

## Summary of scientific accomplishments

### 1. Name and surname:

Barbara Rodziewicz

### 2. Diplomas held, scientific/artistic degrees with the indication of the name, place and year in which they were acquired, as well as the title of the doctoral dissertation

1991 – MA degree in Slavic philology acquired from the Faculty of Arts at Szczecin University (Institute of Slavic Philology); The title of the MA paper: *Лексико-словообразовательный анализ новых имён существительных в современном русском языке* (supervisor: prof. dr hab. Edward Siekierzycki).

1998 – MA degree in German philology acquired from the Faculty of the Humanities at Szczecin University (Institute of German Philology); Title of the MA paper: *Funktionsverbgefüge im Russischen und Deutschen* (supervisor: Prof. Dr. Ulrich Drechsel).

2003 – PhD degree in linguistics obtained from the Faculty of Neophilology at Adam Mickiewicz University; title of the dissertation: *Frazemy komparatywne z komponentem zoonimicznym w języku polskim, rosyjskim i niemieckim* (supervisor: prof. zw. dr hab. Jerzy Kaliszan).

### 3. Professional carrier

1993 – until present	Szczecin University
1999-2003	Junior lecturer – Institute of Slavic Philology
2003 – until present	Assistant professor – Institute of Slavic Philology; Department of Theory and Practice of Glottodyactics and Foreign-Language Communication.
2003 – until present	Lecturer at the Department of Foreign Languages of Collegium Balticum

### 4. Achievements (Pursuant to Article 16 (2) of the Act of 14 March 2003 on university degrees and university title in arts (Journal of Laws No 65, item 595, as amended), indication of the academic achievement constituting the author's significant contribution to the development of the given scientific discipline)

#### A) Title of the scientific achievement

*Wartości. Polacy – Rosjanie – Niemcy.* (VALUES. POLES – RUSSIANS – GERMANS)

#### B) Author(s), title of the publication, year of publication, the publishing house:

Barbara Rodziewicz, *Wartości. Polacy – Rosjanie – Niemcy*, 2014, Volumina.pl  
Daniel Krzanowski, Szczecin.

**C) Description of the objectives of the above-mentioned work(s) and its/their results as well as suggestions as to their potential use:**

The monograph aims at determining the hierarchical values that make up the linguistic awareness of Poles, Russians and Germans, as well as establishing the axiological center in the system of their values, which will provide insight into their attitudes and axiological preferences.

The choice of this research area was dictated by its significance to the dialogue of cultures, especially at a time of the intensive consolidation processes and socio-economic changes currently taking place in Eastern and Central Europe. Naturally, the choice was further justified by lack of comparative analyses of this type.

Additional inspiration for this research was derived from observing numerous journalistic debates, taking place not only in the Polish, but also in Russian and German media, that addressed the issue of Polish-German-Russian contacts. The major problems of the contemporary relations between Poland, Germany and Russia constitute an important element of opinions expressed not only by publicists, but also by politicians, economists and social activists. What is frequently emphasized in such opinions is that it is very difficult, or virtually impossible, to reach a satisfactory understanding between representatives of the three nations. In the face of the intensive integration processes and socio-political transformations in contemporary Europe, it is of the utmost importance to the inhabitants of the three neighbouring countries to understand the circumstances in which communication takes place and to overcome the communication difficulties related to the different axiological systems of the three nations. The above-mentioned axiological systems play a crucial role in developing attitudes of mutual understanding and tolerance towards otherness as, in different communities or nations, their hierarchical structures can be not only dissimilar, but even opposing. A reconstruction of the ways the basic values are conceived and established in the language consciousness of representatives of the three nations can contribute substantially to our understanding of the intentions expressed by participants of intercultural dialogue as the ways values are conceived are by no means simple, obvious or culturally standardized. Thus, a search for a common system of values and the constation of essential differences in the complicated axiological reality becomes a top priority as far as the pursuit of acceptance and tolerance towards other ways of categorising the world and conceptualising the system of

values are concerned. After all, building the foundations of understanding as well as developing tolerance towards other cultures are the major objectives of the humanities.

