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Summary of doctoral dissertation *On the language of Erazm Gliczner's prose (1535-1603). Appellative and proprial lexis*

The main aim of the work is to discuss the appellative and proprial vocabulary as an element of Erazm Gliczner's personal language against the background of the Polish language of the 16th century. The research material was obtained from four Polish-language publications by this author: *Książki o wychowaniu dzieci (Books on Children Upbringing, 1558)*, *Odpór na odpowiedź kwestyj (A Response to Selected Issues, 1579)*, *Kronika żywota, nauki i spraw Pana Jezusa Syna Bożego (The Chronicle of Life, Teachings and Affairs of Lord Jesus, 1579)*, *Appellatia, którą się popiera i znowu wywodzi (An Appeal Confirmed and Resubmitted, 1598)*. The writer selected for research had a high rank in the 16th century - he was a famous Reformation activist and superintendent of Protestant Churches in Greater Poland. In addition, he was involved in publishing activities (he had his own printing house in Grodzisk Wielkopolski, he prepared publications for printing). Despite this, his language has not been developed.

For the purposes of this dissertation - due to the non-uniform definition of this concept in the linguistic literature - the understanding of the term idiolect proposed by Anna Kozłowska was adopted, which perceives the individual language as a whole – therefore, it takes into account both the features that distinguish the language of an individual from other speakers, as well as the features common with other language users. The analysis covered nouns functioning in Gliczner's prints as single words, as well as components of two- or more-element naming units. The results of the conducted research are presented in two analytical chapters – the first one is devoted to appellative vocabulary, the second to proprial vocabulary.

The analysis of Erazm Gliczner's idiolect showed that the main feature of the individual language of the Greater Poland writer, which could be noticed both in terms of appellative and proprietal lexis, was the richness of vocabulary. The examined prints recorded a total of 3793 different appellatives and 874 different onyms (including 679 personal names and 195 place names). The number of common words and proper names mentioned by Gliczner was influenced by factors such as extensive synonymy, the use of enumerations and synonymous series, and references to authorities. A manifestation of the linguistic creativity of the writer from Greater Poland are the neologisms present in his work. Authorial forms - although rare in the context of the entire lexis - were more numerous in appellation than in proprial lexis. Moreover, the author combined specific words in a less typical way, creating constructions not

recorded in SPXVI, and used some of the words certified in the Dictionary with meanings other than those most popular in the 16th century. The research conducted in the dissertation also allowed to establish the relationship between the onymic layer of Gliczner's works and his personal language. The analysis showed that the proper names used by the author are largely determined by the genre, subject matter and recipient of the text. Similar trends were also visible in the field of appellative vocabulary.

Erazm Gliczner's language, as an average representative of his era, can be considered representative of the 16th century. Idiolect analysis showed that his language is dominated by features common with other language users, while a minority are unique features that distinguish him from other speakers. Gliczner's personal language was influenced by factors such as his education, involvement in publishing activities and engaging in religious polemics. Thanks to them, the writer's vocabulary became richer, his knowledge of literature was greater, and the entire language became more fluid and smooth.