

DU JU SPIK PONGLISH ?
(A LANGUAGE VARIETY USED NOT ONLY BY POLES
LIVING IN ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES)

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WATCH THE CLIP

- ▶ POLISH + ENGLISH = PONGLISH

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jJJHLidwCwE>

JOANNA CAN SPEAK STANDARD POLISH WELL.
JOANNA HAS PROBLEMS WITH FRICATIVES AND
AFFRICATES.

JOANNA IS USING CODE SWITCHING.



ENGLISH–POLISH LANGUAGE CONTACT

- ▶ the classification of most frequent loan words: (Fisiak, 1962), (Markowski, 1992a, 1992b), (Mańczak–Wohlfeld, 1994, 1995), (Sękowska, 1993, 1994, 2007),
- ▶ history of English borrowings in the Polish language (Walczak, 2001a, 2001b), (Miodunka, 1999), (McGovern, 1992),
- ▶ semantic borrowings in the modern Polish (cf. Zawada, 2008, pp. 154–164, Zabawa 2012).
- ▶ variety of language used by Poles living in English–speaking countries (cf. Sękowska, 1994, pp. 33–54). The specific language spoken by Poles and between Poles living in English–speaking countries has been called “the language of Polonia” (Walczak, 2001a, p. 569) or “the dialect of Polonia” (Sękowska, 1994, pp. 7–8).

LANGUAGE TRANSFER

- ▶ Language transfer – influence resulting from the similarities and differences between the target language and any other language that has been previously (and perhaps imperfectly) acquired” (Odlin, 1989, p. 27).
- ▶ Language mixing – the merging of some of the characteristics of two or more languages in any verbal communication,
- ▶ Code switching – the systematic interchange of words, phrases and sentences of two or more languages).

However, both terms are used interchangeably by some scholars (Matras, 2009, p. 101).

EXAMPLE OF CODE SWITCHING

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z2LR0TdoEUA>



PONGLISH – *A linguistic cocktail*

- ▶ A language of Polonia (Walczak, 2001a: 569)
- ▶ A dialect of Polonia (Sękowska, 1994:7–8)
- ▶ A spoken variety of language used by Poles living in Great Britain and Ireland (Błasiak, 2008: 156–162)
- ▶ A spoken variety of language which belongs to colloquial speech (Błasiak, 2008: 156–162).
- ▶ A language which mixes elements of Polish and English. In many cases Polish inflectional morphemes are attached to English words (Bralczyk, <http://bralczyk.blog.polityka.pl/2007/01/31/do-you-speak-ponGLISH/> date of access 4th April 2012)
- ▶ A linguistic cocktail (Polish and English) (<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/poland/2235917/Polish-Ponglish-dialect-arrives-in-England.html> date of access 20th May 2012)
- ▶ a new language which mixes elements of English and Polish (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/england/7500077.stm date of access 24th March 2012)

A spoken variety of language used by Poles living in English-speaking countries (Ponglish.org)

Ponglish = Polish + English

Chinglish, Czenglish, Spanglish, Denglish, etc.

THE DICTIONARY OF THE POLISH-ENGLISH SLANG

<http://www.ponglish.org/>



THE PONGLISH DICTIONARY

- ▶ PONGLISH: (od ang. Polish i English) slangu polsko-angielskiego, którym posługują się Polacy mieszkający i pracujący na Wyspach Brytyjskich (Wielka Brytania i Irlandia) bądź w innych krajach anglojęzycznych. Ponglish (Ponglisz) oparty jest na języku polskim, ale zawiera wiele wyrazów, zwrotów, wyrażeń oraz konstrukcji składniowych pochodzących z języka angielskiego.
- ▶ – *Zadzwońię jutro!*
– *OK. Będziemy w intaczu!*
- ▶ Tagi: [ponglis](#) [Polish English](#) Powiązane słowa: [ponglisz](#) Kategorie: [Ponglish amerykański](#) [Ponglish brytyjski](#) [Ponglish polski](#) [Ponglish budowlany](#) [Ponglish internetowy](#) [Ponglish technologiczny](#) [Ponglish potoczny](#) [Ponglish biznesowy](#) Data dodania: [2010-03-09](#)
Autor: [marek](#)

THE PONGLISH DICTIONARY

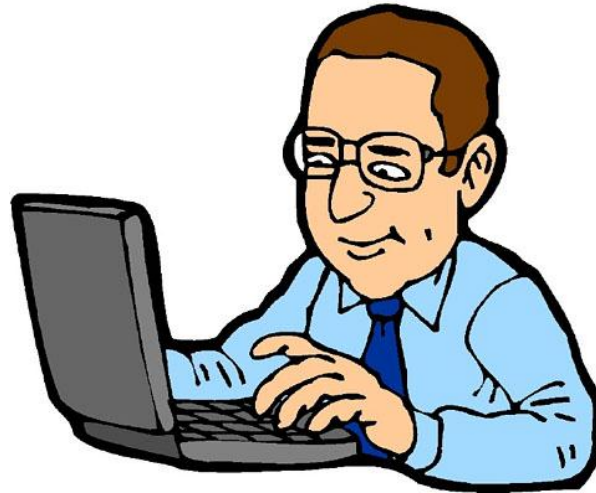
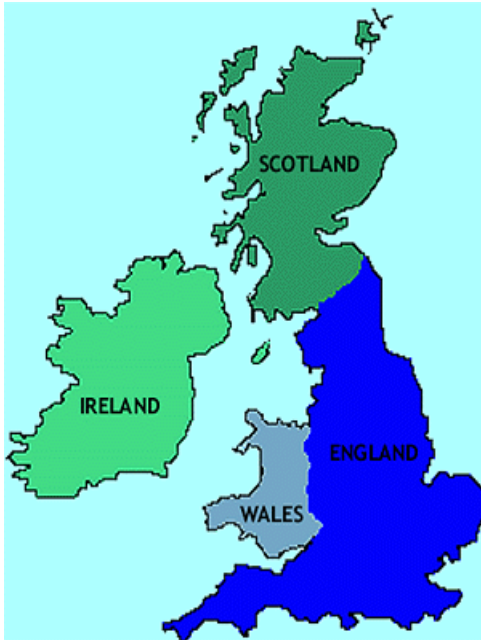
- ▶ **HITER** < heater
 - ▶ **MESYDŹ** < message
 - ▶ **BIF** < beef
 - ▶ **DŹOB** / **DŹAB** < job
 - ▶ Meksiory '**Meksykańczycy**. Słowo używane w USA na określenie osób pochodzących z Meksyku'
 - ▶ 'people from Mexico'
- Meksykańczycy instead of Meksykanie