The recent development of communication technology is yet another factor that justified this research project. The number and diversity of communication tools and sources of information is particularly attractive to the young. The expansion of satellite networks and the inevitable transmission and diffusion of cultures that manifest themselves in, among other things, patterns of behaviour, ways of thinking and language, revive the concept of the 'global village', which has an impact on the world of ideas and which frequently results in redefining values.

The present book contributes to the reconstruction of the linguistic and cultural landscape of Europe (EUROJOS) and meets the interests, expectations and postulates of researchers such as Wojciech Chlebda<sup>1</sup>, Jadwiga Puzynina<sup>2</sup> and, most of all, Jerzy Bartmiński<sup>3</sup>.

It is worth mentioning that the need for comparative research into axiology has been acknowledged by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education as I have been awarded a research grant for realizing this project.

The monograph consists of nine chapters. In Chapter I, titled *On values and evaluation*, I describe the meaning of the term *value* in various disciplines (linguistics, psychology, sociology and philosophy). Emphasizing the ambiguity and heterogeneity of axiological concepts in the available lexicographic sources and scientific works, I make an attempt at presenting several distinct perspectives from which values can be conceived. Next, I present an overview of the research into values from: (1) the ontological perspective (the question of the existence or non-existence of values; the objective and subjective ways of presenting values), (2) the epistemological perspective (the ways of recognizing, experiencing and cherishing values – the cognitive and non-cognitive research stream), (3) the semiotic perspective (the question of the language of values, positivist and non-positivist ethics) and (4) the humanistic perspective (values seen from the psychological and sociological standpoint). The final part of Chapter I, includes a description of various typologies and theories of values that have had an impact on research in the field of axiology conducted by scholars such as Max Scheler, Roman Ingarden, Clyde Klukhohn, Eduard Spranger, Milton

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<sup>1</sup> W. Chlebda, *W stronę językowego obrazu Europy. Analiza słownikowo-tekstowa*, [w:] *Etymologia. Problemy języka i kultury*, t. 22, pod red. J. Bartmińskiego, Wydawnictwo UMCS, Lublin 2010, s. 85-103.

<sup>2</sup> J. Puzynina, *Z problemów opisu językowego obrazu świata – pytania i wątpliwości*, [w:] *ibidem*, s. 39-51.

<sup>3</sup> J. Bartmiński, *Jak rekonstruować językowo-kulturowy obraz Europy*, [w:] *ibidem*, s. 121-127.

Rokeach, Shalom Schwartz. The selected theories are further developed and complemented in other sections of the monograph (Abraham Maslov's hierarchy of needs, Ronald Inglehart's typology of values, Michael Fleischer's concept of collective symbols and Anna Wierzbicka's key words).

Next, I present my definition of the term *evaluation*. Analogously to the case of *value*, there is no uniform opinion as to how evaluation should be defined. Focusing on the linguistic aspect of the term and assuming that language is the explicator of evaluation (in speech, the axiologization of the world translates into certain forms of expression, which reflect the reality, but at the same time make an evaluation of it), I make references to numerous works of distinguished linguists and axiologists, such as Jelena Wolf, Nina Arutiunowa, Dwight Bolinger and, most of all, Jadwiga Puzynina, who include evaluation in the sphere of extralinguistic reality, not in the domain of linguistic utterance. In the analytical part of the book, I make frequent use of the 'language of values' elaborated on by Jadwiga Puzynina, the precursor of Polish axiology. I find her typology of values, which can be thought of as a modified version of Scheler's classical division of axiological units, particularly useful given the purposes of my research project.

Chapter II titled *Main assumptions, methodology and objectives* is concerned with the methodology of the research and specifies the main assumptions and objectives of the study, which, to a great extent, determined the way of analyzing the data.

