

## SUMMARY

The present doctoral dissertation entitled *Język bułgarskich i macedońskich utworów hip-hopowych: dialektalno-gwarowe i funkcjonalno-stylistyczne zróżnicowanie tekstów* (*The Language of Bulgarian and Macedonian hip-hop songs: Dialectal-vernacular and functional-stylistic variation of the lyrics*) pertains to the discipline of confrontational and synchronic linguistics as well as stylistics and dialectology.

For many years, the growing popularity of hip-hop works and the subculture related to it, also expressed in language, has been noticeable. This leads not only to an increase in the number of performers associated with this musical genre, but to the creation of local centres as well. Their representatives often emphasize the individuality of their centres in comparison to others. This, in turn, may motivate the accumulation of non-standard phenomena originating from functional and regional varieties of the language and visible already during the initial analysis of the lyrics. Such phenomena may influence the development of linguistic diversity of hip-hop works from individual urban centres. The topic taken up in the dissertation is therefore focused on finding an answer to the question about the degree of functional-stylistic and dialectal-vernacular diversity of Bulgarian and Macedonian hip-hop lyrics and its causes.

The source material for this doctoral dissertation is a corpus of 246 hip-hop lyrics representing eight urban centres in Bulgaria (Montana, Pleven, Sofia and Varna) and North Macedonia (Bitola, Kumanovo, Skopje and Veles). The linguistic material was examined for the occurrence of lexical units that are inconsistent with the literary standards of Bulgarian and Macedonian and for phonetic features specific to a given region (along with the morphological phenomena resulting from phonetic changes). The analysis of non-standard lexis covered units that demonstrate the widest usage, the highest frequency in the background of the entire source material and noticeable analytical potential. Based on lexicographic studies, their affiliation with individual functional-stylistic registers was established (jargonisms, colloquialisms, vulgarisms, dialectisms) and an attempt to explain the motivation for their usage in specific works was made. Lyrics originating from the individual urban centres were also systematically analysed, primarily in terms of phonetic features of the territorial dialects of Bulgarian and Macedonian.

The conducted analysis revealed tendencies that characterise lyrics from individual urban centres and – more broadly – may indicate the linguistic specificity of the national hip-hop scenes in Bulgaria and North Macedonia.

**Keywords:** confrontational linguistics; Bulgarian language; Macedonian language; hip-hop; rap; dialectology; stylistics; jargon