

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Sociolinguistic dimensions of dialect space of Ukraine and Poland

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Abstract: The aim of the research is to analyse the use of lexical, grammatical and morphological dialectisms-Polonisms in speech by the inhabitants of Nadsanie in various spheres of life (family, household, business, and education). The research involved the following general scientific and sociolinguistic methods: diagnostic (questionnaire), discursive, and intentional methods; the statistical method—mathematical processing of data obtained during the experiment; and the descriptive method—description and recording of the results. The following results were found through the application of the said methods for the analysis of respondents' answers. Hence, the use of lexical, grammatical and morphological dialects tends to gradually decrease in older and middle age groups, the actual disappearance among young people. Given the socio-historical situation of modern Ukraine, sociolinguistic study of dialectisms-Polonisms showed how the independence of their own state contributes to the development of their own ethnographic dialectisms, as well as the gradual decline and disappearance of other languages. Further research involves the study of dialectisms-Polonisms in other territories of Western Ukraine and the areas which are close to the Polish border. The studies of other groups of dialectisms-Polonisms (in particular, phonetic and syntactic) and the elements of dialectisms-Ukrainianisms in the Polish language are also promising.

Keywords: sociolinguistics; dialectisms-Polonisms; lexical dialectisms; survey; Nadsansky dialect

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1. Introduction

1.1. Topicality

Dialects most fully represent the linguistic picture of the world of the nation and ethnic group. From the perspective of sociolinguistics, these are a kind of markers of the national code that accumulate the history of generations. Most often lexical and, less often, grammatical and morphological dialects represent nationally marked and untranslatable vocabulary. The history of the emergence of various stages of development of dialectisms-Polonisms clearly demonstrates the complex development of interstate relations. In fact, historical, socio-political and sociolinguistic factors are fundamental in the study of dialectisms-Polonisms. Therefore, the study of these groups of dialects in new cultural and historical circumstances opens a new page for a deeper understanding of the state of development of modern Ukrainian literary language. The sociolinguistic aspect of the study of lexical, grammatical and morphological dialectisms reveals the current stage of development of the native language. This gives grounds for the development of appropriate language and administrative policy for local governments.

The aim of the research is to analyse the use of lexical, grammatical and morphological dialectisms-Polonisms in speech by the inhabitants of Nadsanie in various spheres of life (family, household, business, and education). The article is part of the research project entitled *Ecolinguistic Modes of Discursive Space of Ukraine in the European Multicultural Continuum* (registration number 2020.02/0241), prepared with the assistance of the National Research Foundation of Ukraine.

The aim involved the following research objectives:

- Trace the use of lexical, grammatical and morphological dialectisms-Polonisms on the answers to the questionnaires by the participants of the survey—inhabitants from Nadsanie;
- Analyse the peculiarities of the use of these groups of dialectisms in different age groups;
- Indicate probable socio-political conditions and reasons for the predominant functioning of lexical dialectisms-Polonisms and the gradual disappearance of grammatical and morphological dialectisms.

2. Literature review

A wide range of researchers studied the Ukrainian language in general and dialects in particular. A group of linguists—Britsyn et al. (2021) comprehensively analysed existing trends in modern linguistics in their article “Modern tendencies of development of norms of Ukrainian language”. The Ukrainian literary language, colloquial, in particular lexical diversity, stylistic means, gender aspect, culture of writing and speech were mentioned. The historical vector of research was briefly mentioned, but dialects were completely set aside. However, the famous linguist, literary critic, Šerech-Shevelov (2015) emphasized the importance and role of dialects in the formation and development of the Ukrainian literary language in the last century. He covered this issue on the example of linguistic Ukrainian-Polish relations during the 10th–14th centuries. The author rightly notes that it was the period when cultural and historical mutual borrowings emerged on the phonetic, lexical levels as a result of close trade and economic ties.

Polish linguist, Tsaralunga (2020) continued to study phonetic Polonisms in the Ukrainian language during the 14th–15th centuries based on government documents. The study of lexical, morphological, and syntactic dialectisms and their use in various spheres of life was left out of consideration. These issues are successfully foregrounded in the monograph of the famous philologist Feller (2020), who analysed the linguistic situation in Lviv and surrounding areas in the 18th century on a broad historical background, taking into account socio-cultural events. The final nasal vowels presented in literary language and dialects are fully explained in Polish linguistics (Baranowska and Kaźmierski, 2020).

It is worth noting that those sounds were partially transformed into the Nadsansky dialect under research. This aspect was not, however, mentioned in the studies. But this point is outlined in the analysis of territorial dialects and socio-dialects in the works of another researcher of Slavic studies—Dzięgiel (2017). The researcher notes the variability in the use of territorial dialectisms-Polonisms and lexical dialects to denote socio-political processes. The linguist emphasized that the restoration of Ukraine's independence was the starting point for changes. The researcher shows the gradual levelling and narrowing of the scope of the Polish language and dialectisms-Polonisms through the situation of Polish-Ukrainian bilingualism in the linguistic environment of the young and older generation (Dzięgiel, 2020).