The main research tool I employed to collect the linguistic data for the purposes of the study is the association test known since the times of Francis Galton (1879). In tests of this type, informants are provided with a stimulus, such as a word or phrase, and are asked to respond by producing the first word or phrase that crosses their mind after hearing the stimulus. Research into verbal associations has a long history. Association tests based on Galton's method were used successfully till the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and they are still employed by psychologists (Wundt, Kraepelin, Aschaffenburg, Jung, Kent/ Rosanoff), linguists and psycholinguists (Osgood/ Sebeok, Kurcz, Rosenzweig, Moore, Postman, Maršalová, van der Made-van Bekkum, Леонтьев, Уфимцева, Тарасов, Горошко and others). As early as at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, it was proven that verbal networks existed and it was also established that they were heavily influenced by various socio-economic factors as well as the culture of the speakers' of a given language. An understanding of the interdependencies paved the way for research into language awareness

as defined by Tarasov<sup>4</sup>. Deeply-rooted in a speaker's language awareness, concepts do not exist independently of one another. On the contrary, they form a well-ordered, logical and hierarchical structure being related to other words and concepts. On the one hand, they constitute part of the personal experience of an individual and the result of his/her cognitive activity, but on the other they reflect the common knowledge transmitted in various ways by a given culture and social system.

Being one of the major methods of establishing connections between immaterial awareness and material language, the test of verbal associations (for example, analyses of normative definitions, cognitive tests or studies of various texts of culture) constitutes an efficient tool for investigating not only individual or idiosyncratic concepts, but it also allows the researcher to gain insight into collective, culturally established categorizations and updated concepts as well as the differences between cultures that are reflected in language use. Language is not only capable of recording certain features of extralinguistic reality that are relevant to its users, but it is also exerts an influence on perceiving and conceptualizing the world.

In the light of the above facts, I conceded it would be interesting to investigate the associations people make with values deeply rooted in the awareness of speakers of three different languages. For the purposes of the research, I designed a questionnaire that consisted of the names of different values. For the detailed analysis, I selected fifteen items, or word-stimuli. These are:

- in Polish: BÓG, DEMOKRACJA, GODNOŚĆ, MIŁOŚĆ, PATRIOTYZM, PIĘKNO, PRACA, RODZINA, SPRAWIEDLIWOŚĆ, SUKCES, SZCZĘŚCIE, TOLERANCJA, TRADYCJA, WOLNOŚĆ, ŻYCIE
- in Russian: БОГ, ДЕМОКРАТИЯ, ДОСТОИНСТВО, ЖИЗНЬ, КРАСОТА, ЛЮБОВЬ, ПАТРИОТИЗМ, РАБОТА, СВОБОДА, СЕМЬЯ, СПРАВЕДЛИВОСТЬ, СЧАСТЬЕ, ТОЛЕРАНТНОСТЬ, ТРАДИЦИЯ, УСПЕХ
- in German: ARBEIT, DEMOKRATIE, ERFOLG, FAMILIE, FREIHEIT, GERECHTIGKEIT, GLÜCK, GOTT, LEBEN, LIEBE, PATRIOTISMUS, SCHÖNHEIT, TOLERANZ, TRADITION, WÜRDE.

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<sup>4</sup> Е. Ф. Тарасов, *Актуальные проблемы анализа языкового сознания*. [w:] *Языковое сознание и образ мира*, ред. Н.В. Уфимцева, Институт языкознания РАН, Москва 2000, s. 26.

The selection takes into consideration seven types of values, namely social, moral, aesthetic, prestige, transcendental and vital values, as well as feelings.

In the experiment I conducted, the informants performed two tasks. Task One consisted in writing the first word or phrase associated with a given stimulus, whereas in Task Two, the informants were asked to arrange the values hierarchically from the most to the least important one.