LABELS

- ▶ PONGLISH BRYTYJSKI – British Ponglish,
- ▶ PONGLISH AMERYKAŃSKI – American Ponglish,
- ▶ PONGLISH POLSKI – Polish Ponglish,
- ▶ PONGLISH INTERNETOWY – Internet Ponglish,
- ▶ PONGLISH TECHNOLOGICZNY – Technological Ponglish,
- ▶ PONGLISH POTO CZNY – Colloquial/Informal Ponglish,
- ▶ PONGLISH BIZNESOWY – Business Ponglish
- ▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nZpP0A0AZBY>

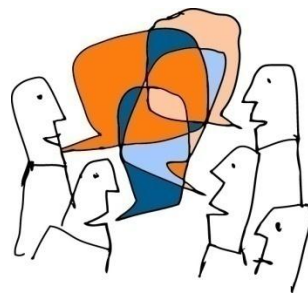
IS IT PONGLISH OR MODERN POLISH?

WHO SPEAKS PONGLISH?



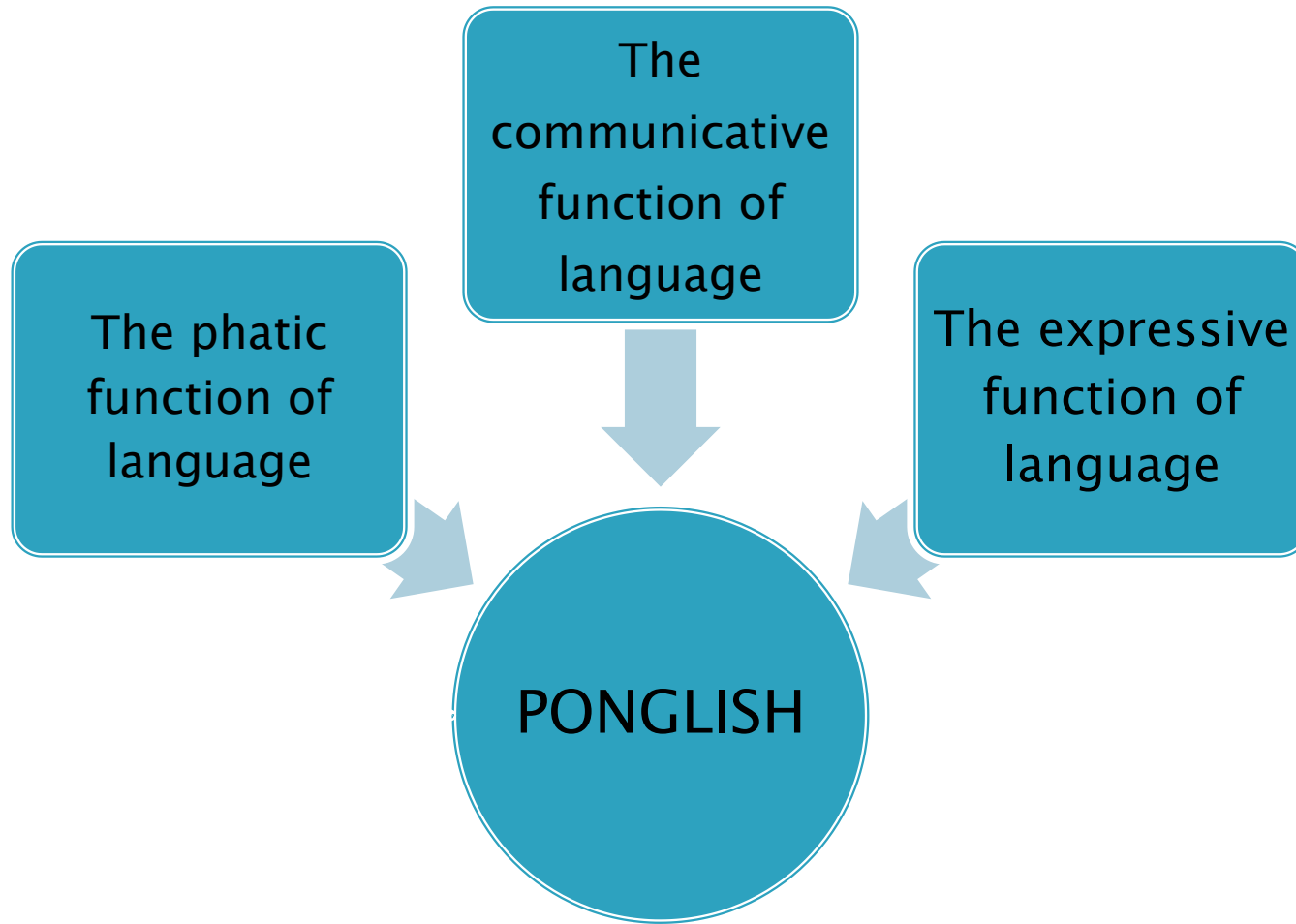
FUNCTIONS OF LANGUAGE IN PONGLISH

- ▶ to facilitate the process of verbal communication between the speakers (**the communicative function of language**),
- ▶ to strengthen the relationship between the speakers and build up integration between them (**the phatic function of language**),
- ▶ to demonstrate the speakers' attitude towards what they are speaking about (**the expressive function of language**).



