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## SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1 Name and surname: **BARBARA KOMENDA-EARLE**

### **2 Degrees, diplomas and academic titles**

MA degree in German Philology, 1995, Mikołaj Kopernik University in Toruń, MA thesis title: *Lexikalische Entlehnungen slawischer Herkunft im Deutschen anhand des Schaffens von Johannes Bobrowski und Günter Grass/ Lexical borrowings with Slavic origins in German. Some remarks on their place in the language system and literature*

*on the basis of works by Johannes Bobrowski and Günter Grass*<sup>1</sup> (academic supervisor: Prof. PhD Ryszard Lipczuk, reviewer: PhD, Prof. UG Józef Grabarek).

PhD in the humanities in the field of linguistics, 2001, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, title of the dissertation: *Sekundäre Verwendungsweisen von Nationalitäts-, Länder- und Rassenbezeichnungen im Deutschen und Polnischen. Mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der semantischen Gebrauchstheorie/ Secondary meanings of names for nationalities, countries and ethnic groups in the German and Polish language. With a special consideration of the semantic theory of use* (academic supervisor: Prof. PhD Ryszard Lipczuk, reviewers: PhD, Prof. UAM Gabriela Koniuszaniec, PhD, Prof. US Paweł Mecner)

### **3 Employment history and professional activity**

From October 2001: assistant professor at the Institute of German Studies, University of Szczecin (German Language Unit); subjects taught: German language morphology, practical grammar of the German language, contrastive German-Polish grammar, writing practice, essay writing practice, semantics, pragmatics, language of advertising, lexicology, phraseology, paremiology, lexicography, culture of language and culture in language (seminars and lectures); reviews of ca. 100 MA and BA theses.

October 2004 – September 2006: assistant professor at the Chair of Neophilology and European Studies at Technical University of Koszalin; practical classes and lectures in the field of descriptive grammar, contrastive grammar and practical grammar of the German language (second place of work)

October 1995 – September 2001: assistant lecturer at the Institute of German Studies at the University of Szczecin (German Language Unit); subjects taught: morphology of the German language, contrastive German-Polish grammar, practical classes in the field of grammar and writing skills, introductory seminars.

Distinctions and awards: in 2002 and 2006 a 2-nd degree award of the Rector of the University of Szczecin for academic achievements

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<sup>1</sup> Titles of my own works are quoted in the original language version and in English (my translation).

Membership in academic associations: EUROPHRAS European Association for Phraseology (since 2009), International Association of German Philologists (since 2008), Societas Humboldtiana Polonorum (since 2007), Association of German Philologists in Poland (since 2001)

#### **4 Description of academic accomplishments**

My academic interests and publications pertain to following research areas: lexicology and lexicography, phraseology and phraseography, paremiology and paremiography, semantics and pragmatics, text linguistics, specialist text linguistics, as well as the interdependencies between the language and culture or history of culture.

##### **4.1 Doctoral thesis**

In my doctoral thesis *Sekundäre Verwendungsweisen von Nationalitäts-, Länder- und Rassenbezeichnungen im Deutschen und Polnischen. Mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der semantischen Gebrauchstheorie/ Secondary meanings of names for nationalities, countries and ethnic groups in the German and Polish language. With a special consideration of the semantic theory of use* I provided a semantic description of lexical units of the German and Polish language (overall ca. 1000 units) within the framework of the so-called semantic theory of use, which stems from the late period of the activity of the Austrian philosopher of language Ludwig Wittgenstein as well as from the works of John L. Austin and John R. Searle.

The monograph has proven, among other things, strong interdependencies between semantic and pragmatic description, the relevance of their consistent combination to achieve a full description of the use of lexical units (with the need, however, for a methodological delimitation) and was published in the form of a book (A2) and thematic dictionary (A3)<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> The symbols denoting individual publications used herein are consistent with the enclosed list of publications.

