

П р и м е ч а н и я

1. Байцарева В. В. Явления переходности в грамматическом строе русского языка. Об. Материалы по русскому и славянскому языкознанию. Вып. 3, Изд-во Воронежского университета, Горнож., 1967.
2. Знаменская А. В. Использование сочетания "к тому" в роли частицы, "Русский язык в школе", № 2, 1967.
3. Митурин В. Н. Очерки по теории процессов переходности в русском языке., Вельцы, 1971.
4. Митурин В. Н. Опыт построения классификации, прогнозирующих развитие местоимений и словообразовательных парадигм. Научные Доклады Высшей школы. Филологические науки, 1972, № 3.
5. Могожов А. И. Трудные случаи грамматической характеристики слов "это" и "то" в русском языке. В книге: Вопросы грамматики Об. К 75-летию И. И. Мещанинова, М.-Л., 1960.
6. Светашев Д. С. Состав и функции эмоционально-экспрессивных частей в современном русском языке: Автор. М., 1955 г.
7. Сидоренко В. Н. Функциональные особенности вопросительных местоимений АКК. Ростов-на-Дону, 1972.
8. Jodłowski St. Ogólnojęzykowa charakterystyka zaimek, PAN, 1973.
9. Konieczna M. O roli uziwislowej tw. zaimeków komplementacyjnych. Rozdział językowy., 1948, str. 1.

М а т е р и а л ы о с л е д о в а н и я

1. Логский А. Собрание сочинений, т. 10, Госуд. изд-во Художественной литературы, М., 1967.
2. Чешко В. Поколение., "Художественная литература", М., 1975.
3. Szaszko V. Pokolenie., "Gyutelnik", Warszawa, 1974.

LUBELSKIE MATERIAŁY NEOFILOLOGICZNE — 1978

Isabella M. Burżanowska

On Directives in Polish and English

Linguists working in the tradition of the transformational approach have always had difficulties deciding whether a sentence is grammatical or not. It has gradually become clear that it is not always possible to make such a decision without reference to the non-linguistic context. Linguists who wanted to be honest and precise often discovered that a given sentence might be acceptable under certain conditions — when uttered in certain circumstances, by certain people, to certain ends, etc. In other words, it has become obvious that two sentences, both grammatical, i.e. formed in accordance with phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic principles, may differ as far as their acceptability is concerned. In a given context only one of them will be acceptable and appropriate. As the present analysis will deal with directives in Polish and English, let us have a closer look at some possible ways a simple request can be expressed in both languages:

English

- Shut the door.
- Shut the door, please.
- Shut the door, will you?
- Can you shut the door?
- Could you shut the door?
- Do you mind shutting the door?
- Let's shut the door.
- Excuse me, could you by any chance shut the door?
- You couldn't possibly shut the door, could you?

I don't suppose I could possibly ask you to shut the door.  
Would you mind shutting the door, please?

Shut the door, if I may ask you.

Would you shut the door, if you are so kind?

I don't want to bother you, but could you shut the door?

I wondered if I might ask you to shut the door.

I have been wondering whether you would be so kind as to shut the door.

It'd be very much obliged if you'd shut the door.

One should shut the door.

It'd/could in here.

You haven't shut the door.

Polish

Zamknij drzwi.

/Shut the door./

Proszę zamknąć drzwi.

/It.: I ask to shut the door./

Proszę o zamknięcie drzwi.

/It.: I ask about shutting the door./

Zamknijmy drzwi.

/Let's shut the door./

Czy możesz zamknąć drzwi?

/Can you shut the door?/

Nie zamknążyś drzwi?

/Wouldn't you shut the door?/

Przepraszam bardzo, czy mógłbyś zamknąć drzwi?

/Excuse me, could you shut the door?/

Czy nie mógłbyś ewentualnie zamknąć drzwi?

/Couldn't you possibly shut the door?/

Zamknij drzwi, jeśli nie masz nic na przeciwko.

/Shut the door, if you don't mind./

Czy byłbyś tak uprzejmy zamknąć drzwi?

/Would you be so kind as to shut the door?/

Dobrze by było, gdybyś zamknął drzwi.

/It would be good, if you'd shut the door./

Drzwi należy zamknąć.

/One should close the door./

Nie będziemy zostawiali drzwi otwartych.

/We won't leave the door open./

Byłbym bardzo wdzięczny, gdybyś zamknął drzwi.