FUNCTIONS OF LANGUAGE IN PONGLISH

the functions of language in colloquial speech (Warchala, Furgalska-Skudrzyk, 2007:25-27).



The category of *expressiveness*

- EXPRESSIVE
- ‘showing what someone thinks or feel’ (CDO)

- EMOTIVE
- ‘causing strong feelings’ (CDO)

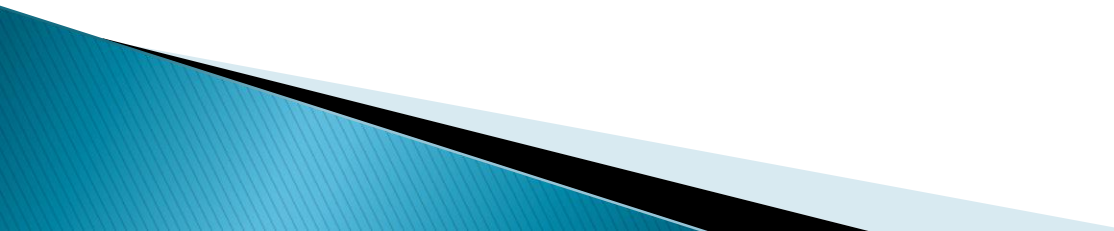
- EMOTIONAL
- ‘having or expressing strong feelings’ (CDO)

THE EXPRESSIVE FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE

- ▶ „It tends to produce an impression of a certain emotion, whether true or feigned” (Jakobson, 1960: 65)
- ▶ „The expressive function has to do with emotions. It is the emotional feeling of the speaker that is communicated in the expressive function” (Foolen, 1997:15)



EXPRESSIVE MEANS

- ▶ Expressive means exist for the purpose of logical and/or emotional intensification of the utterance (Grabias, 1981, p. 28).
 - ▶ Expressive means are strictly connected with evaluation. In most cases positive attitude equals positive evaluation whereas negative attitude means negative evaluation (cf. Waszakowa, 1991).
- 

THE NOTION OF EXPRESSIVE MEANS

- ▶ phonetic (Sykulska, 2003)
- ▶ morphological (Grabias 1981, Grzegorzczkova 1984, Grzegorzczkova – Laskowski – Wróbel 1984, Krasnodębska 2004)
- ▶ lexical, phraseological (Kurkowska – Skorupka 2001, Wilkoń 1987, Dunaj – Przybylska – Sikora 1999, Loebner 2002)
- ▶ syntactic (Jodłowski 1976)
- ▶ forms which exist for the purpose of logical and/or emotional intensification of the utterance.
- ▶ „**Expressive elements of language** are those semiotic signs which enable the speaker to express his attitude towards what he is speaking about and/or in which – intentionally or not intentionally – the personality of the speaker is displayed” (Grabias 1981: 28).

CHANGE THE SENTENCES BELOW SO THAT THEY BECOME EXPRESSIVE

- ▶ TA KOBIETA NIE MA RACJI.
- ▶ TEN MĘŻCZYŻNA ZAWSZE PALI W MOJEJ OBECNOŚCI.
- ▶ TO DZIECKO JEST NIEGRZECZNE.
- ▶ KRAJOBRAZ JEST ŁADNY.
- ▶ CZUJĘ SIĘ DOBRCZE.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kQfIEkz9SCQ>

Jan Miodek o słowie *zajebisty*.

WRITE DOWN 5 WORDS WHICH ARE THE MOST
POPULAR EXPRESSIVE WORDS IN POLISH

MAKE THE WORDS BELOW EXPRESSIVE BY MEANS OF EXPRESSIVE AFFIXES

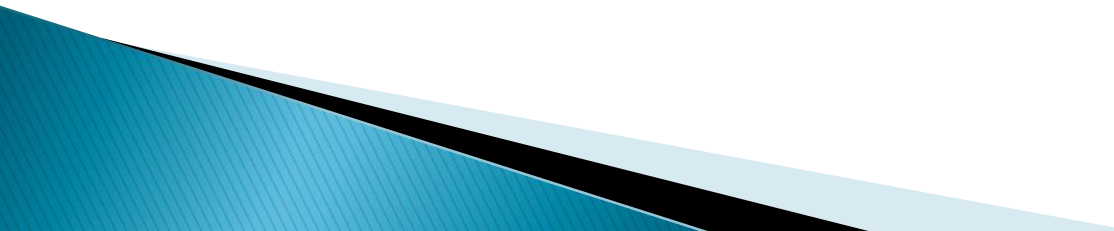
▶ EXAMPLE: *ręka - rączka - rączunia*

- ▶ NOS
- ▶ DOM
- ▶ MIŁY
- ▶ PALEC
- ▶ UPARTY
- ▶ MAŻ
- ▶ CÓRKA
- ▶ KOBIETA
- ▶ YOUR NAME 😊

DERIVATIONAL MORPHOLOGY

- ▶ “studies the way in which new items of vocabulary can be built up out of combinations of elements” (Crystal 1997: 198).
- ▶ This process results in changing the meaning of the base forms and /or the syntactic category of the base forms by adding meaningful, dependent elements called affixes (Sękowska, 1994, p.57).
- ▶ PL. nauczać > naucz–yciel > naucz–yciel–ka
 - ▶ EN. teach > teach–er
 - ▶ PL. dom > domek
 - ▶ EN. house > ?
 - ▶ **Supercalifragilisticexpialidocious**
 - ▶ **„Superkalifradalistodekspialityczny”**

