

SUMMARY OF ACADEMIC ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. FIRST NAME AND SURNAME

Katarzyna Małgorzata Jaworska-Biskup

2. ACADEMIC DEEGRES AND TITLES

2005 – Master of Arts (English Philology)

The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin

Title of M.A. thesis: *Dyslexia. Implications for teaching English as a foreign language* (thesis supervisor: dr hab. Bogusław Marek, prof. KUL)

2006 – Bachelor of Arts (Administration)

Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin

Title of B.A. thesis: *Status prawno-międzynarodowy Wielkiej Brytanii* (thesis supervisor: dr hab. Roman Kwiecień, prof. UMCS)

2009 – Doctor of Philosophy in linguistics

Title of Ph.D. thesis: *Concept understanding by congenitally blind children. Implications for learning and teaching English as a foreign language* (thesis supervisor: dr hab. Bogusław Marek, prof. KUL; reviewers: prof. dr hab. Stanisław Puppel, UAM, dr hab. Anna Malicka-Kleparska, prof. KUL)

2010 – American Law School (The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Chicago Kent College of Law, Illinois Institute of Technology)

2016 – Master of Arts (Law)

Title of M.A. thesis: *Problemy wykładni i stosowania prawa Unii Europejskiej na przykładzie Karty Praw Podstawowych* (thesis supervisor: dr hab. Jerzy Ciapała, prof. US)

3. EMPLOYMENT IN ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

2005 - 2009 – lecturer, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin

2005 - 2008 – lecturer, State School of Higher Education in Chełm

2009 - 2010 – lecturer, State School of Higher Education in Sandomierz

2010 - 2012 – assistant professor, Collegium Balticum in Szczecin

2010 - 2016 – assistant professor, Department of English, University of Szczecin

2016 - to date – assistant professor, Institute of English, University of Szczecin,
Department of Celtic Languages and Cultures

4. ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT WITHIN THE MEANING OF ART. 16 PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE ACT OF 14 MARCH 2003 ABOUT ACADEMIC DEGREES AND ACADEMIC TITLE AS WELL AS THE DEGREES AND TITLE IN ART (DZ. U. 2016 R. POZ. 882 ZE ZM. W DZ. U. Z 2016 R. POZ. 1311.)

a) title of academic achievement

Selected Medieval Literature from Wales, Scotland and England Reflecting Changes in Welsh and Scottish Law

b) author/authors, title/titles of publication, year, publisher

Katarzyna Jaworska-Biskup, *Selected Medieval Literature from Wales, Scotland and England Reflecting Changes in Welsh and Scottish Law*, Szczecin: Wydawnictwo Naukowe Uniwersytetu Szczecińskiego, 2018, pp. 311.

reviewers:

dr hab. Aniela Korzeniowska, prof. UW

prof. dr (em.) Joachim Schwend, University of Leipzig

dr hab. Wojciech Brzozowski, The Faculty of Law and Administration,
University of Warsaw

c) summary of objectives, results and potential use/implications of the academic achievement

The monograph entitled *Selected Medieval Literature from Wales, Scotland and England Reflecting Changes in Welsh and Scottish Law* aims to analyse the changes in Welsh and Scottish law since the earliest period until the fourteenth century based on selected literature from Wales, Scotland and England. The monograph is concerned with interdisciplinary research on the representation of law in literature, which has been widespread in English-speaking countries since the 1970s and is documented by rich research.¹ In Poland, however, this has been less common.² The choice of the topic for the monograph was motivated by

¹ Among a great number of publications concerning law and literature the following are worth mentioning: J. B. White, *The legal imagination*, University of Chicago Press, 1985; R. Weisberg, *Poethics and other strategies of law and literature*, Columbia University Press, 1992; G. Binder and R. Weisberg, *Literary criticism of law*, Princeton University Press, 2000.

² The topic of the relationship between law and literature is gaining more and more popularity in Polish legal and literary research. This can be documented by the following titles: J. Kuisz and M. Wąsowicz, *Prawo i literatura*.

several reasons. First and foremost, there is a dearth of research materials on the relationship between law and literature, in contrast to that of law and language, in the field of English studies conducted in Poland. Falling within the area of philological and legal scholarship, this monograph constitutes an original enterprise promoting this kind of research among Polish scholars. Due to the interdisciplinary nature of the monograph, it is addressed to a wide spectrum, from specialists in literature or law, to anyone interested in the topic of the history of the British Isles and those interested in Celtic studies.

The major goal of the monograph is to present the evolution of Welsh and Scottish law from a comparative perspective based on the collected materials, in particular: a) to periodise Welsh and Scottish law and to establish the main factors that determined changes in Welsh and Scottish law in the period under analysis; b) to provide the historical, social, political and ideological context in which Welsh and Scottish law developed; c) to collect and comment on the legal terminology specific to medieval Welsh and Scottish law; d) to show in what way legal and literary texts were used as tools of propaganda in the period of the Anglo-Norman dominance of the British Isles and in the period of the Wars of Independence of Wales and Scotland with England in the years 1276-1277 and 1282-1283, and 1296-1328; e) to analyse selected regulations and concepts of medieval Welsh and Scottish law in legal and literary texts; and f) to promote medieval Welsh and Scottish literature, the Welsh language and Celtic studies in Poland.

In an attempt to describe the law and literature of medieval Wales and Scotland in a comprehensive and comparative manner, this monograph fills the gap in the present research literature. The existent publications view the law and literature of Wales and Scotland from a narrow perspective, limiting the research exclusively to the characteristics of the law, history and literature of these countries. By extending the research to English literature, this monograph also completes the studies in this field on medieval English literature. Although the emphasis is placed on the evolution of Welsh and Scottish law and how it is reflected in literature, the monograph encompasses other issues, which have not yet been subjected to a thorough investigation, in particular: the gradual process of colonising Wales and Scotland and marginalising the cultural heritage of these countries, the birth of English imperial politics, and constructing stereotypes of the Welsh and the Scots in medieval English literature. The monograph intends, first and foremost, to present a new, fresh view on the

history, law and literature of medieval Wales, Scotland and England, divorced from the Anglocentric interpretation which dominates current publications.

It is important to emphasise that, in order to achieve the previously stated research goals, it was necessary to conduct extensive studies not only in the field of literature, but also in the field of law (i.e. the history of law, Roman law, legal terminology), and the field of history (i.e. the history of Wales, Scotland and England until the fourteenth century, as well as the history of the British Isles, in the time frame under discussion), and Celtic studies (i.e. the culture and literature of Wales and Scotland, including the Welsh language). The language of the research materials posed another challenge, as the sources under analysis in the monograph were written in English, but also in Latin, Welsh and Scottish. A direct consequence of the specificity of the sources was the necessity to make lexicographical analyses with the help of such dictionaries as: *Geiriadur Prifysgol Cymru*. A Dictionary of the Welsh Language, University of Wales Centre for Advanced Welsh & Celtic Studies (2014); *Students' Glossary of Scottish Legal Terms*, ed. A. D. Gibb (1946); *Dictionary of the Scots Language*. 2004. Scottish Language Dictionaries Ltd.; *Black's Law Dictionary*, ed. B. A. Garner (2014); A. Dębiński and M. Jońca, *Leksykon Tradycji Rzymskiego Prawa Prywatnego. Podstawowe Pojęcia* (2016); J. Pieńkos, *Słownik Łacińsko-Polski* (1993); and J. Sondel, *Słownik Łacińsko-Polski dla Prawników i Historyków* (1997).