/I would be very grateful, if you'd shut the door./

Zimmo mi.

/I'm cold./

Nie zamknążyś drzwi.

/You haven't shut the door./

From the grammatical /phonological, syntactic, semantic/ point of view all our examples are correct, but some of them are not acceptable and appropriate in a given situation. Any native speaker of the language, making an intuitive judgement, will say that the basic difference between those sentences is in the degree of politeness, and that each of them will be used on different occasions, i.e. the form of the request will depend on many contextual factors, such as the rank, age, relative power of both the speaker /S/ and the addressee /A/, the relationship between them, the kind of feelings and attitudes S wants to express, the aims he wants to achieve, etc.

It is believed that intuitive judgements of this kind can be stated in a more rigorous way and formalized just as native speakers' intuitive judgements about the grammaticality of structures can be formalized in phonological, syntactic, and semantic rules. At the same time those judgements constitute a very important part of every native speaker's competence. If this were not the case, native speakers would not be able to make those judgements, i.e. to decide whether a sentence is acceptable and appropriate in a given situation or not; and in that case communicating and understanding of feelings and attitudes concerning the relationship between the speaker and the addressee would not be possible. Also we would not be able to detect any regularities in the organization and usage of directives.

Further, it seems indisputable that contextual information should find its place in the Grammar of a Language as at very often will condition the applicability of many transformations. More specifically, it should be included in the structural description of some rules.

Moreover, we assume that contrastive studies carried on in a theoretical framework that allows for extra-linguistic references will be more meaningful. Consider once again our two sets of linguistic forms. When we compare them restricting our analysis to the structure of the code alone / as it has been done in the bulk of contrastive studies conducted in the tradition of transformational theories/, we will promptly come to the not unexpected conclusion that both languages are very different, that is, in fact, a few similarities that we have been able to observe are somewhat strained and unrevealing. This will hold true for contrastive analysis on the level of phonology, morphology, and syntax. It is only when we start investigating the meanings and functions of the utterances that we begin to notice great similarities between the languages.

We shall assume and try to demonstrate that there is a functional source of social origin of the diversity and organization of directives common to both languages, and possibly common, i.e. universal, to all languages.

Every speaker making a request or a command wants, on the one hand, to communicate it in the clearest and most efficient way, so that he gets the addressee to perform a desired action, and on the other hand, he wants to express his assumptions about his role in the speech situation and his relations with the addressee. The latter wish will be reflected and will determine the choice of a directive form with regard to the degree of politeness. So we might say that politeness is a functional source of grammatical organization, and, as we shall see, is often expressed by a deviation from clarity and efficiency.

But sometimes clarity is of utmost importance. In cases of great urgency or desperation, when maximum efficiency is very important, a polite form would actually decrease the communicated urgency. Compare: "Help!" and the non-urgent "Please help me, if you'd be so kind."

English

Watch out!

Your hair is on fire!

Polish

Uważaj! Proszę uważać! Pan uważa!

/Watch out!/  
Pomóż mi! Proszę mi pomóc! Pan pomoże!

/Help me!/  
Pani

In Polish we will have three different forms of the imperative corresponding to one form in English, differing in the employment of forms of address, which in turn will be conditioned by many factors, such as S's and A's age, sex, rank, position, the social distance between them, etc. The Polish system of address, being more formal than English, requires that any adult, unfamiliar person be addressed by "Pan/Pani" /corresponding to "Sir/Madam" in English//cf. Burdzanowska, Sociolinguistic Rules of Address in Polish and English/ even in very urgent situations. That is why in circumstances, where efficiency is most important, there is a tendency to avoid any forms of address by using impersonal forms, such as nouns: "Uważaj!" /Attention!/, "Ratunku!" /Help!/, or "Proszę" /Please/ + Infinitive, e.g. "Proszę uważać!".

Also when S has much greater relative power than A, he might not want to choose a polite form. /"Power" is understood here as the degree of material control over economic distribution or physical force, or psychological control over the actions of others. Because an individual can have a different value of power depending on situational context, it should be attached to roles or role-sets, e.g. manager/employee, parent/child, rather than to individuals./.

English

Bring me wine, Jeewes. /e.g. to a servant/  
Stop it at once./e.g. to a child/

Polish

Umyj ręce./eg. to a child/  
/Wash your hands./

Przepisz mi to na maszynie. Proszę przepisać mi to na maszynie.  
/Type this for me./

Similarly, when a request or a command is primarily in A's interest, the imposition is very small and simple imperative forms are used:

English  
Have some more cake.  
Don't worry about me.  
Come in. Sit down.

