political communications.*

***Key words:** political discourse; communications; phraseological unit; pragmatical effect.*

Elena Nichiporchik

### **The role of evaluative factor in the formation of pragmatical potential of proverbs and sayings (based on Russian proverbs and sayings with the meaning of impossibility)**

***Abstract:** The author of the article describes the factors which influence pragmatical potential of provebs, defines how a vector of relation which proveb expresses and axiological valence of the feature characteristics affects on intensions of speaker which uses a proveb.*

***Key words:** Proveb; meaning of impossibility; pragmatical potential; ellocutive function; a vector of the emotive painted relation; speaker; addressee.*

Iwona Nowakowska-Kempna

### **The role and contribution of phrasems in the creation of contemporary proverbs (A case study of the political discourse)**

***Abstract:** It is commonly admitted by different authors that phrasems are concertable collocations, reproducible word groups with partially or fully fixed meaning which have relative social and denotative stability. For these billexemic or polylexemic word groups the process of standardization, in which a phrasem in common use becomes a linguistic standard, is very important. The paper attempts to show how certain collocations, often quotes eg. of a politician, journalist or scientist, popular with the public and commonly repeated, start to detach from their author to become universal phrasems. And because they are usually concise, expressive, apt and adequate in describing the present situation (in the study - political situation), they have a tendency to act as proverbs. They become a type of contemporary proverbs.*

***Key words:** Phrasem; partially/fully fixed meaning; concertable collocation; phraseology of the source; reproducibility; cognitive process; entrenchment; non-cognitive effort; stability; conventionalization; symbolization.*

Gabriela Olchowa

### **Autostereotypes in Polish and Slovak proverbs**

***Abstract:** The comparison of Polish and Slovak proverbs is the basis of studies in this article. The applied research method is the anonymous inquiry. Certain stereotypical opinions, pictures of the representatives of the nation were created in proverbs. Autostereotype constitutes the specific form of the stereotype: the own image of the group. Author discusses autostereotype of Pole and Slovak.*

***Key words:** Autostereotypes; stereotypes; Polish proverbs; Slovak proverbs.*

Agata Ostrowska-Knapik

### **How do Poles and Czechs run? – A study of collocations**

***Abstract:** Collocations enable us to enter the world of language, where by connecting words with certain meaning we are shown a reality with a different meaning, which does not result from the meaning of the words themselves. The knowledge of collocation and idiom is necessary for learners of a foreign language who want to understand what their interlocutor intends to convey, especially in the case of related languages, where one may fall into a collocation trap (Orłoś 2003). A significant group of all collocations are illusory phraseological equivalents (Orłoś 2003: 333 – 385), which differ from one another by some components, thus creating deceptive counterparts. This article contains a discussion of collocations with the verb *biegać* and its negation *nie biegać* in Czech and Polish languages.*

***Key words:** Collocation; collocations with the verb *biegać*; Czech language; Polish language; illusory phraseological equivalents*

Lyubov Pac

### **Usual and occasional variations of phraseological units: the modifications of the structure and semantics**

***Abstract:** The article is devoted to phraseological units and their transference in the language which are fixed in the dictionaries and in emotive literature where phraseologisms are under the influence of individual interpretation of the author. In the language set-expressions take different variations but in the style of fiction they undergo transformations and modifications.*

***Key words:** Phraseological units; variations; transformations and modifications of set-expressions; logical and occasional changes of phraseologisms.*

Marta Pančíková

### **Autumn in weather lores. The comparison of Polish and Slovak weather lores**

***Abstract:** Weather-related sayings form part of paremiology. They are studied not only by linguists but also by ethnologists. They convey folk wisdom and feature ethnic as well as linguistic attributes. The latter points to their close connection with phraseology. The largest collection of Slovak sayings was gathered by Zaturecky, while Krzyzanowski did the same for the Polish language. Weather-related sayings embody the results of observation of the nature, weather forecasts as well as suggestions concerned with agriculture. Majority of weather-related sayings include names of saints. Many are connected with fauna and flora and are thus evidence of the most frequently grown plants and kept animals in the areas of today's Slovakia and Poland. In our work we deal with comparison of the Slovak and Polish weather-related sayings concerned with autumn.*