The complexity of the subject matter investigated in the monograph prompted me to further study. While working on the monograph, I was studying law at the Faculty of Law and Administration at the University of Szczecin, from where I graduated with honours in 2016. I also completed the Welsh language course at Prifysgol Aberystwyth University in Wales in 2016.

The monograph consists of four chapters. Chapter One, entitled *Introduction*, contains the historical background to the topic explored in the course of further discussion. It presents the goals, methodology and state of the current research on the law and literature of medieval Wales and Scotland. It also explores the historical context with a stress on the major facts and figures of the epoch under analysis. The division of the subchapters 1.2.1. and 1.2.2. reflects the main stages in the history of Wales and Scotland such as: (1) for Wales: a) the period before the Roman conquest of Britain in A.D. 43; b) the period of the Roman dominance in Britain from A.D. 43 to the issuance of Emperor Honorius' rescript in 410; c) the Heroic Period, which commenced after the fall of Roman hegemony in Britain around the fifth century and ended with the conquest of England by the Anglo-Normans in 1066; d) the Anglo-Norman period (from the eleventh century until the thirteenth century); and e) the

period of the Wars of Independence in the years 1276-1277 and 1282-1283; (2) for Scotland: a) the pre-Scandinavian period, which covered the years prior to the invasion of Scotland by the Vikings around the eighth and ninth centuries; b) the Scandinavian period, in the years from the eighth and ninth centuries to the Anglo-Norman settlement in Scotland in the eleventh century; c) the Anglo-Norman period from the eleventh century until the fourteenth century; and d) the period of the Wars of Independence in the years 1296 and 1328.

In addition, Chapter One includes an overview of the most important theories concerning the Romanisation of British and Welsh law. The existence of various approaches to the Romanisation of British and Welsh law demonstrates that scholars propose differing views on the relationship between Roman law and the customs practised by the inhabitants of Britain. It was thus necessary to revisit such conflicting theories in the course of the study. In Chapter One, I also examine the effect of the Wessex law on the law of Wales in terms of the close relations between Welsh and Anglo-Saxon rulers. This chapter also addresses Irish and Welsh relations, which, as my research demonstrates, certainly played a significant part in the cultural, political, legal and economic development of Wales.

Chapter Two briefly describes the most vital sources which are analysed in Chapter Three. The sources fall into the following categories: a) legal texts representing Welsh law (*Surexit Memorandum* from the eighth century, *Llandaff Charters* dated approximately to the twelfth century, *Cyfraith Hywel* and its redactions such as *Cyfnerth*, *Blegywryd* and *Iorwerth* codified presumably in the tenth century); b) legal texts representing Scottish law (*Cáin Adomnáin* from the seventh century, *Gaelic Notes* in *The Book of Deer* dated from the eleventh and twelfth centuries, *Leges inter Brettos et Scotos* compiled around the twelfth century, *The Scottish King's Household* produced in the thirteenth century, *Regiam Majestatem* and *Quoniam Attachiamenta* from the fourteenth century, *Leges Forestarum* compiled between the eleventh and fourteenth centuries, and *Leges Marchiarum* from the thirteenth century); c) Edward I's legislation enacted after the subjugation of Wales and Scotland to England in the period of the Wars of Independence (*The Statute of Rhuddlan* dated 1284 and *The Ordinance for the Good Order of Scotland* dated 1305); d) *Saints' Lives* from the eleventh and twelfth centuries; e) the *Mabinogion*, which comprises *Pedair Cainc y Mabinogi* dated approximately from the eleventh and twelfth centuries and *Y Tair Rhamant*, the Arthurian romances dated approximately from the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, as well as remaining stories; f) *Ystoria Drystan* written between the fifth and ninth centuries; g) pseudo-history, which is represented by such writers as Gildas, pseudo-Nennius, Geoffrey of Monmouth, Pierre de Langtoft, William of Malmesbury, Walter Bower and John of Fordun;

h) historical poems produced in the turbulent period of the Scottish struggle for independence from the English (Blind Harry's *The Wallace* dated c. 1476/1478 and John Barbour's *The Bruce* dated c. 1375/1376); and i) and travel literature (Gerald of Wales' *Itinerarium Cambriae* and *Descriptio Cambriae* from the eleventh century). The sources analysed in the book also include travel literature from the eighteenth century, such as Martin Martin's *A Description of the Western Islands of Scotland* dated 1703, Samuel Johnson's *A Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland* dated 1775 and James Boswell's *The Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides* dated 1786. The decision to include such literary pieces was due to the lack of relevant sources from the medieval period which would illustrate the law of the Highlands and Islands. The passages depicting the law are evoked in the monograph because, on the one hand, they emphasise the differences between the law of the Scottish Lowlands, Highlands and Islands, and on the other hand, they document old customs and traditions of the inhabitants of these territories. The analysis in the practical chapter also draws on data from the chronicles (*Brut y Tywysogion* from the twelfth century, *Flores Historiarum* from the thirteenth century, *The Chronicle of Melrose* from the thirteenth century), and English/Welsh correspondence. References are also made to Welsh poetry (Rhigyfarch ap Sulien's *Lament* composed after the invasion of Dyfed by the Normans in 1093 and Dafydd ab Edmwnd's *Marwnad Siôn Eos* from the fifteenth century), satirical literature (Walter Map's *De Nugis Curialium* from the twelfth century) and romances (*Bevis of Hampton* from the thirteenth century). Chapter Two also contains a catalogue of the most significant literary genres characteristic to the epoch which are discussed in the monograph.

Chapter Three provides a comprehensive discussion of selected regulations of Welsh and Scottish law together with their representations in the abovementioned legal and literary texts. The subchapters of this chapter correspond to specific branches of law, that is, the structure of the royal court, the law of persons, family and marriage law, the law of obligations arising from both contracts and delicts, property law and criminal law. To accentuate the legal diversity of Scotland, subchapter 3.2, *Cornerstones of Scottish Law* is divided into the law of the Scottish Lowlands (3.2.1. *The Lowlands of Scotland*), the law of the Scottish Highlands and Islands (3.2.2. *Marriage and Family Law in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland*), and the law of the Scottish Marches (3.2.3. *The Scottish Marches*). The inseparable elements of the Anglo-Norman anti-Welsh and anti-Scottish politics provided a discourse based on the conviction that the Welsh and the Scots possessed a less developed legal culture, as compared to that of the Anglo-Normans, which had its roots in Pagan and tribal customs. A common phenomenon was to portray the Welsh and the Scots as barbaric

peoples. A detailed description of the anti-Welsh and anti-Scottish rhetoric based on the collected sources is presented in subchapter 3.3. *Law in Anti-Welsh and Anti-Scottish Discourse during the Anglo-Norman Dominance in the Period between the Eleventh and Fourteenth Centuries*. Subchapters 3.3.2.1. and 3.3.2.2. discuss the so-called *foundation/origin legends*, which depict colourful relations regarding the establishment of the Welsh and Scottish nations. The Welsh claimed that they were descended from Camber, the son of Brutus. The Scots, by contrast, created their own legend of the Greek Prince Gaythelos and his wife, the Egyptian Princess Scota.

Chapter Four collects the findings of the research conducted in Chapter Three. In particular, it discusses the following aspects: the periodisation of Welsh and Scottish law (4.1. *Comparison and Periodical Consideration of Welsh and Scottish law*), reflections of Welsh and Scottish law in literature (4.2. *Literary Reflections of the Changing Welsh and Scottish Law*), and the law as an element of propaganda (4.3. *Law and the Discourse of Propaganda*). This chapter also provides a concluding summary of the monograph. A glossary of the basic concepts of Welsh and Scottish law, supplemented by the concepts of Roman, canon and English laws evoked in the monograph, is attached. The legal concepts are explained, and proposals of their English equivalents are given.