The group of participants consisted of 1,500 respondents and it included 500 Poles, 500 Russians and 500 Germans, who, at that time, studied different subjects at various universities and faculties. The same number of male and female respondents took part in each language group. While doing Task One, the participants produced 7718 responses that included 2495 responses produced by the Polish informants, 2366 by the Russian participants and 2875 associations made by the German students. The collected data allowed me to reconstruct the values as well as the connotations they have in the language awareness of the Poles, Russians and Germans. Naturally, these values had been shaped by historical, social and cultural experiences. On the other hand, the data made it possible to determine and compare the hierarchies of values preferred by the young generation of Poles, Russians and Germans.

In the main part of the monograph (Chapters III-IX), I present the results of the research and characterize the axiological concepts. The notions and description methods applied in the analysis, which is aimed at determining the hierarchy of values rooted in the awareness of young Poles, Germans and Russians, constitute elements of the research apparatus regularly employed in cognitive ethnolinguistics. In the empirical description I also make use of frequential analysis, which allows for distinguishing between typical and accidental associations, thus specifying proportions between regularity (stereotypicality) and peculiarity (specificity) of the informants' interpretations of values.

While performing the analysis, I regularly make references to the systemic data of the languages under investigation. Thus, even though this work primarily focuses on linguistics, it falls within the categories of anthropological linguistics as well as cultural linguistics as I quote definitions and theories of values formulated by scholars representing other disciplines interested in axiology, such as philosophy, sociology and psychology.

Without going into details of the linguistic experiment, it can be stated that the results of the research allow us to determine whether the lifestyle of young Poles, Germans and Russians is shaping the uniformly conceptualized system of values derived from the universal

principles of humanistic ethics or whether it is the heterogenic values deeply rooted in the linguistic awareness of the subjects, which they consider to be universal, but which, in fact, constitute their core values that are still regarded to be more important.

This research also seems to be interesting if one looks at the results from the perspective of the moral health of European societies, especially if we see them in the light of important questions recently raised by sociologists, namely those of axiological erosion or even axiological abstinence. The association experiment has also revealed that the concepts are undergoing change as, at present, their denotations go beyond their traditional definitions.

It should be emphasized at this point that the addition of other axiological items (not only positive values, but also anti-values) would open an interesting exploratory perspective, and so would the application of complementary research techniques, e.g. cognitive tests, an analysis of precedential texts or a deeper investigation of paremic elements of the three languages.

## **5. A description of additional scientific achievements**

My scientific achievements include nearly fifty works devoted to various aspects of word-formation, phraseology, contrastive paremiology and, most of all, to cultural ethnolinguistics. My works, which I have published since 1997, include monographs (2), articles (43), dictionaries (2), edited volumes (2), forewords to collective works (2). Another three articles are currently in print (cf. The List of Publications IIIQ/4).

Also, I have taken part in two national and 27 international conferences (including conferences held abroad, e.g. in Belgium, the Czech Republic, Russia, Ukraine) where I delivered papers. A list of the conferences I attended as well as the titles of the papers I read is found in the attachment *Wykaz opublikowanych prac naukowych oraz informacja o osiągnięciach dydaktycznych, współpracy naukowej i popularyzacji nauki* (II I 1-29).

5.1. At first, my research projects, inspired to some extent by the topic of my first MA paper, focused on word-formation in Russian and German, and later on contrastive Polish-German-Russian morphology. In particular, I was interested in so-called pseudo-compounds, i.e. items whose first elements are words constituting a transitional category, which function as derivational prefixes in terms of semantics. I describe words of this type in four articles (cf. *Wykaz opublikowanych prac naukowych* pkt. II B poz. 6-9).

While working on my other MA paper, I became interested in phraseology and comparative phraseology. At the beginning, I was into analytical relations in German and Russian as well as the use of fixed phrases in Russian utility texts (cf. *Wykaz opublikowanych prac naukowych* pkt. II B poz. 1-5).