MAKE THE EXPRESSIVE WORDS BY MEANS OF EXPRESSIVE AFFIXES

- ▶ -CZYK
 - ▶ -OTKA
 - ▶ -ÓWA
 - ▶ - UCH
 - ▶ -OL
 - ▶ -ARA
 - ▶ -USZEK
- 

EXPRESSIVE DERIVATIVES IN THE PONGLISH DICTIONARY

- ▶ 761 nouns out of 1010 words
- ▶ 350 derivatives
- ▶ **102 expressive derivatives:**
 - ▶ 30 derived from adjectives
 - ▶ 34 derived from nouns
 - ▶ 28 derived from verbs
 - ▶ 11 derived from other parts of speech, e.g.,
bifor-ek-∅ < before
- ▶ ENGLISH/POLISH/OTHER/ BASES + POLISH SUFFIXES (occasionally English affixes):

ENGL. CRAZY + POL. /-OL/ = KREJZ-OL-∅ 'A CRAZY MAN'

AFFIXES WHICH ARE EXPRESSIVE IN EVERY CONTEXT THEY OCCUR

- ▶ /-ol/ as in IR-OL-∅ ‘a person from Ireland’

IR-OL-∅

IRELAND-PERSON-EXPR.-MALE -N.SG (THE MASCULINE GENDER)

- ▶ Descriptive: A man who comes from Ireland
- ▶ Expressive: The speaker views that man negatively

The Polish suffix /-ol/ is pejorative and augmentative (Grabias 1981:72) .

Compare: robot-nik-∅ ‘a worker’ vs. rob-ol-∅ ‘disapproving of a worker’

AFFIXES WHICH ARE EXPRESSIVE IN SOME CONTEXTS ONLY

/-or/ as in MEKSI-OR-Ø ‘a person from Mexico’

MEKSI-OR-Ø

MEXICO – PERSON– **EXPR.**– MALE –N.SG (THE MASCULINE GENDER)

Descriptive: A man who comes from Mexico

Expressive: The speaker views that man negatively

The suffix /-or/ is expressive when it refers to people, however, it may be neutral as in:

kacz-or-Ø (drake) < kaczka (duck),
gąsi-or-Ø (gander) < gęś (goose), etc.

(Grzegorzczkova – Laskowski – Wróbel, 1984: 366, 369, 370).

AFFIXES WHICH ARE NEUTRAL IN POLISH BUT BECOME EXPRESSIVE IN PONGLISH

- ▶ /-ów/ as in MENCZESTER-ÓW-Ø ‘Manchester’

MENCZESTER-ÓW-Ø

- ▶ MANCHESTER – **EXPR.**– N.SG (THE MASCULINE GENDER)
- ▶ Descriptive: The name of the city in England
- ▶ Expressive: The speaker views that place positively or humorously
- ▶ The suffix /-ów / is used in Polish to form the names of towns and villages (Rzetelska-Feleszko, 2001: 411–430). In Ponglish, however, the suffix /-ów/ does not create a new geographical name but it adds a humorous attitude to the base.

EXPRESSIVE BASES (ENGLISH OR POLISH, OR OTHERS) AND NEUTRAL AFFIXES

- ▶ **hard-core** ‘ 1. serious or difficult to deal with and unlikely to change, 2. used to describe the people who are most interested and involved in an organization, group, or activity (CDO)
- ▶ In *The Polish Youth Slang* (Czeszewski, 2001) the word *hard-core* is defined as ‘extremely dangerous’
- ▶ **HARDKOR-OWIEC-Ø** ‘an extreme person’

HARDKOR-OWIEC-Ø

HARD-CORE-EXPR.-PERSON-MALE-N.SG (MASCULINE DECLENSION)

- ▶ Descriptive: used to describe the people who are most interested and involved in an organization, group, or activity (CDO)
- ▶ Expressive: The speaker views that person positively or negatively.

EXPRESSIVE BASES AND AFFIXES WHICH ARE EXPRESSIVE IN EVERY CONTEXT THEY OCCUR

- ▶ Expressive base: crazy
- ▶ The word *crazy* has been defined as conveying a humorous attitude (McGovern, 1992: 34).
- ▶ Expressive suffix: /-ol/

KREJZ-OL-Ø 'a crazy person'