On the basis of the collected material, a periodisation of Welsh and Scottish law is proposed. As far as Welsh law is concerned, the following phases of its development have been distinguished:³ a) the period prior to the codification of the law by Hywel Dda in around the tenth century; b) the period since the codification of the law by Hywel Dda from the tenth century to the thirteenth century; this phase encompassed three hallmarks, such as: the codification of the law by Hywel Dda in the tenth century, the division of Wales into *Pura Wallia* and *Marchia Walliae* after the colonisation of Wales by the Anglo-Normans in the eleventh century, and the conquest of the Principality of Wales by Edward I in 1283, concluded by the enactment of the Statute of Rhuddlan in 1284; and c) the period since 1300 onwards.

In the period preceding the codification of Welsh law around the tenth century, Wales was not an autonomous country, but an integral part of Britain. The kingdoms of Wales began to form after the collapse of the Roman Empire and the withdrawal of the Roman legions from Britain in the fifth century. In this period, customary law prevailed, which was an oral

³ Compare, for example, the periodisation of Welsh law proposed by T.G. Watkin, *The legal history of Wales*, University of Wales Press, 2007 and D. Jenkins, *The law of Hywel Dda: law texts from medieval Wales*, Gomer Press, 1986 and 1990.

law based on the customs of the indigenous peoples as well as those who migrated to this terrain. The conquest of Britain by the Romans in A.D. 43, followed by the establishment of the British province on the controlled area, triggered the influx of certain institutions of Roman law. However, the analysis conducted in the monograph shows that Romanisation was limited to a specific terrain, predominantly the south-east, and to specific branches of law, mainly the law of obligation and property. Such a conclusion has been reached not solely on the basis of legal texts and archaeological accounts, as frequently happens in the literature, but also by making reference to the literary texts. This is another piece of evidence, in my opinion, to show that literary research can shed a new light on the development and understanding of the law. Another aspect that triggered changes in the law of ancient Britain and then Wales was Christianity. In the Saints' Period in the fifth and sixth centuries many customs were modified to be consistent with the Christian religion. As many similarities between Welsh legal and literary texts and the Old Testament show, the Bible was an inspiration to compilers of Welsh materials. It worth mentioning that a list of the analogies between the Bible and Welsh legal and literary texts has been provided for the first time in the literature.⁴ The theory proposed by E. Wingfield on the parallels between the Biblical story of the escape of the Israelites from Egypt in the direction of the promised land under the command of Moses and the legend of Gaythelos and Scota also finds support in the monograph.⁵ The monograph also demonstrates that the close relations between Wales and Ireland in the spheres of culture, economy and politics, as well as the Irish settlement in Wales, had a bearing on the development of Welsh law. Around the tenth century, Hywel Dda probably codified the law. The Hywelian codification included elements of customary, Anglo-Saxon, Irish and Christian laws. The eleventh century brought the conquest of the Anglo-Normans, the effect of which was the partition of Wales into two zones: *Pura Wallia* and *Marchia Walliae*. The culminating point was the Wars of Independence in 1276-1277 and 1282-1283, which ended in the enactment of the Statute of Rhuddlan in 1284. The statute introduced some regulations of English common law on the conquered Wales. The last phase in the history of Welsh law is the period since 1300 onwards. The breakthrough moment at this stage was the coronation of Edward II the Prince of Wales in 1301. This event had a symbolic meaning, signifying the political and legal union of Wales and England. The

⁴ My future research plans include the analysis of the relations between the Bible and Welsh, Scottish and English legal and literary texts. A preliminary analysis of the collected material shows that medieval literary and legal texts contain many allusions to the Bible. These allusions pertain to the following: the presence of Biblical legal norms in literary and legal texts, particularly in family and criminal law, the incorporation of the passages from the Bible in literary and legal texts, and using similar symbolism.

⁵ E. Wingfield, *The Trojan legend in medieval Scottish literature*, D.S. Brewer, 2014, pp. 28-29.

development of Welsh law came to a halt together with the enactment of the Acts of Union in 1536 and 1543.

As regards Scottish law, the following phases of development have been distinguished: a) the early period to the eleventh century, which has been divided into two stages: the pre-Scandinavian stage to the ninth century, and the Scandinavian stage from approximately the ninth century to the eleventh century; b) the period from the eleventh to the fourteenth century, and c) the period from the fourteenth century onwards. The law binding in the area of Scotland in the earliest period of its development was a mosaic of various customs and traditions of such ethnic groups as: Britons, Angles, Picts, Scotti and Scandinavians. Scotland was not invaded by the Romans, hence there was no significant impact of Roman law on Scottish law in this period. As the monograph shows, the evolution of Scottish law was largely affected by a Scandinavian influence, evidence of which is shown by the presence of legal concepts of Scandinavian and Anglo-Scandinavian origin in Scottish legal texts. It is important to make a point that in the literature, especially the Polish literature, the role of the Scandinavian contribution is frequently diminished. Rather, a great value is attached to the Anglo-Norman influence. Similar to Welsh law, Scottish law was influenced by Christianity. The decisive moment in the history of Scotland and her law was the unification of the Scotti and the Picts by Kenneth mac Alpin in the ninth century and the ensuing codification of the law. When David I and his followers seized power, a gradual feudalisation and anglo-normanisation of the Scottish kingdom began. This consequently led to the diversification of the law into the law of the Lowlands, the Highlands, the Islands and the Marches.

The periodisation of Welsh and Scottish law determined changes in specific branches of the law and boosted the introduction of new legal institutions and concepts. These transformations are documented in the tables attached to the monograph. The tables ease the identification of the similarities and differences between Welsh, Scottish and Roman law, as well as Welsh, Scottish and English law. They also serve as an illustration of the scale of the changes in Welsh and Scottish law, not to mention emphasising the diversity of Scottish law. Based on the data included in the tables, it can be concluded that tribal customs dominated medieval Welsh law, especially family and marriage law (e.g. a contractual nature of a marital union, dissolution of marriage) and the law of delicts (e.g. a reconciliatory settlement of a dispute). A different corpus of law developed in the *Marchia Walliae*, which was the law as a combination of Welsh and English common law. The law of the Scottish Lowlands was replete with the institutions and concepts analogous to the ones forming the corpus of common and canon law. As regards the law practised in the Highlands and Islands,

indigenous customs equivalent to those of Wales were prevalent there. *Scottish Marches* were bound by the codification known as *Leges Marchiarum* which was enacted in 1249.

As indicated above, the principal goal of the monograph is to describe the representation of Welsh and Scottish law and their respective changes in literary texts, as well as to determine the relationships between law and literature in medieval Wales and Scotland. From the conducted analysis, it emerges that medieval Welsh literature is a rich source of law. In the course of the research, I discovered that the close relations between legal and literary texts pertain to the following: a) the presence of many institutions and concepts of Welsh law in literary texts, e.g. *wynebwerth* (literally 'face-value'; which referred to the compensation paid by the wrongdoer to the aggrieved party), *briduw* (a solemn form of making oaths by evoking God as a surety, especially when entering into contracts), *disabad uwch Annwfn* (a complaint addressed to the Otherworld in property law), *lladrad* ('theft'), *gwraig* versus *morwyn* (a distinction between a married woman and an unmarried woman/virgin in marital law), *twyllforwyn* (a term signifying a woman who was proved not to be a virgin), *sarhaed* (an act of encroaching on another individual's physical integrity and violating his or her good name/honour); b) allusions to mythology and Annwfn (the Otherworld); c) allusions to political events and historical figures; d) a description and commentary on the changes in law, especially in marital law; e) the use of legal and literary texts as instruments of propaganda; and f) analogous stylistic devices, such as a triad (redacting legal provisions according to the tri-partite structure; the use of triads in the *Mabinogion*).