Polish  
Weź jeszcze jeden kawałek ciasta.  
/Take one more piece of cake./  
Nie martw się o mnie.  
/Don't worry about me./  
Wejdz. Proszę wejść. Niech Pan wejdzie.  
/Come in./

But when S and A are on very familiar terms simple imperative forms /with the possible addition of "please", "will you" in English, and "proszę"/please/ in Polish/ are felt to be more polite than the more elaborate, conventionally polite forms. Compare:

English  
Take your bag from the table, will you?  
and  
Would you mind taking your bag from the table?

Polish  
Zabierz ze stołu swoją teczkę.  
and  
Czy bybyś tak żaskaw zając ze stołu swoją teczkę?  
/Would you be so kind as to take your bag from the table?/

That is why we have to make a distinction between two kinds of politeness on the grounds of the degree of familiarity that obtains between S and A:

- 1. familiar politeness
- 2. formal politeness.

Familiar politeness will be employed typically in closed groups, e.g. family, circle of friends, people working together, etc., where social distance between members is very small and/or there

is no big difference in power. It expresses a friendly attitude and is intended to make A feel good. Formal politeness, on the other hand, will be used when there is a relatively large social distance between S and A and/or A has greater power /as defined above/. Its main aims are: not to impose on A, and to give him options. Both kinds of politeness will be realized by means of different strategies.

Familiar politeness as used in speaking to an "outsider" conveys the message that he is considered a friend, a member of the group. This is most often achieved by using in-group identity markers, such as in-group forms of address, the employment of a specific language, dialect, or slang.

English  
Help me with this bag here 

	mate
	buddy
	pal
	...

Come here 

honey
babe
gays
...

Polish  
Pomóż mi 

kochanie
stary
kołtu

 Niech mi Pan pomoże, kolego.

Here we would like to point out that the usage of such in-group forms of address in Polish is restricted to familiar persons, while in English it is quite widely employed even when addressing strangers<sup>1/</sup>. Also the number of possible address forms is bigger in English.

Another strategy of familiar politeness is to include both S and A in the activity:

English  
Let's stop for a bite.  
Let's get on with dinner, eh? /i.e. you/  
Give us a break. /i.e. me/

Polish  
Zróbmy sobie herbaty. /i.e. you/  
/Let's make some tea./

Let's make some tea!  
Staliśmy rozprostować kości. /i.e. me/  
/Let's stop to stretch our bones/

Formal politeness is what is commonly understood by politeness. It is, generally speaking, avoidance based, giving A "outs" and avoiding imposition on A. One way of doing this is to be conventionally indirect. In this strategy the speaker wants, on the one hand, to give A an out by being indirect, and on the other hand, he wants to be efficient and clear. Conventionally indirect phrases and sentences satisfy both wants by having contextually unambiguous meanings /by virtue of conventionalization/ which are different from their literal meanings. In this way indirect questions are not used to ask for information but to request:

English  
Can you /please/ pass the salt?

Here "please" marks the utterance so that it cannot have its literal meaning, i.e. direct illocutionary force of a question.

Polish  
Czy możesz zamknąć okno?  
/Can you shut the window?/

Generally speaking, S, using indirect questions, gives A an out by not assuming that A is able or willing to do any act S wants him to do. He can convey this doubt even more clearly by using the subjunctive mood:

English  
Could you pass the salt, please?

Polish  
Czy mógłbyś zamknąć okno?  
/Could you shut the window?/

S may also be pessimistic, i.e. assume that A is unlikely to be willing or able to do any act S wants him to do:

English  
Couldn't you hold it for a minute?  
I don't suppose there'd be any chance of you helping me with this.

Polish  
Czy nie mógłbyś posunąć się trochę?  
/Couldn't you move over a little?/  
Czy nie orientuje się Pan gdzie jest najbliższy bank?  
/Don't you know where the nearest bank is?/

Another way of not imposing is to make hedges on the illocutionary force of a speech act, that is, again, not assuming A is able/willing to perform any action:

English  
You couldn't possibly by any chance perhaps pass the salt, could you?