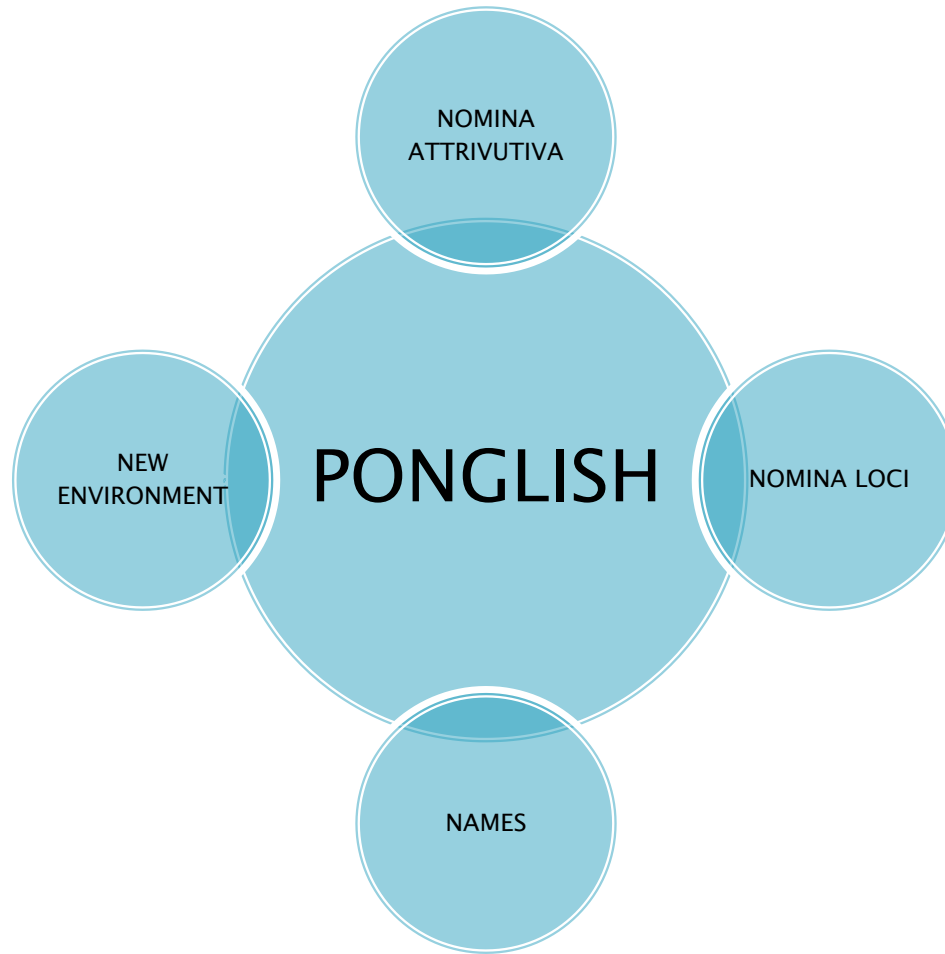
KREJZ-OL-Ø

- ▶ CRAZY-EXPR.-PERSON-EXPR.-MALE-N.SG (the masculine gender)
- ▶ Descriptive: A person who is: 1) stupid or not sensible, 2) mentally ill (CDO)
- ▶ Expressive: The speaker views that person positively or negatively

EXPRESSIVE BASES AND AFFIXES WHICH ARE EXPRESSIVE IN SOME CONTEXTS

- ▶ *SOFCI-AK-Ø* ‘a person who is soft’
 - ▶ *SOFCI-AK-Ø*
 - ▶ SOFT- **EXPR.**-PERSON- **EXPR.** -MALE-N. SG (the masculine gender)
 - ▶ Descriptive: Someone who is soft is not very healthy and strong (physically or emotionally) (CDO)
 - ▶ Expressive: The speaker views that person negatively
 - ▶ The Polish suffix /-ak/ is expressive when it refers to man’s qualities (Grzegorzycykowa 1984: 44) as in:
 - ▶ prost-ak-Ø ‘somebody who is simple’,
 - ▶ przystojni-ak- Ø ‘someone who is handsome’,
 - ▶ ważni-ak- Ø ‘someone who is important’.
 - ▶ However, it may be neutral as in:
 - ▶ leż-ak-Ø ‘deckchair’,
 - ▶ wiesz-ak-Ø ‘stand/hanger’
- (Grzegorzycykowa - Laskowski - Wróbel 1984:354)

DERIVATIONAL CATEGORIES



DERIVATIVES REFERRING TO MAN'S QUALITIES

NOMINA ATTRIBUTIVA

- ▶ *Nomina attributiva* are such words which indicate the specific feature of something or somebody (Grzegorzczkova 1984: 43), e.g.,
- ▶ mal-ec-Ø (someone who is small) < *mały* (small)
- ▶ brod-acz-Ø (somebody who has a beard) < *broda* (a beard).

English base *crazy* + Polish suffix /-ol/ = KREJZ-OL-Ø 'somebody who is crazy'

DERIVATIVES REFERRING TO MAN'S QUALITIES *NOMINA ATTRIBUTIVA*

- ▶ KREJZ-OL-Ø 'szalony' [somebody who is crazy]
- ▶ *Tomek to totalny krejzol – zjada ryby z głowami.*
 - ▶ *KREJZ-OL-Ø*
 - ▶ CRAZY-*EXPR.*-PERSON-*EXPR.*-MALE-N.SG (masculine gender)
- ▶ Descriptive: A man who is crazy
- ▶ Expressive: The speaker views that man negatively or positively

DERIVATIVES REFERRING TO MAN'S QUALITIES *NOMINA ATTRIBUTIVA*

- ▶ KREJZ-OL-K-A 'szalona' [a crazy woman]
- ▶ *Agnieszka jest kompletną krejzolką! nie powinni wpuszczać takich jak ona na parkiet!*
 - ▶ *KREJZ-OL-K-A*
- ▶ CRAZY – **EXPR.**– PERSON – **EXPR.**– FEMALE–N.SG (feminine gender)
- ▶ Descriptive: A woman who is crazy
- ▶ Expressive: The speaker views that woman negatively or positively

DERIVATIVES REFERRING TO MAN'S QUALITIES

NOMINA ATTRIBUTIVA

- ▶ LEJZ-OL-Ø 'leniwy' [somebody who is lazy]
- ▶ *Mikołaj nie chodzi do szkoły, bo jest lejzolem.*
 - ▶ LEJZ-OL- Ø
- ▶ LAZY (negative evaluation)-PERSON-EXPR.-MALE-N.SG (masculine gender)
- ▶ Descriptive: A man who is lazy
- ▶ Expressive: The speaker views that man negatively
- ▶ LEJZ-OL-K-A 'leniwa' [a lazy woman]
- ▶ *Ewa to szalona lejzolka – już dwa tygodnie nie przychodzi do szkoły.*
 - ▶ LEJZ-OL-K-A
- ▶ LAZY (negative evaluation)-PERSON-EXPR.-FEMALE-N.SG (feminine gender)
- ▶ Descriptive: A woman who is lazy
- ▶ Expressive: The speaker views that woman negatively