As far as the final topic is concerned, I focused on phrases containing an animalistic element in the repertoires of the three languages: Polish, German and Russian. Generally speaking, I mainly investigated the contemporary language trends whose distinguishing feature was the relation between language and various socio-cultural and cognitive aspects that have an effect on language use on the one hand, and are reflected in language use on the other. I also devoted a considerable amount of time to the complex issue of inter-linguistic equivalence. The results of my research were collected and presented in my PhD dissertation titled *Frazemy komparatywne z komponentem zoonimicznym w języku polskim, rosyjskim i niemieckim* (UAM Poznań 2003). In 2007, a modified and extended version of this dissertation was published in the form of monograph by the same title. Some of the research problems discussed in the monograph were elaborated on in a series of articles, some of which came out before the publication of the monograph (cf. *Wykaz opublikowanych prac naukowych* pkt. II B poz. 10-16, 18-19).

5.2. My scientific cooperation with prof. Natalia Ufimceva and prof. Jewgienij Tarasov, scientists affiliated with the Department of Psycholinguistics at the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow, as well as participation in an international research project, coordinated by the RAN, whose primary objective was to produce an associative thesaurus of contemporary Slavic languages (among others Russian, Belorussian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian and Serbian) have resulted in the publication of *Polski słownik asocjacyjny z suplementem* (Polish Associative Dictionary with a Supplement) which I co-authored with dr hab. Roman Gawarkiewicz and dr Izabela Pietrzyk.

The research project involved the conducting of a linguistic experiment aimed at determining the associative fields of verbal stimuli indicating their denotation and connotations stored in the participants' minds. As the RAN coordinators required, the research was conducted on a group of 500 students studying different subjects at different departments of Szczecin's schools of higher education. Each participant received a questionnaire containing a list made up of 110 verbal stimuli (The list had been prepared by a team of Russian researchers, but the target words had been re-arranged). The participants were asked to read the items and write next to them the first association (a word or a phrase)



that each verbal stimulus generated. While conducting the experiment, 50,000 responses were collected and, in 2008, they were published as the *Polish Associative Dictionary with a Supplement*.

The dictionary consists of two parts. Part One is organized according to the stimulus – reaction pattern and contains all the responses generated by each stimulus, which are arranged in decreasing order from the most to the least frequent. Part Two can be thought of as the reverse of Part One in that it is constructed according to the reaction – stimulus pattern and contains the every single response produced by the participants. The associations are arranged alphabetically and the reader is also provided with statistical data regarding each item.

The data presented in the publication bear a strong resemblance to the analyses performed by other researchers, e.g. Jerzy Bartmiński, Michael Fleischer, Walery Pisarek, Jadwiga Puzynina and Anna Wierzbicka. The dictionary provides a significant insight into the psychological aspects of the selected group of words and makes it possible to draw comparisons between the ways of determining, interpreting, perceiving and evaluating different phenomena by contemporary speaker of Polish and representatives of other nations, which is exemplified by the articles included in the supplement to the dictionary.

5.3. The knowledge and experience I gained while working on the *Polish Associative Dictionary* determined the course of my researcher career. The comparative studies I conduct focus on the influence language has on perceiving and conceptualizing the reality. My approach to language is anthropological in that I consider it to be an element of human activity that is not only mental, but also social in the sense that categorization of reality does not only take place at the level of the individual, but it is also shaped by the language of a given community and its historically-shaped culture that cumulates certain collective experiences, knowledge and systems of values<sup>5</sup>. My analytic studies are mainly devoted to investigating the semantic connections between Polish and Russian, however, some of them are concerned with the semantic connections existing between Polish, Russian and German (occasionally Ukrainian) words/concepts in the context of the mechanisms shaping the language awareness of representatives of the three ethnically different cultures.