Polish  
Czy nie mógłbyś ewentualnie może przy okazji pożyczyć mi sto złotych?  
/Couldn't you possibly perhaps by any chance lend me one hundred zloty?/

"if" clauses which also hedge the illocutionary force of directives are quite common:

English  
Close the window, if you can  
if you want  
if I may ask you  
if you don't mind

Polish  
Pomóż mi przestawić ten stół, jeśli możesz  
jeśli masz ochotę  
jeśli mogę cię prosić  
jeśli nie masz nic na przeciwie

/Help me move that table, if you can  
if you want  
if I may ask you  
if you don't mind

Making apologies for imposition is still another strategy of formal politeness:-

English  
I'm sorry to bother you, but could you...  
I'm sure you must be very busy, but...

Polish  
Nie chciałbym przeszkadzać, ale czy mógłbyś...

/I wouldn't like to interrupt, but could you .../  
Wiem, że jesteś zajęty, ale ...  
/I know you are busy, but .../

A directive may be also stated in such a way as if to indicate that the agent were other than S, or not S alone, and the addressee were other than A, or not only A. This is achieved by impersonalization, that is, avoidance of the pronouns "I" and "you". Grammatical means that serve this purpose are: the passive voice, infinitives, stating the imposition as a general rule:

English

It would be appreciated, if you ...

One shouldn't do things like that.

Further details should be sent to ...

Passengers will please refrain from flushing the toilets on the train.

Polish

Dobrze by było, gdyby ...

/It would be good, if .../

Nie należy robić takich rzeczy.

/One shouldn't do things like that/

Dokładne informacje należy przesłać ...

/Precise information should be sent .../

Passażerowie proszeni są o przejście na peron drugi.

/Passengers are requested to go over to platform two/

The same goal, that is, that of impersonalization, can be achieved by means of nominalization:

English

Your cooperation is urgently requested.

Polish

Proszę o podliczenie rachunku.

/I ask for summing up the bill/

Similar effect is achieved by point-of-view distancing:

English

I hoped

I wondered whether

I thought

I might ask you ...

Polish

Kilka nadzieje }, że mógłbyś mi pomóc.  
Myślakam

I hoped  
I thought } that you might help me/

Generally speaking, we might say that the more effort the speaker expends in avoiding imposition, i.e. the greater the number of strategies he employs /e.g. hedges, indirect questions, pessimism/, the more polite he will sound. That is why it is commonly felt that:

I was wondering whether there might be any possibility of my borrowing your car.

is more polite than:

Would it be possible for me to borrow your car?

which is in turn more polite than:

I'd like to borrow your car, if you don't mind.

or:

Let me borrow your car, will you?

All directives discussed so far were direct in the sense that they stated explicitly what S wanted A to do. But there is also an indirect way of making a request by giving hints, i.e. statements of reasons or motives, or of the situations that provided the motivation, i.e. illocutionary force. The aim is still to avoid imposition or to give options. It is up to A to infer what S really meant to say; he is free to ignore the indirect request with impunity, say, agreeing or disagreeing with the direct meaning of the utterance.

English

It's cold in here. /i.e. shut the window/

I need some more nails.

This soup is a bit bland.

I am hungry.

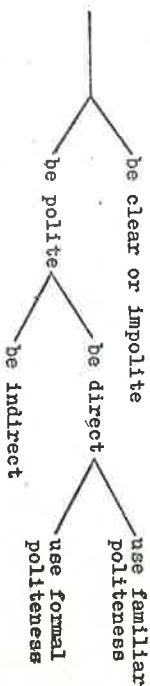
Polish

Dusno tu. /i.e. open the window/

/It's stuffy in here/

/It's stuffy in here/  
 Nie mam zapachek.  
 /I have no matches/  
 żółko jest nie pościelone.  
 /The bed is not made/  
 pié mi sié chce.  
 /I'm thirsty/

We may tentatively sum up the main strategies for making a directive in both languages in the following diagram:



We believe that these strategies are universal, and, of course, might be carried out differently in different languages by means of lexical, phonological, and syntactic devices specific to these languages. We have tried to demonstrate that they are observed in Polish and English.

Furthermore, languages, or rather, cultures may differ in the choice and the extent of the employment of certain strategies. It seems that speakers of Polish, in contrast to speakers of English, make limited use of familiar politeness which is restricted to closed groups. These observations coincide with the conclusions following from the comparison of Polish and English rules of address /Bardzanowska, *ibid.*/. But in order to make them valid we would have to distinguish, first of all, between British and American cultures, and then between different social classes and groups.