## **4.2 Scope of research in the early post-doctoral phase**

In my papers published after obtaining the PhD degree the topics of my interest were semantics and pragmatics of lexical units, with the focus on such issues as the status of connotations and their role in semantic description (B31), methods of meaning description and types of semantic definitions (B29), pragmatic and stylistic markedness of lexical units (B27, B28), criteria for differentiation between proper and common names (B32).

## **4.3 Phraseology – phraseography, paremiology – paremiography**

The next phase of my scholarly development is characterized by publications in the area of phraseology and phraseography as well as paremiology and paremiography.

The scope of research with respect to phraseologisms and proverbs included:

- their definition as research objects,
- semantics and pragmatics,
- grammar,
- equivalence and convergence,
- lexicographic works pertinent to phraseologisms and proverbs,
- their role in texts,
- contrastive and interlingual comparative research,
- interdependencies between phraseologisms, proverbs and culture or history of culture.

The necessity to define what phraseologisms and proverbs are as research objects was the impulse for publications B7, B8, B9, B15, B16, B17, B19, B21, B22, B24.

The issues of semantics of phraseologisms and of meaning excerption from concrete instances of use were considered in publications B7, B9, B13, B26, B27.

The issues of equivalence and of phraseological and paremiological convergence in German-Polish relation as well as in interlingual relations were the topics of the publications B5, B14, B15, B23, B27.

Further aspects of my research on phraseologisms and proverbs are: lexicographic works pertinent to phraseologisms and proverbs (B8, B18, B22), their role in texts (B17), their grammar (B21).

The last of the research aspects mentioned above – the interdependencies between phraseologisms, proverbs and culture or history of culture – is connected to my particular interest within the area of phraseology and paremiology which is the history of phraseological units, mechanisms of their emergence, mechanisms of their development from unfixed word combinations or collocations to combinations which are (relatively) stable with respect to structure and meaning (which, consequently, also entail the mechanisms of individual units going out of use or of the decline of some concrete possibilities of use). These interests are reflected in academic papers B1, B2, B4, B5, B6, B9, B10, B11 as well as in monograph A1.

**4.4 Habilitation thesis (the required academic achievement)** (the academic achievement indicated in accordance with art. 16 sec. 2 of the act dated 14<sup>th</sup> March, 2003 concerning academic degrees and academic title and concerning academic degrees and academic title in the field of arts (Dz. U. [Journal of Laws] No. 65, item 595 as amended) ):

The aim of the monograph *Sprachhistorische Entwicklungsprozesse der Idiomatik. An Beispielen von realhistorisch motivierten verbalen Idiomen des Deutschen/ Historical-linguistic development processes of idioms. On German verb idioms motivated by historical reality*. Volume 31. Baltmannsweiler: Schneider Hohengehren 2015. 429 p. (A1) (publishing reviewers Prof. PhD Roland Posner, Prof. PhD Wolfgang Eismann, Prof. PhD Peter Grzybek) is a holistic historical-linguistic description of idiomatic linguistic verb units of the German language which I refer to as real-historically motivated. The derivational basis for such real-historically motivated idioms is constituted by facts, actions, situations such as customs, traditions, religious beliefs, folk beliefs, legal practice, organizational forms of social life, traditional forms of production, crafts or gestures confirmed by culture and history.

The term ‘real-historical motivation’ is a new term, which I formulate on the basis of etymological criterion as a type of primary motivation, also referred to as historical-genetic, non-derived motivation.

In the theoretical part of my thesis, besides discussion on the subject and the presentation of the scope of research (chapter 3, subchapters 3.1 – 3.3) I consider the following issues:

- the specificity of diachronic research on phraseology (3.3.5),
- the links between idioms and proverbs (3.5),

- the relativity of structural and semantic stability of idioms (3.3.2, 3.3.3, 3.3.5),
- the position of research on idioms in linguistic theories, mainly in the semantic theory of use (4.3.2, 4.3.3), in theories of cognitive linguistics (4.3.3), theories of meaning change (4.3.2),
- the position of language, especially of idioms, in culture in the light of current research (5.2).

