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Benefaction in Polish. An analysis of the interplay with related functions

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Benefaction

- How do users of Polish describe situations in which someone is positively affected?
- How is benefaction associated with the expression of other functions?

The project divides into three parts, each using components of CLARIN-PL infrastructure to address a key methodological problem.

Alternation research with *Walenty*: the Polish dative and *dla* ‘for’ PPs:

- (1) *Obiecał, że zbuduje nam dom taki, jakiego nikt jeszcze nie widział.*
promise(PFV).PST.M.3SG COMPL build(PFV).PST.M.3SG 1PL.DAT house.ACC.SG such.M.ACC.SG REL nobody.NOM yet NEG see(IPFV).PST.M.3SG
‘He promised he would build us a house that nobody had ever seen’ (National Corpus of Polish[NKJP, Przepiórkowski et al., 2012];journalism, *Nie nauczyliśmy go agresji...*, Dziennik Polski, 1998-11-04)
- (2) *Nad morzem zbudował dla niej piękny zamek.*
over sea.INS.SG build(PFV).PST.M.3SG for 3SG.F.GEN beautiful.M.ACC.SG castle.ACC.SG
‘On the coast, he built a beautiful castle for her’ (NKJP:journalism, *Czarownice i smoki*, Dziennik Słupski, 1999-08-27)

Sub-project 1 attempts to identify the contexts in which the two alternating forms show maximal interchangeability. Such task can be facilitated by *Walenty* – a large-scale valency database constituting a part of the CLARIN-PL infrastructure (Hajnicz et al., 2016). In the project, pairs of *Walenty* valency schemata were matched according to formal and semantic criteria — cf., e.g., schemata for *naszykować* ‘prepare’ below, where the respective phrases are matched onto **RECIPIENT** role in a common frame defined in the semantic layer of the resource:

naszykować [‘prepare’]: pewny: _: : perf: subj{np(str)} + obj{np(part)} + {prepnp(dla, gen)}
naszykować [‘prepare’]: pewny: _: : perf: subj{np(str)} + obj{np(part)} + {np(dat)}