Notes

1/ in order to substantiate this casual remark we would have to specify which speech community we are talking about.

REFERENCES

Bell, R., Sociolinguistics - Goals, Approaches, Problems, London: Batsford, Ltd., 1976.  
 Basso, K., Seldy, H., /eds./ Meaning in Anthropology, University of New Mexico Press, 1976.  
 Houtt, B., G., /ed./, Language, Culture, and Society, Cambridge, Mass.: Winthrop Publishers, Inc., 1974.  
 Brown, P., Levinson, S., "Universals in language use: politeness phenomena", in: Questions and Politeness. Strategies in Social Interaction, /ed./ Goody, E., Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1978.  
 Bardzanowska, I., Sociolinguistic Rules of Address in Polish and English, in press.  
 Giglioli, P., Language and Social Context, Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, 1972.  
 Halliday, M.A.K., Explorations in the Functions of Language, London: Edward Arnold, 1976.  
 Hymes, D., Foundations in Sociolinguistics, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1974.  
 Kendon, A., Harris, R., Key, M.R., /eds./, Organization of Behaviour in Face-to-Face Interaction, The Hague: Mouton, 1975.  
 Lakoff, R., "The Logic of Politeness; or, Minding your P's and Q's", Papers from the 9th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society, 1973.  
 Pride, J., Holmes, J., /eds./ Sociolinguistics, Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, 1972.  
 Searle, J.R., "A classification of illocutionary acts", Language in Society, Vol. 5, No. 1, 1976.

S t r e s z c z e n i e

Przedmiotem analizy kontrastywnej są dyrektywy /akty nowy posiadające moc ilokucyjną, t.j., funkcję komunikatywną, rozkazną lub prośby/ w języku polskim i angielskim. Porównanie przeprowadzone jest w ramach modelu funkcjonalnego - źródła różnicowania form językowych mających tę samą moc ilokucyjną upatruje się w sposobie realizacji funkcji jaką spełnia dana wypowiedź. Osoba wywołująca polecenie pragnie z jednej strony osiągnąć swój cel, t.j. skłonić adresata do działania, w sposób jak najbardziej efektywny, a z drugiej strony, poprzez wybór odpowiedniej formy językowej, wyraża ocenę swojej pozycji oraz stosunku do adresata. Czyni to poprzez wybór formy językowej o odpowiednim stopniu uprzejmości. A więc w przypadku dyrektywów, funkcjonalnym źródłem różnicowania formy jest uprzejmość. Biorąc pod uwagę stopień i rodzaj uprzejmości wyróżniono sześć głównych strategii będących do dyspozycji wywołującego polecenie. Strategie te są wspólne dla obu języków.

LUBELSKIE MATERIAŁY NEOFILOLOGICZNE — 1978

Grzegorz Kryszczuk

Czy istnieje język nauki i techniki

Ze zjawiskiem badań języka nauki i techniki spotykamy się stosunkowo późno, z tego też względu rozwój tych badań jest ciągle jeszcze niedostatyczny. W niektórych krajach europejskich literatura piękna w językach narodowych rozwijała się już w X-XII wieku. W dziedzinie nauki natomiast języki obowiązywały aż do Odrodzenia pozostała łacina. Nie różnicowanie poszczególnych dziedzin wiedzy i jej niski poziom rozwoju oraz niezbyt rozwinięta terminologia spowodowały, że o języku nauki można mówić dopiero w okresie Odrodzenia. Powstanie języka nauki i techniki nie przebiegało też w całej Europie równocześnie. Punktem zwrotnym w kształtowaniu się języka fachowego był rok 1665. W tym czasie założono w Londynie czasopismo naukowe "Philosophical transactions", a w Paryżu ukazał się po raz pierwszy "Journal de Savants".

O języku nauki w Polsce możemy mówić dopiero w XVI wieku, chociaż do tego czasu były używane pojedyncze wyrazy fachowe w zakresie np. górnictwa, czego potwierdzenie znajdujemy w licznych dokumentach piśmianych, pochodzących z okresu wcześniejszego. Polskie słownictwo specjalistyczne rozwinięto się dopiero w wieku XVIII, kiedy to powstają pierwsze książki naukowe z dziedziny fizyki i chemii. Duże zasługi w tym zakresie położyli S.Solanki, J.Rogaliński, S.Grzebski.

Jedynymi z pierwszych, którzy podjęli się badań języka naukowego był angielski przyrodnik Th. Sawery - autor książki "The language