An important element of the thesis is delimitation of the scope and methods of the modern contemporary historical phraseology as well as paremiology and etymology.

The research object of paremiology are proverbs and the so-called proverbial phrases (germ. *sprichwörtliche Redensarten*). It originated centuries before the modern phraseology but until the emergence of the modern linguistics and modern phraseology its research methods were of historical-etymological nature and focused on gathering, documenting and describing language material for the purposes of ethnological and folklore studies (germ. *Volkskunde*) (information on this topic is contained in chapter 2 and subchapters 3.4, 3.5 of my thesis).

Paremiologists rendered considerable services to the history of the German language phraseology, above all in terms of documentation concerning the history of phraseology and idioms. Up to date, however, the gathered materials have scarcely been organized and revised in accordance with the modern methods applied in linguistics.

In an increasing number of publications by contemporary phraseologists contain the postulate to include proverbs in the research scope of contemporary phraseology. Both in my monograph and in this text I also support this postulate as such inclusion results in the so-called broad approach towards the object of phraseological research. At the same time, I posit to keep the terminological differentiation into phraseology and paremiology, and consequently into phraseography and paremiography. The factors inclining to opt for such solution are separate history and origin of the disciplines, different methodologies, different aims, different nature of research objects. Thus, in the broad view of phraseology it is possible to intentionally maintain the terminological dichotomy: phraseology – paremiology and to use the latter when one consciously refers to the specific area within the phraseological research.

The issues under research in the contemporary phraseology are briefly presented in my monograph in chapter 3 as an element of the discussion on the criteria for identification and description of phraseologisms as research objects of the discipline (subchapter 3.3). The presented criteria are related to the specificity of the diachronic research (subchapter 3.3.5).

Subchapter 3.4 is devoted to elaborate on the category of proverbial phrase. The category is the dominant one in the 'pre-scholarly' phase of the research on phraseologisms and the use of the term proverbial phrase is justified in today's research as well, especially in didactic and ethnologic contexts, also on semiotic and cultural-semiotic grounds (the last reflection is further elaborated on in article B2 submitted for print).

Subchapter 3.5 concerns formal, semantic and genetic relations between phraseologisms and proverbs.

In chapter 4 devoted to verb idioms I elaborate on their morphosyntactic and semantic features (subchapters 4.1 – 4.3), on the nature of the meaning change processes (4.3.3), on the figurativeness of idioms (4.4) and on their motivation (4.3.1).

The figurativeness of idioms and their motivation are presented from the point of view of various linguistic approaches and interpreted in relation to the needs and aims of diachronic research.

With respect to the issue of motivation I also take into consideration the status of the so-called folk etymology (germ. *Volksetymologie*) as a type of re-motivation, also called secondary motivation, in the linguistic research and of its influence on the form and meaning of idioms (4.3.5). This issue is also taken into consideration and extended in my article B2.

Another issue of relevance for the diachronic research is the topic of phraseological variants and of their status. In the early stages of the development of the German phraseology phraseological variants occur numerously and their number is much higher than the number of variants existing nowadays. The criteria applied in synchronic research are insufficient for the description of historical variants of phraseologisms (these issues are discussed in subchapter 4.5)

The topic of subchapter 4.7 are phraseological borrowings. Here I inquire into the influence of language contacts on the German phraseology in this respect.

The categories described in chapter 5 used to reconstruct the processes of emergence of idiomatic units are:

- derivational and motivational bases of idioms, which are defined in subchapter 5.1,
- processes of phraseologization, idiomatization, lexicalization (5.3),
- primary and secondary phraseologization (5.4),
- phraseological polysemy (5.5).

The examined idioms transpose historical reality in their derivational bases. Thus, in subchapter 5.2. of the monograph I describe the role of historical reality contained in the derivational bases of idioms with respect to links of various kind between the language, especially phraseology and the repertoire of idioms, and culture.

