

Locative Adverbial Pronouns in Contemporary Polish – summary

The work is devoted to the syntactic and semantic analysis of expressions: *tu*, *tam*, *tędy*, *tamtędy*, *stąd*, *stamtąd*, *odtąd*, *dotąd* and *potąd*. The author uses the methodology of structural linguistics. The research material comes from the National Corpus of the Polish as well as general and specialist dictionaries of the Polish language. The aim of the work is to determine the syntactic and semantic features of the listed pronouns.

Since these pronouns have their homonyms in Polish, the author separates them from local adverbial pronouns on the basis of a semantic criterion, and subsequently discusses the literature on the studied units. On the one hand, these are lexicographical studies, and on the other, detailed works on individual pronouns, for example pieces by Walentyna Apresjan, Paola Bocale or Ewa Walusiak. Referring to the theory of pointing by Karl Bühler, the author distinguishes between two types of uses of the studied expressions: those relating to the text (anaphoric) and those relating to the extra-linguistic reality (deictic). The analyzed units, with the exception of *potąd*, implement both types of references. Deictic uses denote a specific object in a non-linguistic reality by virtue of the consistency conditions. Diaphoric uses connote the object with another, correlating expression present in the context. There are two features of pronouns that are related to denotation and connotation, namely: pointing and substitution. The author describes these and other features of pronouns, reconstructing the concepts of the pronoun in Polish grammatical theory. He uses, among others, the works of Maciej Grochowski, Stanisław Jodłowski, Zenon Klemensiewicz, Jerzy Kuryłowicz, Roman Laskowski, Jan Łoś, Witold Porzeziński, Zygmunt Saloni, Henryk Wróbel.

Another important problem described in the work is the communicative situation that binds the speaker with the recipient. The author uses the concept of a deictic center, among others after Gaëlle Ferré and Quentin Brisson. It is a point of reference for the speaker to establish spatial and temporal relations. The conditions that must be met by the recipient in order to correctly interpret the received message are used by the author after Irena Bellert.

The analyzed units fulfill the position of the spatial argument in the predicate-argument structure, but they can also act as a predicate added to the basic predicate-argument structure. From the point of view of formal syntax, the studied units are adverbial subordinates of a verb. Instead, they are in semantic oppositions. Only *odtąd*, *dotąd* and *potąd* are used to describe the boundary of the area. The distance between the person pointing the place and the place itself is also important. The author uses the notions of locativity, ablativity, perlativity and adlativity proposed by Adam Weinsberg to describe spatial relations. This is where the speaker's deictic center is most important. The table below presents the most important semantic features of the analyzed expressions.

feature	tu	tam	tędy	tamtędy	stąd	stamtąd	odtąd	dotąd	potąd
boundary	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
proximity	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+
locativity	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
perlativity	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
adlativity	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
ablativity	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-
horizontality	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-

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