DERIVATIVES REFERRING TO MAN'S QUALITIES

NOMINA ATTRIBUTIVA

- ▶ SOFCI-AK-Ø 'mężczyzna słaby psychicznie, wrażliwy' [somebody who is soft = a mentally weak man, a sensitive man]
- ▶ *Grzesiek jest strasznym **sofciakiem**. Płacze na prawie każdym filmie!*
 - ▶ SOFCI-AK-Ø
 - ▶ SOFT-*EXPR.*- PERSON-*EXPR.*- MALE-N.SG (masculine gender)
 - ▶ Descriptive: A man who is soft = not strong
 - ▶ Expressive: The speaker views that man negatively
- ▶ SOFCI-AR-A 'dziewczyna słaba psychicznie' [a mentally weak girl]
- ▶ *Magda to straszna **sofciara**. Załamana się kompletnie po zdradzie Grześka.*
 - ▶ SOFCI-AR-A
 - ▶ SOFT-*EXPR.*-PERSON-*EXPR.*- FEMALE-N.SG (feminine gender)
 - ▶ Descriptive: A woman who is soft = not strong
 - ▶ Expressive: The speaker views that woman negatively

DERIVATIVES REFERRING TO MAN'S QUALITIES

NOMINA ATTRIBUTIVA

- ▶ DEBEŚCI-AK-Ø 'najlepszy, mistrz' [someone who is the best, the master]
- ▶ *Adam jest **debeściakiem!** Wypił wiadro wody łyżeczką do herbaty.*
 - ▶ *DEBEŚCI-AK-Ø*
 - ▶ THE BEST-*EXPR.*-PERSON-*EXPR.*-MALE-N.SG (masculine gender)
 - ▶ Descriptive: A man who is the best, the master
 - ▶ Expressive: The speaker views that man positively
- ▶ DEBEŚCI-AR-A 'najlepsza, mistrzyni' [a woman who is the best, the master]
- ▶ *Ewa jest **debeściarą!** Wypiła wiadro wody łyżeczką do herbaty.*
 - ▶ *DEBEŚCI-AR-A*
 - ▶ THE BEST-*EXPR.*-PERSON-*EXPR.*-FEMALE-N.SG (feminine gender)
 - ▶ Descriptive: A woman who is the best, the master
 - ▶ Expressive: The speaker views that woman positively

DERIVATIVES REFERRING TO MAN'S QUALITIES

NOMINA ATTRIBUTIVA

- ▶ HARDKOR-OWIEC-Ø 'ekstremista' [an extreme man]
- ▶ *Marek to kompletny hardkorowiec. Widziałem jak ostatnio jadł łabędzie.*
 - ▶ HARDKOR-OWIEC-Ø
 - ▶ HARDCORE-EXPR.- PERSON-MALE-N.SG (masculine gender)
 - ▶ Descriptive: A man who is goes to extremes
 - ▶ Expressive: The speaker views that man positively/negatively
- ▶ HARDKOR-ÓW-A 'ekstremistka' [an extreme woman]
- ▶ *Marzena to hardkorówa. Ogoliła sobie głowę na tyso.*
 - ▶ HARDKOR-ÓW-A
 - ▶ HARDCORE-EXPR.- PERSON-EXPR.- WOMAN-N.SG (feminine gender)
 - ▶ Descriptive: A woman who is goes to extremes
 - ▶ Expressive: The speaker views that woman positively/negatively

DERIVATIVES REFERRING TO MAN'S QUALITIES *NOMINA ATTRIBUTIVA*

- ▶ FRESZ-AK-∅ ‘świeżak, nowy w branży’ [a freshman – somebody who has recently started any particular job or activity]
- ▶ *Janusz to freszak w bilderce i nie ma zbyt wielu frendsów.*
 - ▶ *FRESZ-AK-∅*
- ▶ FRESH-**EXPR.** -PERSON-EXPR.-MALE-N.SG (masculine gender)
- ▶ Descriptive: A man who is „fresh”, that is, has recently started any particular job or activity (CDO)
- ▶ Expressive: The speaker views that man negatively

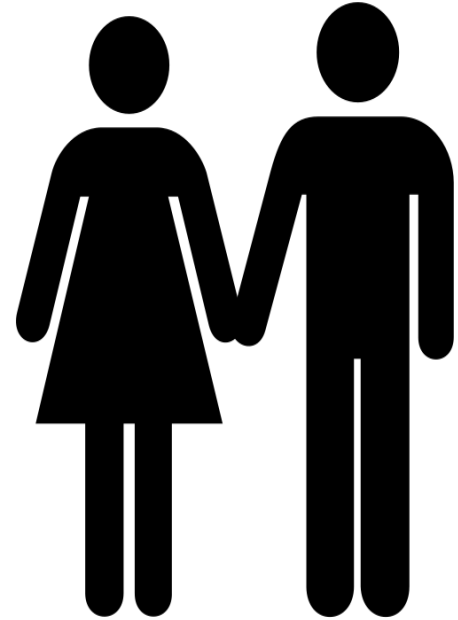
SUFFIXES

- ▶ MALE NOUNS:

- ▶ /-ak/, /-owiec/, /-ol/

- ▶ FEMALE NOUNS

/-ka/, /-ara/, /ówa/



suffixes

▶ **Male:**

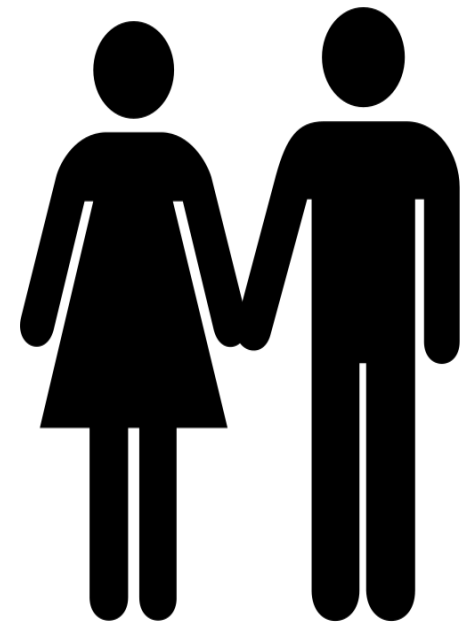
- ▶ /-ak/ fresz-ak-∅, sofci-ak-∅, debeści-ak-∅
- ▶ /-owiec/ hardkor-owiec-∅
film-owiec-∅, handl-owiec-∅
- ▶ /-ol/ krejz-ol-∅, lejz-ol-∅

▶ **Female:**

- ▶ /-ka/ krejz-ol-k-a, lejz-ol-k-a
- ▶ /-ara/ debeści-ar-a
- ▶ /-ówa/ hardkor-ów-a

the best, lazy, soft

t: ć, as in: soft > sofciak, s:ś, t:ć as in: the best > debeściak,



DERIVATIVES REFERRING TO NATIONALITIES/CITIZENS, ETC.

