

**A summary of the PhD thesis supervised by dr hab. Mariola Jakubowicz, prof. IS PAN, entitled:**

**The lexical convergences of East Slovak dialects with the Polish language in the all-Slavic context with special reference to East Slavic languages – in a diachronic perspective**

***[Zbieżności leksykalne gwar wschodniosłowackich z językiem polskim na tle ogólnosłowiańskim ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem języków wschodniosłowiańskich – w ujęciu diachronicznym]***

The purpose of the present work was to provide an analysis of East Slovak-Polish lexical convergences. The lexical units in question were selected from the material derived from excerpted sources, i.e. lexica of literary languages, modern, historical and dialect ones, card indexes of dictionaries and linguistic atlases. The work discusses convergences of two types. The first type has to do with convergences which are known as lexical ones, and the other type has to do with semantic convergences.

In most cases lexical convergences were represented by individual words, less frequently they were represented by word families, concentrated upon a common core. The lexemes which were researched had a differential nature in reference to the entire Slovak language. These were lexical units peculiar exclusively to the areas of eastern Slovakia, i.e. ones that occur in the eastern Slovak area with the simultaneous lack of material attested in the literary language and in other Slovak dialects (or the sporadic occurrence of these words in the remaining dialects, which, however, are most likely of East Slovak origin). However, these lexemes had close, or very close, equivalents in the Polish language. Each word was analysed in terms of its attestations in historical sources and the geography of the lexeme in the East Slovak and Polish contexts. In the case of semantic convergences one applied similar criteria, which enable one to establish whether a given instance of semantic development is unique to the Polish language and an East Slovak dialect. The purpose of research was to establish the type of the relationship of a given East Slovak lexeme (or its meaning) to its Polish equivalent. Namely, the purpose was to establish whether it is a common archaism, common innovation or a borrowing from one language to another.

There were numerous cases in which apart from the occurrence in an East Slovak dialect and in Polish the words or meanings which were studied also occurred in the Ukrainian, Belarusian areas, and (sporadically) also in the western part of Russian dialects. References to

East Slavic dialects, i.e. East Slovak-Polish-East Slavic convergences received separate treatment, in Chapter III. In this case it was important to establish whether a word in East Slavic languages (Belarusian and Ukrainian) is a polonism or whether one should classify it as a result of common, parallel, interlinguistic (or interdialectal) tendencies in the development of the lexicon.

The words which were studied were compared with their equivalents in other Slavic languages. The most frequent references manifested themselves in the West Slavic group: in Czech, Upper Sorbian and Lower Sorbian, and sometimes also in the South Slavic group, e.g. in the Slovene language, which frequently manifests convergences with the West Slavic group, more rarely in Serbian and Croatian. In some cases, on the basis of the available materials associated with the history and geography of a given word it was possible to establish the probable direction of the spread of the changes which were studied.

During the analysis of the particular lexical units one also took their etymology into account. The history of the development of the forms and the meanings in the Proto-Slavic and Indo-European contexts was discussed on the basis of the available research works.

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