In chapter 6 the sources of German phraseologisms are characterized: phraseological and paremiological collections, phraseological dictionaries, historical dictionaries, textual sources (historical corpora), historical objects.

The idiomatic units under examination were excerpted from lexicographic sources with the application of the etymological criterion, which allows to determine their motivation by historical reality.

Only absolute idioms, i.e. fully idiomatized units, are subject to description in the monograph.

The aims of the monograph are:

- to elucidate the processes of emergence of idioms; taking into consideration etymological factors and primary motivation at this stage involves consideration of cultural-historical factors of how idioms are created; in many cases it is relevant to quote pre-idiomatic forms, i.e. those which refer to a given cultural phenomenon but differ with regard to their meaning and form from the idiom which emerged later on;
- a holistic description of the linguistic changes occurring in the course of history regarding the presented material, i.e. a description of the changes in form and meaning of idioms under examination from the moment of their emergence until today;
- a description of the mechanisms of linguistic change regarding the form and meaning.



The corpus of examined idioms (over 200 units) itself was excerpted from the collection by Lutz Röhrich (<sup>5</sup>1991/94 [first: 1973], 2004) *Lexikon der sprichwörtlichen Redensarten*<sup>3</sup>, which contains the most extensive and at the same time the most representative overview of primary motivations of German idioms.

The processes of idiom emergence as well as of formal and semantic changes which particular units underwent were reconstructed on the basis of a wide range of historical sources: lexicographic materials and texts.

With regard to the lexicographic sources, the ones used were general dictionaries of the German language, historical dictionaries, phraseological and paremiological collections, dictionaries of German dialects, etymological dictionaries. The afore-mentioned dictionaries encompassed a wide spectrum of the sources of German phraseology starting from the most remote periods in the history of the German language.

The range of the excerpted units was limited to contemporarily used idioms (in accordance with the state of affairs reflected in *Duden. Redewendungen und sprichwörtliche Redensarten*<sup>2</sup>2002).

Literary and poetic sources of German phraseology were selected on the basis of the historical dictionary *Deutsches Wörterbuch von Jacob und Wilhelm Grimm* (1854–1961) (DWB), the collection by Wilhelm Borchartd/ Gustav Wustmann/ Georga Schoppe *Die sprichwörtlichen Redensarten im deutschen Volksmund nach Sinn und Ursprung erläutert* (1888/<sup>7</sup>1954) and the above-mentioned lexicon by Lutz Röhrich.

I decided to expand the selection of literary sources through an analysis of historical corpora of the German language (e.g. [www.zeno.org](http://www.zeno.org), [www.deutschestextarchiv.de](http://www.deutschestextarchiv.de)).

The aim of the analysis, which was to be as comprehensive as possible, of the dictionary and textual sources was to determine the highest feasible number of lexical and grammatical variants of the examined idioms, of the synonymous idioms and those similar with respect to

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<sup>3</sup> The German titles of publications by authors other than me are quoted in the original form.

the form, as well as of genetically close proverbs, especially at the most remote stages in the history of the German language. Subsequently, the formal and semantic development of the examined idioms was to be reconstructed.

The excerpted historical forms of the idioms were interpreted in the contexts of their use. The detailed analyses of the forms and meanings of individual idioms were ordered chronologically to document a full history of the emergence and development of a given idiomatic unit.

A decision which proved to be methodically and empirically effective was to take into consideration also dialectal forms of the examined idioms. The dialectal forms appeared to represent numerous structural variants of idioms, different than those present in the standard language. Thanks to their analysis I managed to reveal the meanings of idioms which existed at the earlier stages in the history of the standard German language; I also managed to document a different semantic development of the forms used as standard.

The method of research described above was presented in detail using the example of five idiomatic units, which at the same time served to show the basic and the most frequent linguistic mechanisms leading to the emergence of idioms (subchapter 7.1).