The subject of law also appears in medieval Scottish literature. The historical poems such as *The Wallace* and *The Bruce* describe the repercussions imposed on the Scottish nation after the subjugation of the Scots during the Wars of Independence, such as the confiscation of property, obligatory and unlawful expropriation, removing the Scots from offices and instilling the English representatives in lieu thereof, the instability of the legal system, and other crimes committed against the Scottish people. The monograph proves that Scottish literature was a platform for the Scottish patriots to express their legal identity.

The analysis conducted in the monograph is not constrained merely to the representation of specific institutions and concepts of Welsh and Scottish law in literature, but also includes the use of the law in anti-Welsh and anti-Scottish propaganda. The monograph shows that the law was the object of manipulation by Anglo-Norman writers. In the literature of the key representatives of the Anglo-Norman elite, especially Giraldus Cambrensis, Walter Map, Geoffrey of Monmouth and Pierre de Langtoft, Welsh and Scottish customs are portrayed through the perspective of barbarism. The monograph also examines the law in the context of

the legend of Brutus and Gaythelos, the alleged forefathers of Wales and Scotland and the Welsh and Scottish nations. The Anglo-Normans, with Edward I as their leader, claimed to rule Wales and Scotland consistent with the law of primogeniture, according to which the eldest heir of Brutus, the establisher of England, acquired the right to sovereignty over his brothers. The Welsh referred to law making in Britain when Brutus was king, which envisaged an equal division of the land between all descendants of this ruler. The Scots derived their right to independence from the history of Gaythelos and Scota coming from Greece and Egypt respectively.

The research conducted in the empirical part of the monograph is not constrained simply to legal issues. Using as a point of reference selected passages from Anglo-Norman literature, a negative image of the Welsh and the Scots has been reconstructed, which features the following: a) quarrelsomeness, impetuosity and bestiality, both on the battlefield and in private encounters; b) disrespect of the law, public order, justice, contracts and pacts; c) promiscuity; and d) primitivism and single-mindedness visible in the appearance, lifestyle and conduct of the discredited Welsh and Scots.

The interpretation of the Welsh collection *Mabinogion* and its English versions has also posed considerable problems in translating the concepts of Welsh law, and in many cases, the untranslatability of Welsh legal terminology. The difficulties of translating medieval Welsh literature, not only the *Mabinogion*, but also Welsh poetry, can be a topic of another piece of research.

To conclude, the monograph demonstrates a major academic achievement and documents the long process of the development of Welsh and Scottish law from a comparative perspective in the medieval period and its reflection in selected literature in the context of the changing political, legal and ideological realia. In the monograph, I propose a periodisation of Welsh and Scottish law. I refer to the dissenting theories concerning the origin and the shape of these laws. I also indicate the relationships between the law and the literature of medieval Wales and Scotland, and describe the most significant Welsh, Scottish and English legal and literary sources. I try to prove that the use of literary texts to explore the evolution of medieval Welsh and Scottish law is not only a contributory factor, but also necessary due to the specificity of the legal codifications which were drafted in those times. The sources of law in the medieval period, in contrast to the contemporary ones, were not of a strictly normative character, but were the compilations of customary law. As regards Welsh legal texts, the manner of their redaction and many allusions to mythology, symbolism and

current events show that they can be considered as a special type of literary text.⁶ The conclusions made in the monograph apply to a vast spectrum of issues and enrich the knowledge of history, law and literature of medieval Wales, Scotland and England, legal terminology and the mutual relations between these countries in the epoch under discussion. The monograph fits into interdisciplinary studies on law and literature. It initiates this type of research in Poland and gives incentive to further research among scholars of literature.

5. OTHER SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS

My academic career pathway is reflected in two categories of publications. The first category includes publications concerning language acquisition and the foreign language education of students with dyslexia and blindness, which were published after I had obtained my PhD degree in linguistics in 2009. Publications of this sort document my research conducted during the writing of my MA and PhD theses, as well as stemming from my experience which I acquired when working with dyslexic and blind children. This group of publications includes three peer-reviewed chapters in edited monographs, three peer-reviewed articles in journals and one monograph. The second subject matter which is within the scope of my academic interests is an analysis of the relations between law and literature, law and movies, law and language, and medieval Welsh, Scottish and English literature. This category of publications include, apart from the habilitation thesis described above, *Selected Medieval Literature from Wales, Scotland and England Reflecting Changes in Welsh and Scottish Law*, sixteen chapters in peer-reviewed edited monographs, four peer-reviewed articles in journals, and one review. I was also a co-editor of an edited monograph. Two chapters in peer-reviewed edited monographs, one article in a journal, and an edited monograph are in print.

I have actively participated in twenty one conferences organised both in Poland and abroad, where I presented my research in the abovementioned fields of studies. I have also played an active part in conferences, workshops and meetings of research groups organised in the Department of English at the University of Szczecin. In 2014-2016, I regularly attended the meetings of the research group “Cultural, literary, and linguistic Irish and British exports to the continent and beyond the wider world” under the supervision of dr hab. hab. Sabine Asmus, prof. US. During such meetings, attended by other staff members, students and PhD candidates, I gave three presentations, mainly *Wales in Giraldus Cambrensis' Journey*

⁶ Similar conclusions are made by Robin Chapman Stacey in her monograph entitled *Law and the imagination in medieval Wales*. R.C. Stacey, *Law and the imagination in medieval Wales*, University of Pennsylvania Press, 2018.

through Wales and Description of Wales in 2014, *The legal status of a woman under medieval Welsh and Scottish law* in 2015 and *Law and identity in medieval Scottish legal and literary texts* in 2016.

5.1. LANGUAGE ACQUISITION BY STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS

At the first stage of my academic career, after graduating in English Philology, I conducted research into the education of students with language and cognitive disorders. The results of my MA thesis entitled *Dyslexia. Implications for teaching English as a foreign language*, written under the supervision of Professor Bogusław Marek, were presented during conferences and workshops. In 2007-2008, I cooperated with Lubelskie Samorządowe Centrum Doskonalenia Nauczycieli. As part of this cooperation, I gave regular workshops on developmental dyslexia and its effect on teaching English. In 2008-2009, I gave lectures on teaching students with special educational needs in SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities in Warsaw. The results of my research in the field of dyslexia were presented in a peer-reviewed book entitled *Dysleksja na lekcji języka angielskiego*, which was published in 2008 by Tawa Publishing House in Chełm (reviewer: prof. dr hab. Grażyna Krasowicz-Kupis). The book is a practical manual for teachers working with dyslexic students. I also published three peer-reviewed papers on dyslexia after the completion of my PhD, specifically:

1. "Dysleksja rozwojowa w kontekście edukacji obcojęzycznej – perspektywa interdyscyplinarna", *Neofilolog. Czasopismo Polskiego Towarzystwa Neofilologicznego*, No. 36. Niezwykły uczeń – indywidualne potrzeby edukacyjne w nauce języków obcych, ed. K. Karpińska-Szaj, 2011, pp. 231-244.
2. "The problem of dyslexia in learning English as a foreign language by a Polish dyslexic adult", *Cognitive processes in language*, ed. K. Kosecki, J. Badio, Peter Lang, 2012, pp. 195-201.
3. "When words do not come easy. On the importance of phonological awareness training in teaching English as a foreign language to a Polish dyslexic", *Teaching languages off the beaten track*, ed. M. Paradowski, Peter Lang, 2014, pp. 335-356.

