

Summary of the PhD dissertation entitled “Pragmalinguistics analysis of social life documents on the example of selected German-language texts from the Free City of Gdansk 1920-1939” prepared under the supervision of prof. dr hab. Andrzej Kałny and dr Izabela Olszewska

The aim of the dissertation is to present the diversity of social life documents from the Free City period, and above all the language analysis of selected types. The work is interdisciplinary, it is an attempt to look at the prints through the lens of linguistics, taking into account the historical context and bibliological knowledge.

The work consists of four parts. The first is the introduction to the deliberations, in which I outline the structure of the work, the description of the source material, the state of research on the issues raised in the dissertation and the adopted methodology. In the second, the genesis of the so-called II Free City of Gdańsk and its socio-cultural space. The task of the third part is to approximate the evolution of the concept of "document of social life", which has undergone significant changes over the last hundred years. In addition, storage locations for Gdańsk ephemeral materials are also described here. The most important part of this chapter is an attempt to create a typology of Gdańsk social life documents from the Free City of Gdańsk period. The point of reference was one of the most important works for ephemeral researchers: "The encyclopedia of ephemera: a guide to the fragmentary documents of everyday life for collector, curator, and the historian".

The fourth part contains a pragmalinguistics analysis of three types of prints - trade brochures, political leaflets from the period of the elections to the Volkstag in Gdansk and tourist folders encouraging come to Gdańsk. In the linguistic analysis, the above mentioned types of prints a number of citation were used in such a number of exceptions, which allowed for a pragmalinguistic description of a given type of Free City prints in such different fields as trade, politics and tourism. Each print was treated as a unique communication act, in which the most important were: the style of describing the place, time, presentation of the sender and recipient and relations between them, as well as speech acts, the analysis of which allows to demonstrate the presentation of reality and persuasiveness of texts.

The conclusions were obtained thanks to *deixis* research and the theory of acts of speech by Austin and Serle. It was also necessary to make a classical analysis of the text and document in order to present its physical and non-lingual persuasion, such as: font type, enlargement, repetition, illustrative material, etc. To outline a historical context without which

it would be impossible to fully understand the prints, it was also necessary to use historical-source method.

The quoted excerpts show the way of valuing, the perception of time and place in the texts and their persuasiveness in individual acts of speech separated from the content of the prints. The whole is complemented by the analysis of the image and the language of Cinderella stamps. Numerous examples allow to understand the specificity and uniqueness of the linguistic reality of Gdańsk in the years 1920-1939.

In conclusion, I present much research on Gdańsk prints as the most important content for residents, whose task to shape specific attitudes towards the newly emerged state organism and current political, economic and cultural events. The pragmalinguistics analysis of the above types of social life documents, and even the cursory ones mentioned in the first part of the dissertation, clearly indicates that their task was to create two types of discourse. On the one hand, we have the flagship of space - the ubiquitous presence of Freie Stadt Danzig, state symbols, own hymn - on almost every document, leaflet, brochure or even labels and matchboxes, etc. On the other hand, we have a more or less explicitly expressed sense of harm. Particularly important are the conclusions which drawn from the analysis of political leaflets in the context of studies on the language of interwar propaganda and events that occurred in Europe in the following years.