The results of my research have been published in numerous articles (cf. *Wykaz opublikowanych prac naukowych* pkt. IIA poz. 1, pkt. IIB poz. 17, 22–25, 27, 29, 31, 32, 34–

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<sup>5</sup> J. Bartmiński, *Stereotypy mieszkają w języku. Studia etymologiczne*, Wydawnictwo UMCS, Lublin 2007, s. 32-33.

40, pkt. IIIС poz.1) most of which were preceded by a presentation at an international conference.

In the first period, I analyze language data excerpted from the *Polish Associative Dictionary*. The ways of determining, interpreting, perceiving and evaluating different values by speakers of Polish I compare and contrast with those rooted in the language awareness of the Russians. My articles concerned with this issue include: *Konotacje tanatologiczne w językowej świadomości Polaków i Rosjan*, *Koncept dobra w językowym obrazie świata Polaków i Rosjan wczoraj i dziś*, *Konceptualizacja życia w językowym obrazie świata Rosjan i Polaków*, *Świat w obrazach językowej świadomości Polaków i Rosjan*, *Интеллект в языковом сознании поляков и русских*, *Особенности менталитета поляков и русских в зеркале языкового сознания*.

In three other articles, namely *Konotacje androcentryczne w kontekście badań nad świadomością językową Polaków i Rosjan*, *Matka, żona czy kochanka? – kobieta w świadomości językowej Polaków, Rosjan i Ukraińców*, *Mąż i żona w obrazach świadomości Polaków i Rosjan*, I refer to intensive research into the linguistic, social and philosophical approach to sex roles and I prove that there exist intercultural similarities in sex stereotypes and, most importantly, that they are deeply rooted in the language awareness of speakers of the languages under investigation as they keep using stock phrases ignoring the recent social and moral changes.

5.4. The monograph *Values. Poles – Russians – Germans* summarizes several years of research in the field of axiology. The question of values and their relation to various aspects of culture falls within the scope of several disciplines, e.g. psychology, philosophy and ethics, pedagogy and sociology. From time immemorial, values have been shaped by the continuous process of gaining experience and direct contact with the surrounding environment. Values constitute the fundamental element of culture and they manifest themselves in the form of existential judgments, evaluation as well as the norms of behaviour that are accepted and desired in a given community which, in turn, determine the personal experience and activities of any individual and shape his/her identity, attitude to life and interpersonal relations. I came to the conclusion that it is worth investigating how the main values are reflected in language use. By applying the association test, I managed to collect a remarkable body of evidence, most of which I presented and discussed in the monograph. The concepts that did not fall within the scope of the monograph, as well as some other issues that revolve around axiology, were addressed in the following papers: *Konceptualizacja bezpieczeństwa jako kategorii*

*aksjologicznej w świadomości językowej Polaków, Rosjan i Niemców, Tylko Dekalog?; Młodzi Polacy, Rosjanie i Niemcy o wartościach chrześcijańskich; Система ценностей в языковом сознании поляков; Wartościowanie w testach asocjacyjnych, Szlachetne zdrowie... Zdrowie jako jednostka aksjologiczna w świadomości językowej Polaków, Rosjan i Niemców (in print); Konceptualizacja bogactwa w świadomości językowej Polaków, Rosjan i Niemców (in print).*

5.5. In my subsequent publications, I continue investigating various problems of phraseology and I always analyse them from the perspective of cultural linguistics and comparative linguistics: *Póki świat światem, nie będzie Niemiec Polakowi bratem – językowy stereotyp Niemca (model archaiczny), Póty mąż żonę cahuje, póki się kapusta na ławce gotuje. Mężczyzna – mąż i głowa rodziny we frazeologii polskiej i rosyjskiej, Koncept szczęście w językowym obrazie świata Polaków i Rosjan. Aspekt diachroniczny (paremiologiczny) i synchroniczny (asocjacyjny), Представление о мужчине – отце и сыне в русской и польской фразеологии.*

My observations regarding the updating of phraseological units in associative thesauruses of the Polish and Russian languages are presented in the following articles: *Фразеологические трансформы в новых лингвистических источниках, Фразеологизмы в ассоциативных словарях (на материале польского и русского языков,* have to do with my research into the mechanisms of shaping and functioning of language awareness of Poles and Russians.