***Key words:** Weather-related with autumn; names of saints; names of holidays; fauna and flora; agriculture; archaism.*

Irina Paten

### **The semasiological types of phraseologisms with the meaning of moving in space (based on material of Ukrainian and Polish language)**

***Abstract:** In the article fraseolosemanthic group "movement in space" characterized, which elementary values are selected within the limits of, – ideogram – phraseology units with the value of motion in the Ukrainian and Polish languages in a comparative aspect; certainly general and excellent signs of the probed phraseological units of both languages.*

***Key words:** Semantic type; phraseology units; phraseology microfield; fraseolosemanthic group; elementary values; ideogram; movements; is in space; linguistic system.*

Stanisław Prędoła

### **On Polish and German Proverbs by Jan Tobiasz Keller**

***Abstract:** Jan Tobiasz Keller (died in 1727) a bookseller and publisher, who worked in Warsaw and then Poznań; in 1699 he published a New Royal Polish and German Grammar there. The 9th part of the compendium – designed for August II, one of the Polish elective kings of German origin – comprises an original collection of 443 Polish idioms and proverbs together with their German counterparts. Thus far the collection has been passed over in*



contemporary research. In this short work we would like to present its macro- and micro structure and discuss its significance.

**Key words:** Polish and German paroemiology; Jan Tobiasz Keller; New Royal Polish and German Grammar.

Elena Pupynina

### **The problem of the semantics of phraseologisms from the cognitive point of view**

**Abstract:** The article analyses the problem of idiomatic meaning and presents cognitive linguistic approach to it. It shows that knowledge underlying the meaning of the constituents of an idiom and knowledge operations can contribute to its overall meaning and use.

**Key words:** Cognitive approach; idiom; mental image; inner form.

Lyudmila Romaschenko, Tat'yana Gavrilova

### **Paremiographical onomastics in the context of various ethnocultures**

**Abstract:** In the article paroemia onomastics as representative of national character is analyzed. The analysis embraces phraseology of many ethnoses first of all Slavic (Russian, Ukrainian, Byelorussian, Czech, Polish) as well as English, Spanish, Portuguese, Finnish paroemiography. The objects of investigation are different onym classes: anthroponyms, toponyms, teonyms and the like.

**Key words:** Paroemia; onomastics; ethnic; anthroponym; toponym; teonym.

Ol'ga Romashina

### **The specificity of translation of proverbs and sayings expressing emotions (The comparative analysis of the paremiological stock of Russian and English language)**

**Abstract:** The paper deals with the possible ways of translation of the emotional proverbs from Russian into English, and from English into Russian. It reveals the necessity of using some data of the cognitive basis of the proverbs, and of some ways of concept representation in their meaning.

**Key words:** Emotional proverb; aphorism; concept; translative means.

Viktoriya Rygovanova

### **The mentality of Ukrainians perceived through a prism of proverbs: linguocultural aspect**

**Abstract:** The article is devoted to the research of the Ukrainian mentality on a linguocultural background. The analysis of the basic features of the national mentality is submitted. The particular attention to the mental and value shift in the modern Ukrainian world-view is paid, that, as the author has it, play the great role not only for linguistic analyses, but for the historical choice of a mode of socio-economic modernization and self-identity.

**Key words:** Mentality; ethnomentality; Ukrainian mentality; self-identity; proverb; science paradigm.

Piotr Sawicki

### **PiSogenic's emotionalisms in contemporary polish language**

**Abstract:** *This article discusses the emotionally marked neologisms, having negative or humoristic colouring, which appeared in polish language soon after the group of Kaczynski's brothers came to power. The inspiration for multiple sayings, mottoes, abbreviations, acronyms, invectives was a shortcut name of the party (PiS – from Law and Justice), as well as his leader's surname (Kaczynscy → Ducks). What is more, Jarosław Kaczyński himself, by forming slogan Teraz, k..., my, which has already entered polish lexicons, initiated this process. The mentioned phenomenon is an example of vulgarisation and a specific language aggression, which grows due to easier access to media (television, press) of the politicians expressing themselves vividly and abruptly. However, at the same time it shows the language creativity of polish contemporary society.*

