

ABSTRACT

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Title: *Urbanonymy of Jastrzębie-Zdrój. Linguistic and cultural study*

The city is the core of civilization. It is impossible to list all the novels, poems and analyses that cover this extensive group of people. Linguists also covered them with their research. This also includes onomastics. It turns out that in cities there is a large layer of different *nomina propria*. This is not only due to the need to organize the space and provide various information about the organization within the city. Names in a city can also reflect and promote the values of the local and supra-regional community, but also allow to identify with the culture and the tradition of the inhabited region. These names include not only the *propria* of streets, housing estates or districts, but also the names of squares, bus stops, railway stations, bridges, roundabouts, watercourses, hills, fields, former hamlets etc.

The history of research on urban nomenclature, also referred to as urban toponymy or urbanonymy, is long. Initially, historians were primarily interested in this constantly developing field of onomastics, but since the first half of 20th century publications in which researchers classified street names began to appear. One of the most important researchers of urban names was Kwiryna Handke, whose semantic and motivational categorization of Warsaw plateonymy formed the basis for future typologies. Also worthy of attention are researchers of the urbanonymy of cities such as Kraków (Elżbieta Supranowicz), Kielce (Danuta Kopertowska), Cieszyn (Robert Mrózek), Łódź (Danuta Bieńkowska, Elżbieta Umińska-Tytoń), Poznań (Zygmunt Zagórski) and Rzeszów (Halszka Górny, Agnieszka Myszka). More frequently published works containing the analysis of the naming of urban objects are also characterized by the transfer of the achievements of cultural linguistics to the research area of onomastics. This allows to use the achievements of other humanities disciplines in the analysis of urbanonymy.

What characterizes the names of urban objects examined so far is the long history and tradition of large cities. The use of a diachronic perspective allows to trace how urban names changed in a specific area and how individual naming layers overlapped. However, there are few publications dealing with the urbanonymy of young cities. Jastrzębie-Zdrój, celebrating 60th anniversary of granting city rights this year, inhabited by approximately 80,000 people, undoubtedly belongs to this group of cities. In the minds of many residents, Jastrzębie-Zdrój

is considered a city without history, a 'bedroom town', initially created for sanatorium purposes, but in later years transformed into an industrial center. Located in the Upper Silesia, it was influenced not only by German and Czech influences. The city was also created by people who, in the second half of 20th century, came to the emerging urban center in search of employment in the established coal mines. Therefore, taking into account the fact that this young city is a kind of cultural pot, it can be assumed that the analysis of its urban nomenclature will bring a new perspective to research on urbanonymy.

The purpose of the dissertation is to collect, analyze and present Jastrzębie-Zdrój nomenclature from a diachronic approach using semantic and motivational classification embedded in cultural linguistics, as well as to create a dictionary of urbanonyms of Jastrzębie-Zdrój. Moreover, an important assumption of the work is to present the local and regional specificity of this Silesian city with emphasis on the dichotomy between two types of activity that determine the history of Jastrzębie-Zdrój – a health resort and the mining industry. Answers to the following questions are also important: in the case of a city as young as Jastrzębie-Zdrój, can we talk about the development of a unique, completely new nomenclature? Were the established nomenclature patterns known from the analysis of urbanonymy of other cities used? How did the sanatorium and then mining reality influence the urbanonymy of Jastrzębie-Zdrój? What role did ideology play during the formation of this model socialist city? How does the nomenclature of Jastrzębie-Zdrój reflect the character of the region and how did the arrival of newcomers from different parts of Poland influence it?

The first chapter of the work is a methodological introduction to the issues discussed. First, the terminology used in this work was classified. Then, the subject and history of research on urban naming in Poland were presented. This part also presents the typology used to distinguish classes of names of urban objects, as well as the classifications used so far for the analysis of urban names. The semantic and motivational categorization used in the study of the urban names of Jastrzębie-Zdrój was also presented. This part ends with a subchapter concerning the spelling rules of urbanonyms presented in the work.

The second chapter of the dissertation concerns basic information about the city, such as population, area, geographical and administrative location, as well as the extensive, contrary to the common opinion of many Jastrzębie-Zdrój residents, history of the city. This part is also devoted to the records of the name *Jastrzębie* in old documents, the presentation of etymological considerations related to this name, as well as the presentation of folk attempts to explain the origin of this urbanonym. The argument in this part ends with normative

considerations regarding the element *Zdrój*, which appears in the current form of the city name.

