

SUMMARY

This dissertation presents the results of nearly four years of research (collection of material and its analysis) in the field of German anthroponymic stereotypes. The observations are part of the current of cultural onomastics and socio-onomastics. The work approaches the issue from two perspectives. The first one is to establish and describe the onimic autostereotypes of Germans, while the second one is to assess whether and how Germans identify Poles based on their anthroponyms. In both cases, the aim was to determine whether and to what extent the phenomenon of collective onimic stereotyping operates among Germans.

The analyses made use of methods successfully used in sociolinguistics and increasingly in ethnolinguistics - an in-depth survey conducted using the questionnaire technique. Based on the information obtained from the participants of the study, it was determined what in given names and surnames, and to what extent, is conducive to the perception of proper names as information carriers about the membership of their bearers in a national (ethnic) group.

The first chapter of the dissertation sketches a theoretical and methodological framework. It contains an introduction to the issue of stereotypes and stereotyping; it discusses various approaches to the mentioned issue, which can be encountered in at least several scientific disciplines - philosophy, linguistics, psychology or sociology. This section focuses on discussing the function of stereotypes, presenting theories on their formation and commenting on the issue of stereotype variability. The rest of the chapter raises issues of national stereotypes (divided into auto- and heterostereotypes), and defines the onimic stereotype.

In the second chapter, a discussion of the key issues in onomastics for the dissertation is included. Reference was made to the classification of first names and surnames that can be encountered in the field of Polish and German linguistics. Attention was also paid to the issue of the so-called 'Cultural Turn' in onomastic research.

The third chapter, the most extensive one, is an analysis of the material obtained from the respondents. In the first part, the focus was on the observation of data provided by the Germans and related to the names occurring among them (this allowed the selection of names and name structures forming German anthroponymic autostereotypes); in the second stage, reference was made to the information obtained in the survey and related to the personal names of Poles (based on the above, the German name heterostereotypes of Poles were established).

Keywords: *anthropolinguistics, cultural onomastics, national (ethnic) stereotype, onimic stereotype, first name, surname*

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(miejsowość i data)

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