My PhD thesis, which was written under the supervision of Professor Bogusław Marek, was concerned with the understanding of concepts by blind children. The research which I conducted was based on the method of free associations and has shown to what degree the lack of sight affects the building of the meaning of concepts, especially those which cannot be explored by senses other than sight. The research also demonstrated what compensation

strategies are used by blind children in acquiring and remembering concepts. The outcomes of my PhD thesis were discussed in four publications:

1. *Language acquisition in the blind child*, Lublin: Wydawnictwo Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego, 2011, pp. 200. (reviewer: dr hab. Anna Malicka-Kleparska, prof. KUL).
2. "The world without sight. A comparative study of concept understanding in Polish congenitally totally blind and sighted children", *Psychology of Language and Communication*, Vol. 15, No. 1, 2011, pp. 27-48.
3. "What has sight got to do with it? On the representation of concepts in blind children's drawings", *Glottodidactica. An International Journal of Applied Linguistics*, 39/2, 2012, pp. 75-85.
4. "Conceptual development and the emergence of meaning in a congenitally blind child's lexicon", *Cognitive and pragmatic aspects of speech actions*. Łódź Studies in Language. Vol. 33, ed. I. Witzak-Plisiecka, Peter Lang, 2014, pp. 225-239.

5.2. LAW AND LITERATURE OF MEDIEVAL WALES AND SCOTLAND

Alongside studying English Philology, I simultaneously developed my academic interests in the field of law, in particular the history of the law of English-speaking countries, comparative historical and legal studies, American, British and Polish terminology, and interpretation of law, as a student of administration and American law. When attending the American Law School in 2009-2010, my attention focused on a discipline called *Law and Literature*. The employment in the Department of English in 2010 firstly for a temporary period, and since 2013, for an indefinite period, after having won a competition for the position of adjunct (assistant professor) with a legal degree, enabled me to pursue research in law and literature, law and language, and popularise legal and literary studies in Poland.

As a topic for my future research I chose medieval Welsh and Scottish law primarily because there were few publications in this domain in Polish literature. The shift in my academic career towards law and literature was also determined by the need to initiate research on law and literature in Polish studies. Besides, the new topic allowed me to further develop my interests in law and to use the knowledge I had obtained during administrative and legal studies, as well as during the teaching of the course called PNJA basics of legal language in the Department of English.

In addition to *Selected Medieval Literature from Wales, Scotland and England Reflecting Changes in Welsh and Scottish Law*, my academic accomplishments include papers

devoted to various aspects of law and literature and medieval Welsh and Scottish law and literature.

Firstly, my academic interests in interdisciplinary studies on the law and literature of medieval Wales and Scotland pertain to the representation of Welsh and Scottish law in literature, and they include the following:

1. "The legal status of a woman as reflected in medieval Welsh law", *Acta Philologica. Czasopismo Wydziału Neofilologii Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego*, No. 43, 2013, pp. 21-28.
2. "The representation of punishment in the Four Branches of the Mabinogi", *Reframing punishment: silencing, dehumanisation and the way forward*, ed. S.E.M. Doran, L. Bouttell, Inter-Disciplinary Press, 2014, pp. 65-85.
3. "Compensation in medieval Welsh society – literary and legal contexts", *Annales Neophilologiarum* 8, 2014, pp. 67-80.
4. "The legal landscape of medieval Wales based on Cyfraith Hywel", *Antropologia komunikacji: od starożytności do współczesności*, ed. M. Zadka, K. Buczek, P. Chruszczewski, A. Knapik, J. Mianowski, Prace Komisji Nauk Filologicznych Oddziału Polskiej Akademii Nauk we Wrocławiu, Vol. VII, 2015, pp. 9-19.
5. "Tradycja i zmiana w kulturze i literaturze średniowiecznej Walii", *Statość i zmienność w językach i kulturach świata*, Vol. II, ed. R. Gawarkiewicz, A. Krzanowska, Volumina, 2016, pp. 179-194.
6. "Symbolika w wybranych tekstach prawnych i literackich średniowiecznej Walii", *Kulturowe konteksty języka*, ed. B. Afeltowicz, J. Ignatowicz-Skowrońska, P. Wojdak, Volumina, 2016, pp. 55-66.
7. "The role of law in shaping identity in medieval Scottish legal and literary texts", *Imaging Scottishness: European and domestic representations*, ed. A. Korzeniowska, I. Szymańska, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Semper, 2017, pp. 257-270.
8. "Anti-Irish, Welsh and Scottish propaganda in eleventh- and twelfth-century Anglo-Norman writings", *Disrespected neighbo(u)rs: cultural stereotypes in literature and film*, ed. C. Rosenthal, L. Volkmann, U. Zagratzki, Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2018, pp. 114-126.
9. "The discourse of hate in the Anglo-Norman campaign against Wales, 1066–1284", *New perspectives on modern Wales: studies in Welsh language, literature and social politics*, ed. S. Asmus, K. Jaworska-Biskup, Cambridge Scholars Publishing (in print).

10. "Some remarks on the periodisation of Welsh medieval law", *Redefining the fringes in Celtic studies: essays in literature and culture*, ed. A. Bednarski, R. Looby, Peter Lang (in print).

In the article "The legal status of a woman as reflected in medieval Welsh law", I deal with the topic of the legal position of women in medieval Welsh law and literature. I comment on the legal regulations and passages extracted from the literature which relate to the contracting and dissolution of marriage, as well as the rights and obligations arising from entering into marriage. In my research papers, I devote much space to the issue of women's legal standing as it emanates from medieval Welsh legal and literary texts due to two reasons: the observable differences between Welsh, Scottish and English law, and secondly, the complexity of the regulations. The legal provisions stipulating women's rights occupy a considerable part of *Cyfraith Hywel*, which accentuates the significant role of a woman in Welsh society. In "The representation of punishment in the Four Branches of the Mabinogi", I focus on the depiction of punishment in the *Mabinogi*. The analysis which I conducted in this paper shows that punishment plays vital functions: to be more specific, it reflects the social, political and legal changes which took place in Wales in the period when the *Mabinogi* collection was produced, chiefly the Christianisation of Welsh society and the intrusion of Anglo-Norman values. The article entitled "Compensation in medieval Welsh society – literary and legal contexts" discusses selected legal provisions of Welsh law on compensation as they are reflected in the *Mabinogion*. In another chapter of mine entitled "The legal landscape of medieval Wales based on Cyfraith Hywel", I describe the features of the Welsh codification of *Cyfraith Hywel*, indicating the allusions of many legal provisions to real events, customs and traditions common to all Celtic societies. To continue, in "Tradycja i zmiana w kulturze i literaturze średniowiecznej Walii", I demonstrate how political, social and legal changes in Wales since the earliest times until the thirteenth century affected the literature. The article mentions the following issues: a transformation from a Celtic tribal society to a feudal and patriarchal society, social changes which resulted from the adoption of Christianity in Wales, and the attempts to resist the Anglo-Norman influence. In "Symbolika w wybranych tekstach prawnych i literackich średniowiecznej Walii", I present, in the form of tables, the symbolism of such categories as numbers, colours, animals, and body parts extracted from *Cyfraith Hywel* and the *Mabinogion*. The analysis shows that symbols played a significant role in legal and literary texts of medieval Wales. Symbols were carriers of traditions and beliefs grounded in Celtic customs, and social and political changes in Wales. The article also compares the symbolism of certain concepts in Welsh texts and similar concepts in global culture by

seeking similarities and differences and common etymology. For the purpose of the study, I used dictionaries such as: W. Kopaliński, *Słownik Symboli* (Warszawa, 1990) and S. Skorupka, *Słownik Frazologiczny Języka Polskiego* (Warszawa, 1974). Although the discussion concerns medieval texts, I do not limit my analysis to commenting only on such texts, but I also refer to the use of symbols in the literature of the twentieth century, specifically Saunders Lewis' *Blodeuwedd* (1948) and Alan Garner's *The Owl Service* (1967). In the conclusion, I state that currently, many concepts of Welsh literature and culture are borrowed and distorted in mass culture, mainly in video games. The issue of the reception of Welsh culture in pop-culture constitutes yet another topic worth exploring.