In the Polish language derivatives referring to male nationalities/citizens, etc. are those words which are usually marked by suffixes:

- ▶ /-anin/ = głogowi-anin (a citizen of Głogów) < Głogów
- ▶ /-czyk/ = londyń-czyk (Londoner) < Londyn
- ▶ /-ec/ = Niemi-ec (German) < Niemcy
- ▶ /-in/ = Litw-in (Lithuanian) < Litwa
- ▶ /-ik/ = Angli-k (English) < Anglia

(Markowski, 2004: 87-88)

In the Ponglish dictionary nationalities are marked by expressive suffixes /-ol/, /-or/, /-uch/, /-ak/, /-ek/.



NEUTRAL BASES AND EXPRESSIVE SUFFIXES:

- ▶ MEKSI-OR-∅ '**Meksykańczycy** (Meksykanie). Słowo używane w USA na określenie osób pochodzących z Meksyku' [a person who comes from Mexico]
- ▶ *Idziesz na imprezę?*
- ▶ *Nie! Tam same **Meksiory** będą*
 - ▶ MEKSI-OR-∅
 - ▶ MEXICO (Polish: Meksyk) –PERSON–**EXPR.**– MALE–N.SG. (masculine gender)
 - ▶ Descriptive: A man who comes from Mexico
 - ▶ Expressive: The speaker views that man negatively
- ▶ IR-OL-∅ 'Irlandczyk, osoba pochodzenia irlandzkiego' [Irish]
- ▶ *Mój pracodawca jest **Irolem**.*
 - ▶ IR-OL-∅
 - ▶ IRELAND (Polish: Irlandia)–PERSON–**EXPR.**–MALE–N.SG.(masculine gender)
 - ▶ Descriptive: A man who comes from Ireland
 - ▶ Expressive: The speaker views that man negatively

EXPRESSIVE BASES AND EXPRESSIVE SUFFIXES

- ▶ CIAPATY ‘osoba pochodząca z Indii, Pakistanu lub Bangladeszu’
- ▶ [a person who comes from India, Pakistan, or Bangladesh]

CHIAPATI



EXPRESSIVE BASES AND EXPRESSIVE SUFFIXES

- ▶ CIAP-UCH- ∅ ‘negatywne określenie osoby pochodzącej z Indii, Pakistanu lub Bangladeszu’
- ▶ [dissaproving of the person who comes from India, Pakistan, or Bangladesh]
- ▶ Hassim to straszny *ciapuch*. Nie potrafię się z nim dogadać.
 - ▶ *CIAP-UCH-∅*
 - ▶ CHIAPATI-*EXPR.*- PERSON-*EXPR.*-MALE-N.SG.(masculine gender)
 - ▶ Descriptive: A man who comes from India, Pakistan, or Bangladesh
 - ▶ Expressive: The speaker views that man negatively
- ▶ The suffix /-uch/ is augmentative and indicates greater intensity, often in size, yet, perceived in a negative way (Grzegorzczkova, 1984: 42).

EXPRESSIVE BASES AND EXPRESSIVE SUFFIXES

- ▶ CIAPT-AK-∅
- ▶ Znów miałem trudną rozmowę *z ciaptakiem*, nic nie rozumiał co do niego mówię.
 - ▶ *CIAPT-AK-∅*
- ▶ CHIAPATI-*EXPR.*-PERSON-*EXPR.*-MALE-N.SG.(masculine gender)
 - ▶ Descriptive: A man who comes from India, Pakistan, or Bangladesh
 - ▶ Expressive: The speaker views that person negatively
- ▶ Polish: CIAPCI-AK *ślamazara* ‘a sluggish person’

EXPRESSIVE BASES AND EXPRESSIVE SUFFIXES

- ▶ CIAP-EK-Ø
- ▶ Hassim to fajny *ciapek*.
 - ▶ *CIAP-EK-Ø*
- ▶ CHIAPATI-*EXPR.*-PERSON-*EXPR.*-MALE-N.SG.(masculine gender)
- ▶ Descriptive: A man who comes from India, Pakistan, or Bangladesh
- ▶ Expressive: The speaker views that person positively or humorously

EXPRESSIVE BASES AND EXPRESSIVE SUFFIXES

- ▶ SINI-AK-∅
- ▶ *U siniaka* można kupić tanie polskie produkty.
 - ▶ SINI-AK-∅
- ▶ SINY-*EXPR.*-PERSON-*EXPR.*-MALE-N.SG.(masculine gender)

PROPER NAMES

- ▶ MENCZESTER-ÓW-Ø „(od ang. Manchester) nazwa miasta Manchester”,
- ▶ GLASKOW-IC-E „(od ang. Glasgow) polskie określenie szkockiego miasta Glasgow”,
- ▶ WĄTROB-OW-O „polskie określenie miasta Liverpool, pochodzi od ang. "liver" – wątroba”

(tłumaczenie części nazwy własnej)

PROPER NAMES

MUSLIM-OW-O „(od ang. muslim) dzielnica bądź rejon miasta opanowany przez muzułmanów”,

CIAPAT-OW-O „rejon miasta opanowany przez ciapatych czyli osoby pochodzące z Indii, Pakistanu lub Bangladeszu. Wyrażenie o negatywnym charakterze”,

RICZMOND-ÓW-Ø „(od ang. Richmond) dzielnica Londynu” lub RICZMOND-OW-O „(od ang. Richmond) dzielnica Londynu”

EXAMPLE SENTENCES

- ▶ Gdzie mieszkasz w Łądku?
 - *W Riczmondowie*
 - O! To niedaleko Hamera
- ▶ *Riczmondów* jest piękny wiosną. Szczególnie lubię siedzieć nad rzeką.
- ▶ White Chapel to totalne *ciapatowo*. Białej twarzy tam nie uświadczysz.
- ▶ Nie chcę mieszkać we wschodnim Londynie. Tam jest straszne *muslimowo*.