**Key words:** *Contemporary polish language; phraseology; emotionalisms; language aggression; Law and Justice; Jarosław Kaczyński; Lech Kaczyński.*

Mariya Semenova

### **Russian phraseologism of the 21st century**

**Abstract:** *Almost more than 10 years the special Internet language exists in the Russian speaking Internet. It became a kind of counter-culture phenomenon and one can also find there new set phrases, phraseology of the XXI century. The most famous Russian Internet language was called Padonki language or so-called Albanian language, but that is not the only part of multilevel structure of the Internet language. Internet set phrases were called Internet memes and some of them had the structure of usual Russian phraseologisms, phraseological units, idioms: they have fixed parties and mean one thing or idea. Those Internet collocations can be divided into the same categories as usual Russian ones and have different Internet-places of origin. Meaning of the Internet set phrases nowadays can be found in only several online dictionaries of the Russian Internet language. The research of the so-called Runet language has just begun, and many its points have to be studied.*

**Key words:** *Russian-speaking Internet; Runet; Internet meme; Internet phenomenon; Internet set phrases.*

Natalia Semenenko

### **The Problem of correlation of the paremies in the light of the cognitive-pragmatic approach**

**Abstract:** *The Problem of correlation of the paremies has some numbers of serious aspects:*

- *The problem of the determination the correlational units;*
- *The problem of the separation the national and international context in the semantics and the structure of the paremies;*
- *The problem of the ethnic connotation in the paremies;*
- *The problem of the common cognition in referring to the pragmatic meanings of the paremies-correlational units;*
- *The problem of the pragmatic value of the paremies for the national discursiveness.*

*Studying the pragmatic meaning of the paremies-correlational units we should take into the account both the common cognitive models and the discursive pragmatic determination of sayings, the means of actualization of the paremies and the degree of variation the pragmatic meaning of the paremies itself.*

**Key words:** *Paremies; correlation; cognitive; pragmatic; ethnic; proposition; phreme; concept; representative; connotation; culturally significant.*

Olesya Sergienko

### **New elements of traditional Czech and Slovak proverbs**

**Abstract:** *The article describes the most relevant tendencies in the creation of proverb neologisms on the basis of existing proverbs. This process is illustrated by numerous examples from a large-scale sociolinguistic paremiological survey among the native speakers of Czech and Slovak languages organized by Professor M. Kotova. The most popular transformation methods used to create these neologisms comprise substitution, expansion and contamination of proverbs. The author demonstrates that numerous occasional proverb variations created by the media to reach a certain semantic and stylistic effect have recently become an integral part of the national paremiological fund and are now reproduced by native speakers as variants to the traditional Czech and Slovak proverbs apart from any particular context.*

**Key words:** *Paremiology; Czech proverbs; Slovak proverbs; proverb variations; sociolinguistic paremeological survey.*

Edyta Skoczylas-Krotla

### **Proverbs in the contemporary textbooks for the first, second and third classes of primary school**

**Abstract:** *In the article the following topics will be discussed: 1. **Proverb:** Proverbs play an important role in a lexis of each language. Proverbs are defined as the text units, a literary-language creation which has the form of a sentence (often rhymed) with a fixed form and two-level meaning. Proverbs are the interpretation of the socially accepted canons of knowledge, they strengthen the combination of features which create the cultural picture of human beings, they show the picture of the world and they are the directive of social functioning. 2. **Textbook:** A textbook is one of the most important didactic means used in the education process. It is the basic tool for teachers and students in the early education. A textbook has different functions such as: informational-cognitive, motivating, exercise, transformational, research, testing-correction, self-education, compensatory. 3. **Proverbs in textbooks:** In the texts of the textbooks there are examples of proverbs which concern mainly the world of nature, seasons of the year and interpersonal relations. In the textbooks there are also exercises for the students which are connected with proverbs and explanation of their meanings.*

**Key words:** *Proverb; textbook; text; early education.*

Kamila Szyszka

### **Linguistic image of the world in Croatian proverbs and phraseological collocations**

**Abstract:** *The author of this research tries to analyse different images of the sea broadly represented in Croatian folk proverbs and phraseologic structures. It turns out that most of quoted proverbs and sayings depict the sea as a huge and boundless area, hostile to a man and*

to whole nature. There are also some sayings that present an opposite attitude in which the sea is portrayed as a gentle or fearful environment.