As part of my research on the development of Welsh and Scottish law, I analyse the topic of legal identity, specifically the role of law in shaping the national identity of the Scots since the earliest times until the fourteenth century in the paper entitled "The role of law in shaping identity in medieval Scottish legal and literary texts". I define *legal identity* as a collection of legal norms, having their roots in customs and traditions of a given community and being reflected in specific legal terminology. As regards medieval Scotland, this concept might be difficult to explain because of the multicultural nature of Scottish law and its 'mixed' character. Analysis of such texts as *Regiam Majestatem*, *Quoniam Attachiamenta*, *The Bruce*, *The Wallace*, *The Chronicle of the Scottish Nation* and *Scotichronicon* has shown that, despite the heterogeneity of Scottish law, the authors of literary sources together with the compilers of legal sources, created a uniform image of Scotland as a country having its own legal system, separate from the English legal system. The uniqueness of Scottish law was mainly visible in the individual path of its development and the continuation of specific legal norms and institutions. The role of the legend of Gaythelos and Scota in creating legal identity is also mentioned.

The next issue which I explore in my publications is the anti-Welsh, anti-Scottish and anti-Irish discourse in twelfth- and-thirteenth century Anglo-Norman literature. In "Anti-Irish, Welsh and Scottish propaganda in eleventh- and twelfth-century Anglo-Norman writings", I describe the tools that were used by Anglo-Norman writers such as Giraldus Cambrensis, Henry of Huntingdon, William of Malmesbury, John of Hexham, and William of Newburgh to create a negative image of the Welsh, Irish and the Scots. The analysis displays common features of Anglo-Norman literature, such as propagating stereotypes of the Welsh, Scots and Irish as peoples representing an inferior economic, legal, intellectual and moral development as compared to the Anglo-Normans. A common stylistic device of the Anglo-Norman writers was to use a contrast to exhibit the superiority of the Anglo-Norman culture over the cultures

of the neighbouring countries. The following were juxtaposed: primitivism and barbarity of the Welsh, Irish and Scottish nations versus the civilisation of the Anglo-Normans, moral degeneration of the Welsh, Scottish and Irish and the piety of the Anglo-Normans, and the laziness and hedonistic lifestyles of the inhabitants of Wales, Scotland and Ireland, which resulted in squandering natural resources, versus the hard work and progressiveness of the Anglo-Normans. Another text entitled “The discourse of hate in the Anglo-Norman campaign against Wales, 1066–1284”, in which I analyse the process of creating a negative picture of Wales and the Welsh in the context of the changing political and legal reality, is in print. This publication forms a chapter of *New Perspectives on Modern Wales: Studies in Welsh Language, Literature and Social Politics*, a volume co-edited by Professor Sabine Asmus and myself, and is a collection of papers of distinguished scholars from Wales, Great Britain, Germany and Poland about the history, literature and culture of Wales and the Welsh language.

Another publication entitled “Some remarks on the periodisation of Welsh medieval law” is in print. In this paper, I try to prove that literary texts are an important source of information about the periodisation of law.

As part of my research, I also analyse the topic of the reception of medieval Welsh literature in Poland in terms of translation and adaptation. I present the results of my research in two papers:

1. “Świat przedstawiony czy świat utracony na podstawie polskich tłumaczeń Czterech Sag Mabinogi”, *Zbliżenia: językoznawstwo, literaturoznawstwo, translatologia*, ed. A. Stolarczyk-Gembiak, M. Woźnicka, Państwowa Wyższa Szkoła Zawodowa w Koninie, 2014, pp. 161-172.
2. “Translating or mistranslating Celtic law in the Polish versions of the Four Branches of the Mabinogi”, *New perspectives of Celtic studies*, ed. A. Bednarski, P. Czerniak, M. Czerniakowski, Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2015, pp. 31-45.

In “Świat przedstawiony czy świat utracony na podstawie polskich tłumaczeń Czterech Sag Mabinogi”, I draw the attention of the Polish readers of this collection to the inadequate depictions of the appearance of the main characters, toponyms and customs. I further develop this topic in a different paper entitled “Translating or mistranslating Celtic law in the Polish versions of the Four Branches of the Mabinogi”, in which I analyse the representation of law in the Polish versions of the *Mabinogi*. In it, I indicate the incorrect descriptions of certain institutions and customs of Welsh law in the Polish versions.

One of the primary objectives of my research on the law of Wales and Scotland, which I set at the very beginning of my academic career, is the popularisation of the knowledge about these laws in Polish historical and legal studies. Polish literature in the realm of historical and legal studies mostly concerns research on English law. The laws of medieval Wales and Scotland have not yet been analysed by Polish lawyers and historians. By publishing papers referring to Welsh and Scottish law in legal literature, mainly in peer-reviewed legal journals, I try to extend the circle of receivers of my publications. By doing so, I also attempt to initiate a dialogue with legal researchers. This area of my research includes the following:

1. "The legal (in)capacity of women in medieval Wales and England. A cross-cultural comparison", *Kobieta w prawie*, ed. K. Kowalczevska, J. Uchańska, AT Wydawnictwo, 2012, pp. 57-65.
2. "Polityka ustrojowa Edwarda I w Szkocji w latach wojen o niepodległość (1296-1328)", *Krakowskie Studia z Historii Państwa i Prawa* 6, 2013, pp. 95-108.
3. "Małżeństwo i rozwód w średniowiecznym prawie Hywel Dda (Cyfraith Hywel)", *Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne* LXVI, 2014, pp. 241-253.
4. "Rozwój prawa średniowiecznej Walii do 1284 roku – perspektywa historyczna", *Krakowskie Studia z Historii Państwa i Prawa* 11/2, 2018, pp. 197-216 (in print).

In 2012, I took part in the international, expert conference *Kobieta w Prawie. Woman in Law* organised by the Faculty of Law of Jagiellonian University. The outcome of the conference was the publication of a book entitled *Kobieta w Prawie*, in which my chapter entitled "The legal (in)capacity of women in medieval Wales and England. A cross-cultural comparison" was published. In this chapter, I compare the legal capacity of women in medieval Wales in terms of their legal position in marriage, and legal protection against assault, particularly rape. The juxtaposition of the regulations of medieval Welsh law with English law allowed me to emphasise important differences in the treatment of women in Wales and England in the Middle Ages. In the article "Polityka ustrojowa Edwarda I w Szkocji w latach wojen o niepodległość (1296-1328)", I provide an outline of the legal and institutional tools that Edward I used to subjugate Scotland, such as, for example, the seizure of the whole Scottish administration and staffing it with English officers, the confiscation of property, imposing severe penal sanctions on the Scots, and sieging the castles which were the centre of local administration at that time. The corpus used in this paper includes English and Scottish correspondence, particularly the petitions sent by the Scots to the English Chancery, as well as the historical poem, John Barbour's *The Bruce*. In "Małżeństwo i rozwód w

średniowiecznym prawie Hywel Dda (Cyfraith Hywel)”, I present selected regulations of Welsh marital law. In “Rozwój prawa średniowiecznej Walii do 1284 roku – perspektywa historyczna” (in print), I discuss the phases of the development of Welsh law, showing the historical, political, cultural and social context. Two more papers on the terminology and sources of Welsh and Scottish law, having the form of manuals on medieval Welsh and Scottish law for Polish legal historians, are currently in preparation.