5.6. I co-authored the *Polish-Czech-Russian-Ukrainian Dictionary of Literary terms* (together with dr hab. Marzanna Kuczyńska, dr hab. Anna Horniatko-Szumilowicz and dr Klaudia Koczur-Lejk). The reviewer of the dictionary emphasized the pioneering character of this work as never before had Polish or foreign lexicographers created a compendium gathering lexicographic data regarding to research into literature, with particular reference to East and South European literature. It should be stressed that Polish dictionaries are constructed according to the western literary tradition, thus they hardly ever introduce terms coming from the distinct system of East European literature, especially as far as Old Church Slavonic literature is concerned. In the light of the above considerations, the dictionary fills the niche.

The creation of a multilingual dictionary of literary terms was also motivated by the then teaching programme. A number of Polish universities offer B.A. and M.A. courses in

Slavonic literature and linguistics. Another factor that needs to be mentioned is that most students who undertake such studies have no previous knowledge of Slavic literature and linguistics, thus they start their studies at the beginner level. Given the circumstances, the academic teacher is forced to lecture and conduct classes using the mother language of the students, which raises doubts as to whether or not this model of teaching enables students to develop their language competence to the satisfactory level. This situation also requires that linguistic terminology be introduced in the mother language of the students and, obviously, in the language(s) they are studying. Although the dictionary is primarily aimed at academic teachers and their students, it also takes into consideration the needs of researchers who are not philologists, e.g. linguists, culturologists, ethnologists and librarians. Naturally, individuals who are neither experts nor students of Slavic languages and linguistics can also benefit from the dictionary as it can help them to learn the metalanguage that is necessary in both didactics and research work. Last but not least, a dictionary including terms in four languages may have an impact on the development of comparative literature studies.

The Polish-Czech-Russian-Ukrainian Dictionary of Literary Terms contains approximately 2,000 entries that constitute the basis of the literary disciplines: history of literature, theory of literature and literary criticism, and the most important terms from linguistics, aesthetics, fine arts, folklore studies, bibliography, library science and editing, which reflect the specificity of Polish, Czech, Russian and Ukrainian literature. The entries are arranged alphabetically, but each entry is followed by related terms, which facilitates the search for terms as well as makes it possible to introduce the primary terms (synthetic) in a microsystem of secondary terms (analytic). Particular attention was paid to the grammatical description of the entries. Therefore, in the case of nouns, they are assigned to a gender category and, additionally, the genitive singular inflectional suffix is specified in each case. Polysyllabic Russian and Ukrainian terms contain a stress mark over the syllable that bears primary stress, which definitely helps the user to master the rules of orthoepy of stress free languages.

The significance of this project was best confirmed by the research grant we obtained from the Committee of Scientific Research (Komitet Badań Naukowych).

5.7. For several years, I have been engaged in cooperation with researchers from the State University of Arts and Culture in Kemerovo (Russia). We have organized several editions of an international seminar *HOMO COMMUNICANS: человек в пространстве межкультурной коммуникации*. At the regular meetings, which are

attended by representatives of Polish and foreign universities, topics relating to various disciplines, e.g. linguistics, culture and literature studies, glottodydactics, art history, etc., are presented and discussed. The meetings have already borne fruit in the form of four monographs, two of which have been co-edited by myself.

The topics discussed at the seminars have met with interest from the local authorities who have twice supported financially the realisation of the project. The next edition of the seminar will take place in June 2015. The goals of the seminar are twofold. Not only will it give Polish and foreign researchers an opportunity to present the results of their recent research in the field of intercultural communication, but it will also allow the organizers to promote Slavic art and culture.

*Barbara Rodziwina*