In the list below I quote the demonstrative units; the brackets contain the names of the linguistic mechanisms which lead to the emergence of a given unit:

- germ. *alles über einen Kamm scheren* (metaphorization),
- germ. *jdm. den Brotkorb höher hängen* (metonymisation and metaphorization),
- germ. *seine Haut zu Markte tragen* (metonymization, metaphorization, irony, hyperbole),
- germ. *etwas an die große Glocke hängen* (contamination of various phraseological forms in one idiomatic unit).
- germ. *mit jdm. unter einer Decke stecken* (metonymization, metaphorization, the description of this unit also clearly reveals historical-genetic links of the contemporarily used idiom with different phraseological forms /collocations, other idioms/ as well as links with some proverbs concerning the meaning and etymology).

The formal and semantic development from the earliest written records until contemporary times of the rest of the idioms under examination is presented in the form of charts (subchapter 7.2). In this part of my dissertation intentionally fewer lexicographic and historical sources were used and neither contexts of use nor dialectal forms are presented.

The object of description in the said monograph is the system level of language.

The decisive factor in the historical development of idioms are their modifications at the level of concrete instances of use. In a diachronic examination, especially when analysing records stemming from a longer period of time, the level of concrete instances of use could be taken into consideration only in a limited extent dependent on the state of the source materials.

Another factor influencing the language change with respect to idioms are the extralinguistic conditions, i.e. changes of the extralinguistic reality.

The processes of emergence of idiomatic units motivated by the historical reality can be briefly described in a following way:

An idiomatic unit usually has its beginning in a loose syntagmatic combination of words. Such syntagma with time becomes a collocation and subsequently gains the character of a metonymy or a metaphor and thus becomes a combination of words of phraseological nature. The essence of metonymy or metaphor is that they highlight selected features of the denotatum referred to by a given language unit (the rule of *tertium comparationis*) but hide the rest.

The features that remain hidden are gradually forgotten by the language users, the meaning of the given word group changes, its literal (primary) meaning falls into disuse and becomes forgotten, especially when the reality which used to motivate this meaning disappear. The word group denoting this reality becomes idiomatic and with time does not show any semantic connections with the primary meaning. These connections can only be reconstructed by conducting diachronic research.

The changes of idioms with respect to the form can be characterized as a process of selection of variants, including a reduction of the number of variants and limiting the possibilities of a modification of a given unit with respect to its form. The selection of formal variants is often accompanied by a change in lexical components and a reduction of grammatical variants of a given word combination, e.g. a change of aspectual forms (in languages not including the feature of grammatical aspect there can be a change of the semantic category of the so-called type of activity, germ. *Aktionsart*).

The semantic changes generally take place within the processes of metonymization and metaphorization, whereby these processes differ with respect to their scope and combination. The change in the meaning of an idiom can take place more than once in its history.

The process of the emergence of idiomatic meaning is gradual. To retrace its historical sequence a holistic reconstruction of the processes of the meaning change is necessary (according to the 'step-by-step' rule). The meaning of idioms should not be explained by means of a comparison of the contemporary idiomatic meaning with the etymological one. Such comparison is largely simplistic and does not reflect the process of shaping of idiomatic meaning in the sense of the history of language.

In the monograph I reconstruct the processes of metaphorization according to the classical rule of similarities between the primary and the metaphorical meaning (*tertium comparationis*) and in accordance with the premises of the linguistic cognitive theories, in which the metaphor is conceived of as a type of transfer of knowledge elements.

The processes of metaphorization active in the case of the examined idioms reveal a range of regularities in both research models applied here – the classical and the cognitive one.

The meanings of the examined idioms, however, in the historical perspective show some elements which the applied models fail to capture. I describe them as specific, idiosyncratic "meaning surplus", which is to be seen as conclusions resulting from cultural-historical conditions of the emergence of the idioms (germ. *Rückschlüsse auf die Spezifika der kulturellen Gebundenheit der Idiome*).