NAMES OF PLACES

- ▶ CZIPSI-ARNI-A „(ang. chips) sklep z frytkami”,
- ▶ FISZ-ERNI-A „(od ang. fish) fabryka, w której pracuje się przy rybach. Już gorzej nie można trafić :)”,
- ▶ CZIKEN-OWNI-A „(od ang. chicken) sklep z kurczakami, kurczakownia”,
- ▶ DZIONK-ARNI-A „(od ang. junk yard) złomowisko”,
- ▶ AZD-OWNI-A / ASD-OWNI-A „(od ang. ASDA) supermarket ASDA”,

NAMES OF PLACES

- ▶ TOJ–UŚ–∅ „(od ang. toys r us) Sklep z zabawkami toys r us”,
- ▶ TESK–ACZ–∅ „(od ang. Tesco) sieć supermarketów w Wielkiej Brytanii”,
- ▶ SAINSBUR–ACZ–∅ „(od ang. Sainsbury's) nazwa sieci supermarketów w Wielkiej Brytanii”,
- ▶ MORISON–EK–∅ „(od ang. Morrison's) sieć supermarketów w Wielkiej Brytanii”

EXAMPLE SENTENCES

- ▶ Gdzie idziesz?
 - *Do Teskacza* na szoping
- ▶ Jestem głodny! Idziemy *do czikienowni*?
 - *Wolę do chipsiarni*. Nie mam ochoty na czikena.
- ▶ Janina pracuje *w fiszerni*. To czuć.
- ▶ Ten samochód to się nadaje *na dzionkarnię*.
 - Wiesz, możemy go sprzedać komuś za kwodra.

EXAMPLE SENTENCES

- ▶ Wiesz, możemy go sprzedać komuś za kwodra.
- ▶ Idę *do Tojusia* na szoping. Dasz mi lifta?
– Spoko. Spotkajmy się na kornierze przy ciapatym.–
- ▶ Gdzie robisz cotygodniowy szoping?
– *W Sainsburaczu*. Mają tam lepsze jedzenie niż *w Teskaczu*

NAMES REFERRING TO NEW ENVIRONMENT

- ▶ OJSTER-K-A „(od ang. oyster card) londyńska karta miejska”,
- ▶ SIAJES-K-A „(CIS card) karta pozwalająca legalnie pracować w branży budowlanej”,
- ▶ PIKADEL-K-A „(od ang. piccadilly line) linia metra picadilly line w Londynie”,
- ▶ DŻUBILIJ-K-A „(Jubilee Line) od ang. Jubilee Line) linia metra w Londynie”,
- ▶ CENTRAL-K-A „(od ang. central line) linia metra central line w Londynie”.

UNIVERBATION

- ▶ EN. going to > gonna
- ▶ PL. liceum ogólnokształcące > ogólniak

LT. unus (one) + verbum (word)

EXAMPLE SENTENCES

- ▶ Czekasz *na centralkę*?
- ▶ – Nie, *na dżubilijkę*.

- ▶ Żeby legalnie pracować w bilderce, potrzebujesz *siajeski*.

- ▶ Muszę natopapować *ojsterkę*, bo nie mam już kredytu.

NATASZA URBAŃSKA *ROLOWANIE*

- ▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GXFkre2vaEE>



Natasza Urbańska *Rolowanie*

- ▶ http://www.tekstowo.pl/piosenka,natasza_urban_ska,rolowanie.html

Wielki mi big deal
After czy before
Podniósł mi się flow
Face demolation* [*przekręcone słowo demolition?*]

Weź mnie na dancefloor
Zrobię ci hardcore
Tamten to asshole
Zero temptation

Mam lajki na fejsie
W realu gubię się
Jestem królową z bajki
Grandmatka [?] truje mnie

Natasza Urbańska *Rolowanie*

- ▶ Dziary że ho ho
Oldschoolowy Joe
O co come on, no

Nie rób tragedion* [*przekręcony, slangowy odpowiednik słowa tragedy?*]

Chcę zresetować się
Chcę eksajtować się* [*od excite: ekscytować*]
Jestem królową z bajki
Grandmatka [?] truje mnie

Rolowanie blanta na backstage'u
Jakaś soda jakiś juice

Come on

W realu gubię się
Jestem królową z bajki
Grandmatka [?] truje mnie

▶ <http://dziendobry.tvn.pl/wideo,2064,n/rolowanie-prof-bralczyk-interpretuje-tekst,110792.html>

PONGLISH IN NEWSPAPERS

Thursday, July 3, 2008 **METRO** 29

MIND YOUR PONGLISH...

NEXT time you hear someone on the Underground saying that they are on the 'tuba' – chances are that your fellow passenger is a Pole. New immigrants from Poland have made up a slang – dubbed Ponglish – which mixes Polish and English. As well as 'tuba' (Tube), Poles no longer pay 'podatki' (taxes) but 'taksy', and they complain about the 'trafik' (traffic). They spend 'kesh' (cash), take 'offy' (days off) and make 'fony' (phone calls) to 'frendys' (friends.) One Ponglish speaker said: 'Young people love it because no-one knows what they're saying'.

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