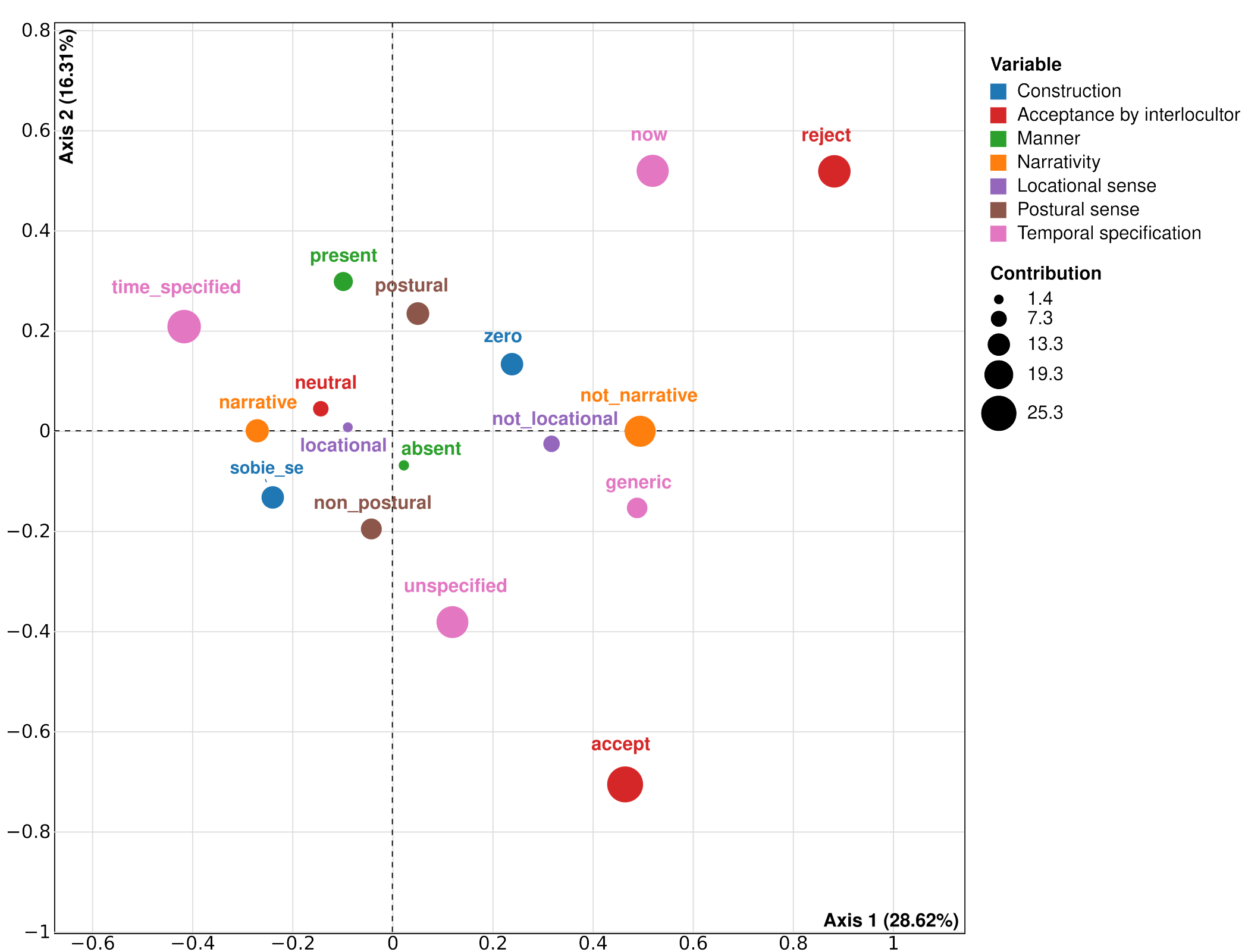


Fig. 1: Multiple correspondence analysis: *siedzieć* ‘to sit’ vs. *siedzieć sobie* (Wyroślak, 2022)

Selecting verbs by actional characteristics: the analysis of *-ne/-te* participles in CMC

- (4) *Pojezdzone, poleżakowane, więc pora na... poszukiwania! 😊🔍 Dacie radę odnaleźć wszystkie jajka, które ukryliśmy na zdjęciu 🥚 Napiszcie w komentarzu, ile pisanek udało Wam się odszukać 🙌 #gdansk #ilovegdn #gdnfunfacts*
‘Eating:done, lounging:done, so it’s time for... a hunt! Can you spot all the eggs hidden in the picture? Let us know how many painted eggs you’ve found #gdansk #ilovegdn #gdnfunfacts [Graphic: drawings of Easter eggs superimposed on the landscape of Gdańsk; X/ Twitter, @gdansk, Miasto Gdańsk, 10:00, Apr 17 2022]

Impersonal constructions with *-ne/-te* participles (e.g. *pojezdzone* ‘eating:done’, *pobiegane* ‘running:done’), found in informal registers of Polish, often have a personal referent and express the sense of ‘time well (productively, satisfactorily) spent’. The study included data from a social media platform (X, formerly *Twitter.com*), focusing on the participles corresponding to the verbs with a *delimitative* interpretation possible (perfective verbs expressing an action that ‘lasted for some time, a bit, until certain satisfaction point’). Actionality-related information encoded in *Słowosieć* (plWordNet; Dziob et al., 2019; Piasecki et al., 2009) facilitated the query compilation according to this criterion.

SPOKES for conversational data: polyfunctionality of the dative reflexive pronoun *sobie/se*

- (3) 230 FEMALE54_D5oP: *bo to też prawda że człowiek sobie myśli ja to sobie zawsze myślałam jakby to było fajnie gdybym sobie mogła leżeć w łóżku i całe dni czytać książki*
230 FEMALE54_D5oP: ‘cause this is also true that one thinks to oneself... I always thought to myself how nice it would be if I could just lie in bed and read books all day’ (SPOKES; 1DJa, ‘Pogadanki rodzinne’, utt. 230)

Sub-project 2 concerns the polyfunctionality of the Polish dative reflexive pronoun *sobie/se*, which comprises benefactive, volitional and normative interpretations (Wyroślak, 2022). As dedicated to spoken registers, it relies on the data made available through SPOKES conversational data search service (Pęzik, 2015). The project includes an exploratory, profile-based (cf., eg., Glynn and Robinson, 2014; Gries and Divjak, 2009) case study on the choice between *siedzieć* ‘to sit’ and *siedzieć sobie/se*.