My academic activity in the sphere of the law and literature of medieval Wales was acknowledged by the editors of the journal *Litteraria Copernicana*. In 2018, I was asked to write a review of an article on Welsh literature by the editors of this journal, which will be published in 2019 in a volume entitled “Mikroliteratury. Literatura w językach mniejszości etnicznych”, edited by A. Jarosz and T. Wicherkiewicz.

To sum up, the above-listed and briefly discussed publications comprise the research cycle called law and literature in medieval Wales and Scotland. The publications present the evolution of my ideas on the law and literature of medieval Wales and Scotland in the period when I was writing the monograph. One of the goals of my research was popularisation of the Welsh and Scottish studies, in both Polish philological and legal and historical literature. I realised this goal by publishing papers in both philological and historical and legal literature in English and Polish.

5.3. POLISH AND ENGLISH LEGAL TERMINOLOGY

Strictly related to my research into law and literature are studies on American, British, EU and Polish law. I strongly believe that a full understanding of the relations between law and literature requires expertise not only in the field of law, but also knowledge of legal terminology. Research into legal language is also consistent with my didactic work, which includes teaching courses on legal English and legal translation. In this area, I have published six peer-reviewed papers in edited monographs, as the following list indicates:

1. “English-Polish language contact in the translation of EU law”, *Languages in contact*, ed. Z. Wąsik, P. Chruszczewski, Wrocław: Wydawnictwo Wyższej Szkoły Filologicznej we Wrocławiu, 2011, pp. 119-133.
2. “Challenges to language diversity and linguistic identity in the European Union”, *Unity in diversity. Cultural and linguistic markers of the concept*, ed. S. Asmus, B. Braid, Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2014, pp. 59-73.
3. “Translation of legal concepts in the light of cultural and linguistic diversity”, *Linguistics Across Culture 3*, ed. M. Sokół, Verlag Dr. Kovac, 2014, pp. 107-119.

4. "Angielskie nazwy cyberprzestępstw w języku polskim na przykładzie stalkingu, phishingu i groomingu", *Homo Communicans IV*, ed. K. Janaszek, J. Miturska-Bojanowska, B. Rodziewicz, 2014, pp. 135-142.
5. "Translating and interpreting human rights as exemplified by the selected provisions of the Polish and English versions of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union", *Translation landscapes: internationale schriften zur Übersetzungswissenschaft*, ed. P. Sulikowski, A. Sulikowska, E. Lesner, Verlag Dr. Kovac, 2017, pp. 69-87.
6. "Problemy wykładni prawa Unii Europejskiej w aspekcie przekładu prawnego", *Słowa i ludzie – ludzie i słowa. Kulturowe aspekty komunikacji międzyludzkiej*, ed. K. Kondziola-Pich, A. Pięcińska, Uniwersytet Szczeciński, 2017, pp. 28-43.

In the article "English-Polish language contact in the translation of EU law", I deal with the issue of English and Polish linguistic contact in the context of translating EU law. The analysis conducted in this article concerns English and Polish versions of the Treaty on EU and the Treaty on the Functioning of the EU in terms of translation problems, among other things: *faux amis* 'false friends', the lack of equivalence, an excessive borrowing from the English language, and phraseological mistakes. The corpus subjected to analysis also includes dictionaries of the Polish and English languages. In "Challenges to language diversity and linguistic identity in the European Union", I discuss the topic of multiculturalism and multilingualism of the EU in the context of cultural identity, interpretation of EU law and translation of EU law. The article entitled "Translation of legal concepts in the light of cultural and linguistic diversity" concerns the difficulties of translating English and Polish legal texts. In this article, I discuss the specificity of legal language, providing examples from American, British and Polish law. In yet another paper entitled "Angielskie nazwy cyberprzestępstw w języku polskim na przykładzie stalkingu, phishingu i groomingu", I describe three types of crimes borrowed from the English language into the Polish language, such as *phishing*, *stalking* and *grooming*. I also focus on the etymology of the English concepts and the equivalent regulations of Polish criminal law. The topic of English and Polish terminology regarding human rights is explored in my article entitled "Translating and interpreting human rights as exemplified by the selected provisions of the Polish and English versions of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union". In this paper, I analyse English and Polish versions of the Charter of the Fundamental Rights of the EU. The last publication in this subject area is the article "Problemy wykładni prawa Unii Europejskiej w aspekcie przekładu prawnego", which focuses on interpretation of EU law and problems arising from the multilingual nature of EU law. As an illustration of the problems mentioned,

I refer to the corpus of cases recognised by the Polish courts.

5.4. THE REPRESENTATION OF LAW IN MOVIES, AND TEACHING ENGLISH THROUGH MOVIES

Alongside law in literature studies, my interests revolve around the representation of law in movies and teaching English legal terminology through movies. On the course PNJA basics of legal language I try to incorporate movies which belong to the genre known as *trial movies*. My article entitled "Law goes to the movies. Dyskusja nad reprezentacją prawa w filmie na lekcji języka angielskiego" (*Interdyscyplinarność w dydaktyce nauczania języków obcych*, ed. K. Jaworska-Biskup, B. Kijek i A. Szwajczuk, Zapol 2011, pp . 219-234) discusses the close relationship between law and movies, introduces a corpus of American, British and Polish trial movies, and practical clues concerning the use of movies in teaching linguistic skills.

5.5. FUTURE RESEARCH PLANS

In the future, I wish to continue my research in the field of law and literature and Welsh and Scottish literature. I am currently working on a book in the Polish language entitled *Obraz dziecka w średniowiecznej literaturze walijskiej*. The idea of writing the book was born while preparing the manuscript submitted as a major achievement in the procedure of being awarded my habilitation degree. When analysing the literature of medieval Wales, my attention was drawn to many references to childhood and parenthood therein. Due to the complexity of the topic, I decided to develop it in a separate work. The material for analysis includes, apart from the *Mabinogion*, Welsh poetry, in particular the literary genre called *marwnad*, which is the equivalent of the Polish *tren*. Another topic of interest is the representation of law in Welsh literature. The accomplishment of both projects requires further learning of the Welsh language and study of Welsh literature, especially Welsh poetry. My research plans also include the analysis of Scottish law in ballads and the reflection of the diversity of Scottish law in Scottish and English literature. The topic which, in my opinion, deserves consideration is the reflection of law in the Polish translations of English, Welsh and Scottish literature. A particularly intriguing issue for me as a researcher and a reader of literary texts is the problem of the equivalence of legal concepts in the source and target versions of a particular piece of literature. The abovementioned research projects are innovative and original. They have not been properly analysed so far in research literature and thus they constitute a significant contribution to the development of literary studies.

6. DIDACTIC WORK

When I was employed in the Department of English in 2010, I was entrusted with the supervision of MA theses concerned with literary translation, which was a new academic and didactic challenge that I had to face. The experience which I acquired while working with the students, coupled with my own study of the literature, allowed many of my students to successfully write their MA theses on various aspects of literary translation and the reception of English literature in Poland in subsequent years, and this also consolidated my academic interests in literature. So far, I have supervised and promoted 38 MA theses in the field of literary and specialised translation in full-time studies, 14 BA theses in Welsh, Scottish and English literature in extramural studies and 4 BA theses in didactics in extramural studies. In the current academic year 2018/2019, I am running a BA seminar on law and literature in extramural studies, promoting the knowledge of the relationship between law and literature among students of the Institute of English. The seminar allows students to discover the canon of English literature anew, through the prism of law and legal terminology therein. In 2018/2019, I am also supervising one MA thesis on law and literature. So far, I have reviewed 14 MA theses in Celtic studies, Welsh, Scottish, Irish and English literature, 4 BA theses relating to contemporary English literature and 8 BA theses in didactics.