The presence of this "meaning surplus", to my mind, results from the cultural motivation of the examined idiomatic units. It is only the scholarly grounded etymological-historical knowledge of the cultural motivation of idioms which allows to fully comprehend and explain their meanings from the moment of their emergence. Metaphorical models are helpful and play an important role of systematizing of the meanings of idioms in the diachronic description. However, these models do not reflect the meanings of idiomatic units in their entirety.

The research on the examined idioms motivated by historical reality revealed that the central semantic mechanism at work in the emergence of idiomatic units is that of metonymy.

The mechanism of metonymy has not as yet been systematically examined neither in the German-language linguistics nor phraseology.

The etymological and diachronic research of the German-language idiomatics conducted for the purposes of this monograph in the field of idioms motivated by historical reality allowed to observe the phenomenon of metonymy in a broad scope and to determine the role of

metonymization in the history of the emergence of idiomatic units and the shaping of their meanings (subchapter 4.3.3.2).

The research also revealed other semantic mechanisms of the emergence of idioms besides the metonymy and metaphor, which include: irony, ellipsis, periphrasis, comparison, metaphor based on metonymy (subchapter 4.3.3.3).

Idioms can also emerge owing to a contamination of several phraseological forms and on the basis of proverbs, often via shortening of a proverbial form. Another, separate mechanism of the emergence of idioms is that of borrowing from other languages.

The semantic changes within idiomatics are of quantitative and qualitative nature. The quantitative changes pertain to the enlargement or reduction of the number of the meanings of a given idiom, while the qualitative changes pertain to such features of the individual elements of meaning as e.g. the ability to collocate with words of certain meanings, stylistic markedness, grammatical properties.

The conducted research reveals that the qualitative changes are more significant than the quantitative ones.

The method applied to explain the mechanisms of the change in the meanings of idioms corresponds with the theories of meaning change (subchapter 4.3.2) which were developed for the purposes of the research on the history of language on the basis of the non-phraseological research material.

In the diachronic perspective the method allows to explain:

- semantic innovations,
- regular (primary) and irregular (secondary) polysemy,
- general tendencies of meaning change,

It also allows to develop models of meaning change in the field of idiomatics.

Chapters 8 -9 are a survey of the processes of the change of form and meaning of idioms.

Formal changes of the idiomatic units are characterized with respect to:

- the reduction of lexical components,

- morphosyntactic changes, such as internal valency of a given idiom, the form of the noun or of the article, adjective, adverb.

The changes in meaning are described with respect to:

- broadening and narrowing of the meaning scope,
- pejoration and amelioration of meanings,
- reduction and enlargement of the number of meanings,
- change in the category of the so-called type of activity (germ. *Aktionsart*),
- negation,
- changes in the stylistic markedness.

The topic of chapter 10 is the type of derivation as a result of which there emerge one-word lexemes on the basis of phraseologisms (the issues addressed here are further developed in article B1).

In chapter 11 the main types of formal and semantic changes of the material under examination are listed and described.

The monograph finishes with a summarizing description of the conducted research, a description of the main tendencies in the historical development of the verb idioms and an outline of the research perspectives in historical phraseology (chapter 12).

Historical phraseology is currently a field of research showing large deficiencies. An intensive research in this field is being conducted on a world and European scale now and comprehensive studies on historical phraseology of the German language (as well as of other European languages) do not exist as yet.

The monograph presented here fills this gap in the field of a part of German phraseology – with respect to verb idioms whose motivation I describe as real-historical.

#### 4.5 Current scope of research and future plans

The monograph indicated here is a part of a larger project *Kulturelle Implikationen der Phraseologie/Cultural implications of phraseology* awarded with a two-year academic scholarship of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation from September 2007 until August 2009 (I2).