The third chapter of the dissertation was devoted to the results of semantic and motivational analysis of Jastrzębie-Zdrój urbanonymy. The following types of names were analyzed: names of communication facilities (streets, avenues, roundabouts, bus and railway stops and stations), names of inhabited areas (housing estates, *sołectwa* – that function in Jastrzębie-Zdrój on the same basis as districts, as well as *propria* of old ojkonyms), names of uninhabited areas (both land, such as fields, forests, valleys, hills and coal heaps, as well as water), *propria* of artificially separated places (squares, parks, family allotment gardens and other recreational facilities) and onyms of important points in the city (such as churches, congregations, monuments, sculptures, as well as sanatorium facilities and coal mines important from the point of view of the history of Jastrzębie-Zdrój).

The fourth chapter of the work is focused primarily on the analysis of the urban naming of Jastrzębie-Zdrój from a cultural perspective. First, the definition of the city was presented. Due to the fact that Jastrzębie-Zdrój was to be a model socialist city, it was also necessary to present the features of this type of urban center. The next part is devoted to the *our/stranger* opposition. Each component of this dichotomy was considered and related to the realities of Jastrzębie-Zdrój, and the difference between what should be considered as local, regional, and what – from the perspective of the history of the city – as foreign was also determined. Then, the city names of Jastrzębie-Zdrój were presented using this opposition. The following parts of the chapter is focused on the *center/outskirts* dichotomy. Before presenting the analysis of Jastrzębie-Zdrój urbanonymy in terms of this opposition, it was indicated what, from the perspective of Jastrzębie-Zdrój realities, should be understood as *central* and what as *peripheral*. The chapter ends with considerations on the author's *spa/mining* opposition. Due to the specific history of the city, both spa and mining activities developed very dynamically. The institutions existing in a parallel have left a lasting mark on the urban nomenclature of Jastrzębie-Zdrój, as presented in the analysis carried out from the perspective of this dichotomy.

The fifth chapter is a dictionary of individual types of *propria*, existing in the past and present in Jastrzębie-Zdrój. The introduction to this part of the work is a subchapter concerning the assumptions and principles of constructing dictionary entries. Then, in alphabetical order, the names of streets, avenues, roundabouts, districts, housing estates, other inhabited and uninhabited areas, as well as *propria* of squares in Jastrzębie-Zdrój were presented. The dictionary entry consists of a presentation of the onym, its old forms and

variants, the location of the denotation, the date of granting the name of the object, information about the form, origin and motivation of the proprium and source confirmation of the name.

The dissertation ends with a summary of research results, conclusions and statistical data.

The material collected on the basis of various sources, such as old documents, maps, address books, draft laws and resolutions of the city council, as well as a result of field exploration, amounts to 1130 names. The most numerous type of propria in Jastrzębie-Zdrój are the names of communication facilities. Proprias of important points in the city, as well as ojkonyms, are also characterized by a large number. However, taking into account semantic and motivational classification, the most common group of names are realistically motivated location names. This is due to the high percentage of onyms of bus stops and railway stations. It is also worth emphasizing that almost every fourth name has a commemorative function. The third largest class of propria are the characterizing names. Structurally, Jastrzębie-Zdrój's urbanonyms remain uniform. Almost half of the names from the excerpted material are names in the form of nouns in the nominative case. Also, there is a large number of single-component names in the form of adjective and multi-component proprias in the forms of nouns in the genitive case, which is related to the large amount of commemorative names occurring in the city.

Although in the first stage of creating the city, the names were uniform, which suggests blurring of the connection between the city and the region, in recent years there has been a tendency to emphasize the local and the Silesian character of the city. It is also worth mentioning that the center's prestige is maintained, which is related to the practice of giving commemorative names in this area of the city. The outskirts, on the other hand, contains a large number of proprias with a less prestigious, mainly characterizing motivation. Going further, it is worth emphasizing the attempts to preserve the spa tradition in the city, which is reflected in numerous onyms referring to the former spa. Despite this, there is also a large number of names emphasizing the mining character of the city, which is reflected primarily in the larger group of named urban facilities, such as coal heaps and coal mines.

It seems, however, that the names of Jastrzębie-Zdrój in terms of semantics, motivation and structure do not differ from the names of larger cities with a longer history. In many cases, similar types of urban objects also appear. However, the urban nomenclature of Jastrzębie-Zdrój introduces new classes of the names of objects, such as sanatorium facilities, coal heaps and coal mines, which have not been in the field of interest of onomasts dealing

with urbanonymy until now. Moreover, in one city there are names referring, on the one hand, to a health resort and, on the other hand, to the mining industry. More often names are being created, referring not only to the local reality, but also Silesian tradition and culture. This allows to observe a new naming trend in the city, which was originally a place of recreation, and in the next stage of its history it was mainly an area of work and residence for newcomers from various parts of Poland. This work is a contribution to further research on the culture and history of Jastrzębie-Zdrój.

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