When I was employed in the Department of English in 2010, a task of designing a programme for a new course called PNJA basics of legal language for both intramural and extramural studies was conferred on me. Since then I have been teaching and coordinating this course. In 2016, I created syllabuses for such courses as: legal language, language of economics, communication in EU institutions, legal translation for new studies called Global Communication. My didactic activities in the Institute of English involve the teaching of various subjects: PNJA (writing, integrated skills), PNJA basics of legal language, legal translation, legal language, communication in EU institutions, translating literary and specialised texts. After the transformation of the Department of English into the Institute of English and the establishment of the Department of Celtic Languages and Cultures in 2016, I have been giving lectures on medieval history and Celtic literatures and contemporary Celtic literatures and cultures, together with developing my didactic and academic skills in the area of literature, and history and culture of Wales, Scotland and Ireland. I also have experience in teaching courses on didactics and special educational needs, as well as BA seminars in didactics, which I acquired when working in institutions for educating teachers, such as PWSZ in Chełm, Sandomierz and Szkoła Wyższa Collegium Balticum.

In 2011-2012, I was a coordinator of Practical English. Since 2010 I have been the tutor of the year in intramural and extramural studies. I also regularly take part in the examination committees of PNJA.

In 2012, as part of the cooperation of the University of Szczecin with the University Ernst Moritz Arndt in Greifswald, I ran a course entitled *Medieval Welsh law: reflections in literature* for students of English Philology. The course was concerned with the following topics: law and literature, the development of medieval Welsh law, the characteristics of Welsh law and its reflections in literature.

7. ORGANISATIONAL ACTIVITY AND DISSEMINATION OF SCIENCE

Since my employment in the Department of English I have been actively engaged in promoting this institution at home and internationally. I was the initiator and co-organiser of the conference *Interdyscyplinarność w dydaktyce nauczania języków obcych*, which was held in 2011. The conference took the form of a debate on teaching foreign languages in the area of the individualisation of language acquisition, and cultural and linguistic variety. The conference was addressed to scholars, teachers, and other people interested in supporting the development of foreign education in Poland. Apart from academic sessions and plenary lectures, there were also workshops for teachers from public schools. After the conference, in 2011, the book *Interdyscyplinarność w dydaktyce nauczania języków obcych*, which I co-edited with colleagues from the Department of English, Alina Szwajczuk and Barbara Kijek, was published.

In 2014, I helped to organise the conference *Celtic puzzles. Social politics of Wales* organised by the Institute of Political and European Science and Department of English of the University of Szczecin in cooperation with the Institute of Political and European Science of the University of Warsaw and Forschungsstelle für Minoritätensprachen Universität Leipzig. I also actively participated in conferences organised by other staff members of the Department of English, disseminating the results of my research and interests, such as:

1. Who is 'us' and who is 'them' after 9/11 – Reflections on language, culture and literature in times of ideological clashes in 2011 (paper: *Living in the aftermath of terrorism Chris Cleave's Incendiary*)
2. Gender in English studies symposium in 2012 (paper: *The legal position of a woman under medieval Welsh Law*)

3. Transmediating cultures in 2016 (paper: *Representing or misrepresenting the legend of the city of Ys in art, literature, music, and games*)
4. Disrespected neighbours: cultural stereotype in literature and film (the Institute of English and the University of Jena) in 2016 (paper: *The stereotype of an Irishman in Giraldus Cambrensis' Topographia Hiberniae (The History and Topography of Ireland)*).

In 2015, I gave an interview to a regional TV station Pomerania together with a guest from Ireland, promoting the *Irish Week* organised by the Department of English. During the talk, such topics as the literature and culture of Ireland, the Irish language and Irish studies in Poland were raised. The meeting also aimed to advertise the Celtic specialisation in English Philology at the University of Szczecin.

Since the establishment of the Department of Celtic Languages and Cultures in 2016 I have been taking an active part in organising *Welsh Days*. This involves regular lectures of the guests from abroad as well as staff members of the Department of Celtic Languages and Cultures, and these are addressed to students and staff members of the University of Szczecin and pupils from schools in Szczecin. The major goal of *Welsh Days* is the development of Celtic studies in Szczecin. During *Welsh Days* in 2015 I gave a presentation entitled *The legend of Brutus in the Welsh Wars of Independence*. I was also a co-organiser of the days celebrating Menna Elfyn's poetry in Szczecin in 2018. I chaired the reading of the poetry of Menna Elfyn, which happened thanks to the cooperation of the Department of Celtic Languages and Cultures with the Association of Polish Writers in Szczecin which I initiated. During this event the selected poems of the poet were read out and discussed. I was also responsible for the organisation of Menna Elfyn's visit to the Institute of English. I am currently taking part in the project to translate Menna Elfyn's poems into Polish run in the Department of Celtic Languages and Cultures under the supervision of Professor Sabine Asmus. The project aims to publish the first Polish translation of the poet's poetry into Polish and to popularise contemporary Welsh literature in Poland. As part of the project, in 2018, I co-organised (together with Katarzyna Labuhn) the workshop on translating Menna Elfyn's poetry. During the workshop the students translated poems of Menna Elfyn into Polish.

An important aspect of my professional work is the popularisation of my research and the promotion of the Institute of English in the local community among pupils and teachers of primary and secondary schools, and since the establishment of the Department of Celtic Languages and Cultures, spreading knowledge about the culture, literature and history of Wales, Ireland and Scotland. During Zachodniopomorski Festiwal Nauki organised by the

University of Szczecin in 2011, I represented the Philological Faculty with a workshop entitled *Crime and punishment in British and American movies*. In 2018, during the next edition of Zachodniopomorski Festiwal Nauki, I gave a lecture on *Games in medieval Wales as illustrated by selected Welsh literature* and presented a workshop on *English and Polish criminal law – a comparative perspective*. In 2016, I helped in the organisation of lectures for pupils during the *Irish Week*. In 2017, I organised *Pupil's Day* as part of *Welsh Days*, in which pupils from schools in Szczecin participated under the auspices of the Philological Faculty. The aim of *Pupils' Day* was the integration of the academic community from the Department of Celtic Languages and Cultures with pupils and teachers from primary and secondary schools and the promotion of Celtic studies and the Welsh language. Participants listened to lectures and took part in workshops on Welsh literature and culture, and could familiarise themselves with the basics of the Welsh language. I was not only the organiser of this event, but I also presented a lecture on *Representations and misrepresentations of Welsh literature in popular culture*.

Alongside my research and didactic work, I fulfil many administrative duties. In 2012, I was a member of the Recruitment Commission at the Philological Faculty. In 2016, I participated in implementing the Egeria software in the English Philology and Global Communication. Since 2016 I have been responsible for administrative duties in the Department of Celtic Languages and Cultures, which entails, among other things, the implementation of new educational programmes, drafting contracts, translating documents, taking minutes of staff meetings, and booking rooms for regular events. In 2017 and 2018, I was a supervisor of the guest who visited the Institute of English as part of the scholarship granted by the Polish and US Fulbright Commission. My duties in this respect included professional, technical and practical support to this person. In 2018, I organised the visit of the participant of the Erasmus Teaching Mobility programme in the Institute of English.

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