In the (more remote) future I also plan two monographs in the field of a broad issue of cultural implications of phraseology: *Phraseologie und Gestik. Eine sprach- und kulturgeschichtlichen Betrachtung/Phraseology and gestures. A historical-linguistic and historical-cultural perspective* and *Alchemie, Magie und Aberglauben als Quellen der gegenwärtigen Phraseologie/Alchemy, magic and superstition as sources of contemporary phraseology* (working titles). Both monographs are to be based on diachronic research. The former shall be a diachronic study of phraseologisms describing gestures (including the so-called kinegrams and phraseogestures) combining methodologies of linguistics and semiotics. The latter shall contain an analysis of historical texts such as e.g. Old High German incantations.

I am currently involved in the projects *Intercultural Polish-German and German-Polish dialogue/ Interkultureller deutsch-polnischer, polnisch-deutscher Dialog* (director of the project: PhD, Prof. US Katarzyna Krasoń, cooperation in the years 2013-2015) and *Konvergenz. Analoge Idiome im Deutschen und Polnischen/Convergence. Analogous idioms in the German and Polish language* (my own project conducted in cooperation with PhD, Prof. US Krzysztof Nerlicki).

For the purposes of the project *Intercultural Polish-German and German-Polish dialogue/ Interkultureller deutsch-polnischer, polnisch-deutscher Dialog* I published one academic paper up to date (B5) and the next issues I intend to work on are: *Fabeln als Quelle von Phraseologismen (eine deutsch-polnische Konfrontation)/ Fables as a source of phraseologisms (a German-Polish comparison)* and *Deutsche und polnische Phraseologie im Kontext der Eurolinguistik/ German and Polish phraseology in the context of eurolinguistics* (working titles).

The aim of the project *Konvergenz. Analoge Idiome im Deutschen und Polnischen/Convergence. Analogical idioms in the German and Polish language* is a systematic research on:

- common cultural sources of German and Polish idiomatics,
- cognitive possibilities of the emergence of analogous idiomatic units in different languages,
- phrasological tautonyms
- borrowings, especially from the German language into the Polish language, also taking into consideration the intermediary role of other languages and dialects such as e.g. Czech, Kashubian, Silesian.

While the first of the research fields mentioned above is mainly about systematizing the results of the already existing research, the rest of the goals comprise completely new aspects of research on German-Polish idiomatics.

At the same time I am working on an article concerning phraseology in the novel *Simplicissimus* by Ch. Grimmelshausen, whereby the range of the phraseologisms in the novel seems to be so wide that it can only be encompassed by a larger monograph. Such monograph would also be another contribution to the research on historical phraseology.

Another undertaking of mine is the academic editorial work on the volume *Semiotik der Phraseologie/ Semiotics of phraseology*. I am also a co-author responsible for presentation of such issues as: the relation between semiotics and phraseology, basic semiotic terms in relation to phraseology, brief description of the complexity of phraseologisms as language signs in semiotic terms, including the semiotic issue of the code and types of semiotic codes in phraseology. The publication of the volume planned to take place in 2016 as another issue in the journal series *Zeitschrift für Semiotik* (publishing house: Stauffenburg Verlag, the editors of the journal: Prof. PhD Roland Posner (Berlin) and Prof. PhD Stephan Debus (Hannover)).



#### **4.6 Other aspects of academic activity**

Other aspects of my academic activity comprise:

- Participation in academic conferences (C1-C17),
- Co-authorship of lexicographic publications (G1, G3),
- Co-authorship of specialized lexicon (G2),
- Co-editorship of an academic journal (H1, H2),
- Reviews of academic publications (D1-D28), including more comprehensive reviews in the form of academic papers (D13, D14, D15, D20, D21, D26, D28).

#### **4.7 Summary**

My academic accomplishments up to date (until January 2015) comprise: 3 monographs, 35 academic papers (also 1 paper in a complete pre-print-version, reviewed), active participation (with a presentation) in 17 academic conferences, 28 reviews of academic publications, 2 reports from conferences, co-editorship of 2 volumes of an academic journal (and current editorial work of the third volume), co-authorship of 3 lexicographic publications (including 1 specialized lexicon in the field of linguistics).