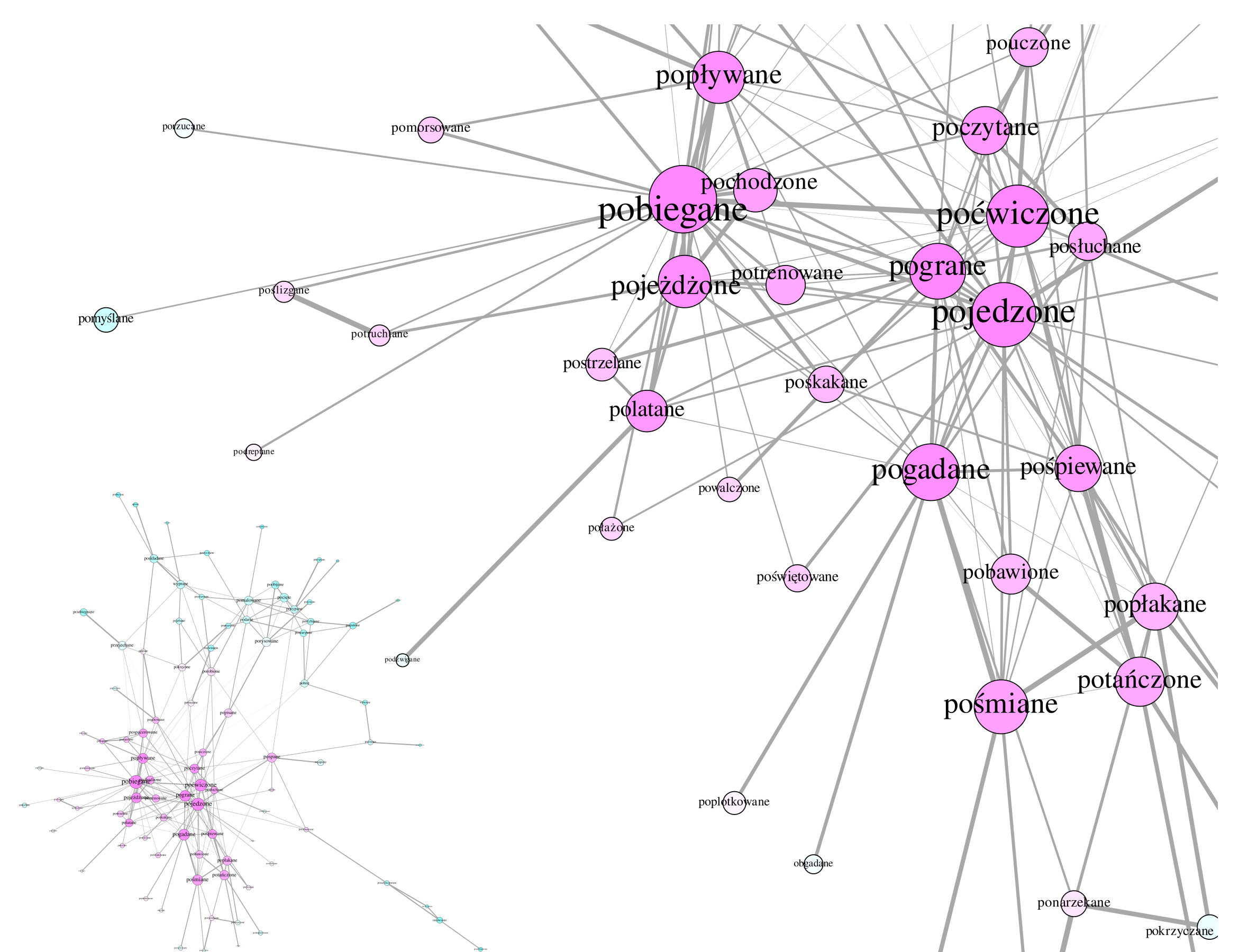


Fig. 2: Analysis of the collocational patterns between the selected *-ne/-te* participles

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