**Key words:** Phraseologic structures; Croatian phraseology.

Jadwiga Tarsa

### **“Padonk’s language” phraseology**

**Abstract:** The article is devoted to the newest Russian language phraseology. The author points to the fact that the newest phraseological neologisms, which appear in the colloquial and literary language, come from the Internet, precisely from so-called “Padonk’s language”. According to the author the neologisms spread easily to the standard language thanks to their vividness, surprising form and expression.

**Key words:** Phraseology; phraseological neologisms; counterculture; “Padonk’s language”.

Franciszka Witkowska-Michna

### **Cultural space and culture’s codes in Polish, Russian and German paremiology**

**Abstract:** The presented work is devoted to paremiology, phraseology and their symbolism. The material is based on proverbs, sayings and phraseologisms, which were codified in Polish, Russian and German. Emotional universals, like fear, and their metaphors were compared in three cultures. In analysis of proverbs and phraseologism from thematic group entitled “Fear” we paid attention on contexts, in which they were used in the Internet. Collected material enabled us to notice, that some proverbs and phraseologisms dominated in texts referring to politics. They were most common in texts in Russian. In three cultural areas can be noticed rarely usage of proverbs in their classical form.

**Key words:** Cultural space; culture’s codes; paremiology; phraseology; symbolism; thematic group entitled “Fear”.

Justyna Wojciechowska

### **The participation of phrasemes in forming of golden ideas of the present day (based on national phraseology)**

**Abstract:** The space fills everything what surrounds us; it has a mental mapping which is not a simple pattern of objective relations in the real world. The conceptual boundary plays an important role in the process of perceive of fixed space. In this paper, I assume, based on J. Bartmiński, a concentric way of the organization of the native space by Poles.

**Key words:** Country; space; border; conceptualization.

Emilia Wojtczak

### **Fading cultural heritage – On the knowledge of proverbs among young Poles**

**Abstract:** The following article presents the findings of the survey, conducted among students of various courses of study, testing the knowledge of some of the Polish proverbs. The average of the quoted proverbs is 16,94 which constitutes as many as 7,56 fewer proverbs than in the results of the similar survey having been conducted 10 years earlier. Furthermore, there have been traced a number of cases of the wrong interpretation of the proverbs in question. Due to this, one must draw a conclusion that proverbs ought to be included in the curriculum of the

*Polish language teaching at all levels of education. It also seems justified to suggest drawing up the paremiologic minimum for didactic purposes.*

**Key words:** *Proverbs in the Polish language; Polish proverbs; survey; frequency of quotation; wrong interpretation; paremiologic minimum.*

Regina Maria Wojtoń

### **Paremiology by Andrzej Sapkowski**

**Abstract:** *The Witcher Saga by Andrzej Sapkowski actually is the collection of proverbs. The characters which are created by Sapkowski speak in very specific way. Their language is mostly based on old Polish, so the Sapkowski style is very close to paremiology. The sentences from the Sapkowski novels are short and contain folk wisdom, truth, and morals in a metaphorical form.*

**Key words:** *Tale for adults, fantasy; literature; paremiology; stylization.*

Renáta Zechová

### **The view of woman in Celakovsky's proverbs**

**Abstract:** *This paper is focused on the "view of woman" presented in Celakovsky's proverbs and is dedicated to analysis of chosen proverbs. At first, there were separated all examples, which pointed out the characteristics of woman, concerning her physical (beauty) and personal qualities (personality, manners, deportment etc.) Secondly there were separated and described women in their roles of mothers and housekeepers.*

*Finally we can establish that the presented "view of woman" in analyzed examples of proverbs is not exclusively negative, because the sense of proverb is not only included in its contents, but mainly we should consider the historic consequences (when and in what context they had been formed). Therefore we wish to emphasize, that this negative view is referred to the closed historical period, when woman was regarded in European culture as inferior being, as supplement of man, as mother and as servant. Nowadays the view of woman is based on her real and current social position – as equal, self-sufficient and fully emancipated being.*

**Key words:** *View of woman; proverbs.*