Hirsch-Index according to the base Web of Science (WoS): 2.

### **5 Projects, scholarships and experience gained abroad**

The project *Kulturelle Implikationen der Phraseologie/ Cultural implications of phraseology* which I conducted in the years 2007-2009 at the Research Center for Semiotics (RCS) at the Technical University Berlin (head of the center: Prof. PhD Roland Posner) (I2) thanks to the scholarship of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation and in the years 2010-2011 thanks to the so-called return scholarship of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation (I1) effected not only in scholarly activity. It also enabled me to exchange experiences and to establish academic relations with concrete scholars and scholarly institutions – I had the opportunity to visit the research team of the project *Historische Formelhafte Sprache und Traditionen des Formulierens* (HiFoS) at the Trier University (Germany) (head of the project: Natalia

Filatkina, PhD, the project was awarded the Sofija-Kovalevska award of the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation and funded with EUR 1.65m) for a longer time, as well as to visit the Department of German and Russian and the Proverbs Archive established by Prof. Wolfgang Mieder at the University of Vermont (USA). Both visits broadened my experience with respect to compiling and processing large linguistic databases.

Of high significance for me was a two-month stay in Berlin (June – September 2002), possible thanks to the scholarship funded by DAAD, and the work on the project *Das Fachwort im Geschehen des Alltags und der Werbung/ Languages for special purposes and the language of advertising. Special terms in everyday life and in advertising* (I3). The stay enabled me to obtain well-founded knowledge in the field of contemporary text linguistics, especially pertinent to texts for special purposes (see: paper B25), which is also useful in my research on historical texts (see: paper B3 submitted for print).

## **6 Didactic activity**

With respect to didactic activity, I teach, among others, following subjects: research seminars, advanced seminars, specialization courses and linguistic workshops (examples of topics: *Phraseologie und Parömiologie/ Phraseology and paremiology, Symbole in der Phraseologie/ Symbols in phraseology, Rhetorische Figuren in der Phraseologie/ Rhetorical figures in phraseology, Stereotyp und Vorurteil in der Sprache und Kultur/ Stereotype and prejudice in language and culture, Paradigmatische Relationen im Wortschatz/ Paradigmatic relations in vocabulary*).

I am regularly involved in BA and MA exams at the Institute of German Studies of the University of Szczecin, I was a reviewer of in total c.a. 100 BA and MA theses in the field of linguistics. I am also an author of didactic materials (F1-F3).

## **7 Popularization of the research**

The project *Kulturelle Implikationen der Phraseologie/Cultural implications of phraseology* opened wide possibilities to popularize scholarly work. The topic aroused major interest of the German media resulting in press and radio releases about the project (J1-J7). Moreover, I also received offers to work on Berlin phraseology and of being an editor of the re-edition of

the lexicon by Lutz Röhrich (contact with the publishing house Herder Verlag) (both undertakings have not begun as yet).

The issue of cultural implications of phraseology, furthermore, appears to be an inspiring topic for secondary school students. During presentations for secondary school students in Szczecin organized by the Institute of German Studies the students were especially interested in the issues of “liveness” (germ. *Lebendigkeit*) of phraseologisms and proverbs: the aspects of use of phraseologisms in concrete contexts (e.g. jokes), the issues of anti-proverbs.

As a part of the project *Intercultural Polish-German and German-Polish dialogue* I co-organize regular scholarly symposia open for the public in Książnica Pomorska in Szczecin. The symposia are in particular addressed to other scholars, students, inhabitants of Szczecin, people interested in scholarly work and in the topic of the project (J10, J11).

Podpis:



Barbara Komenda-Łańka

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Enclosed:

List of published academic or creative works, careers works and information about teaching achievements, the academic cooperation and the popularization of the research