Sociolinguistic research of language is actively developing after Ukraine has gained its independence, when the social factor led to the rapid development of language as the main code of the state. The issue of Ukrainian-Polish bilingualism was analysed through questionnaires (Levchuk, 2015). The author presents the differences in the language behaviour of Polish and non-Polish speakers, comparing their answers to questions concerning the level of language proficiency and general education level, frequency of use, as well as situations and environments where the communication process takes place. Subsequently, these observations were expanded to include Russian language in the linguistic research among Polish and non-Polish people living in Poland (Levchuk, 2019). Kushlyk (2021) notes that the phenomenon of plurilingualism as a sociolinguistic phenomenon will spread in today's globalized world in the context of competitiveness in the labour market.

3. Methods

3.1. Research procedure

Preparation for the experiment. Project planning: characteristics of expected results and areas of potential use, and deadlines. At this stage, it is necessary to develop all stages of work, provide management and executors with objective information about the upcoming project: the aim of researching the dialect space of Nadsanie, the order of necessary actions, expected consequences of sociolinguistic study and analysis of dialectisms-Polonisms of Nadsanie.

Experiment. Project implementation. The aim is to gather as much information as possible about the practical use of dialectisms-Polonisms in the everyday, professional speech of the inhabitants of Nadsanie through open-closed/ended questionnaires. An e-mail was sent to the inhabitants of the region about the research, which is a part of the research project *Ecolinguistic Modes of Discursive Space of Ukraine in the European Multicultural Continuum* (registration number 2020.02/041) with the assistance of the National Research Foundation of Ukraine (see Appendix A) with the Linguistic

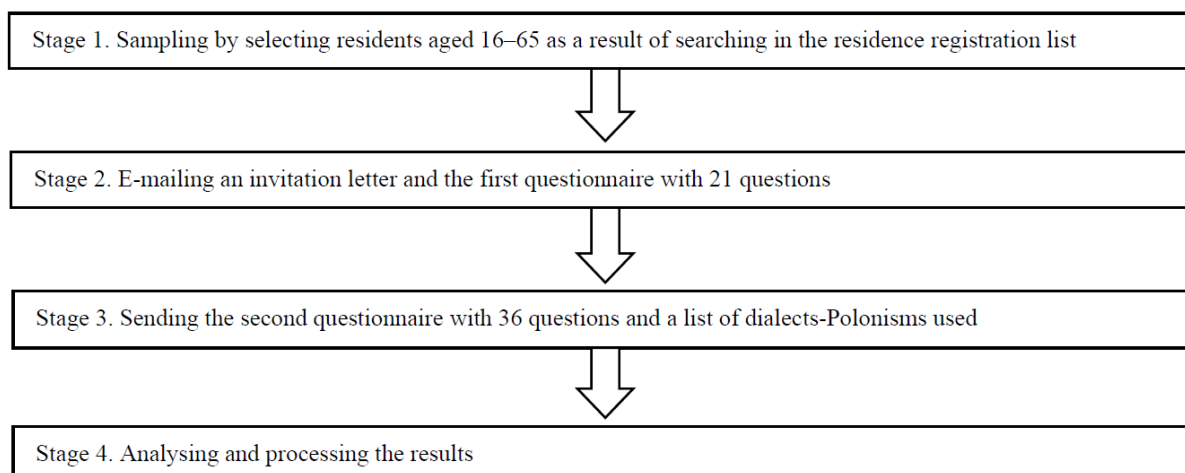


Figure 1. Chart of research stages.

Situation in a Small Social Group Questionnaire (see Appendix A). The experiment was voluntary initiated through the invitation letter.

The survey was conducted in two stages: 1) selection; 2) the experimental stage (see **Figure 1**). The first questionnaire consisted of 21 closed-ended questions, which provided closed answers, and there was a column “Other (specify)”, where the respondent could indicate his/her own version of the answer. Those respondents who gave an affirmative answer about the Polish language at least three times in the first round were invited to the second stage of the survey—the experimental stage. This feature is caused by the fact that questionnaires for research were sent to all inhabitants of Nadsanie in the said regions, but not all (including young people, migrants from the East due to the Russian-Ukrainian war, non-natives) use dialectisms-Polonisms in speech in various spheres of life. Therefore, 36 closed-ended questions were proposed in the second round of the survey, where the respondents had to give answers on the use of selected lexical and morphological dialectisms-Polonisms listed in the appendix (see Appendix B). The questionnaires were compiled on the basis of official materials of Kherson State University (Klymovuch and Martos, 2018). The list of the use of lexical and morphological dialectisms was made as a result of the scholars’ observation of the oral speech of the inhabitants of Nadsanie (Lundiak, 2015).

Final stage. As a result of the survey, about 25,000 completed questionnaires were received at the first stage, and about 17,000 at the second stage.

3.2. Methods

The following general scientific and sociolinguistic methods were used during the research: diagnostic (questionnaire), discursive, and intentional methods; the statistical method—mathematical processing of data obtained during the experiment; the descriptive method—description of the results obtained.

3.3. Sampling

Respondents of the experiment were residents whose speech contains elements of the Nadsansky dialect. These are three districts of Lviv region—Yavorivskyi, Mostyskyi, and Starosambirskyi. The list of settlements is provided in Appendix C. The first stage of the experiment involved 750 people

aged 16–65 years. The second stage, after processing and analysing the answers of the first round, involved 510 people aged 16–65. The choice of respondents of this age category is determined by the following criteria: first, the coming of full age for 16-year-olds and representing the youth; second, the importance of involving older people, because they are more often the speakers of dialectisms-Polonisms. The initial and final age requirements were indicated, and intermediate groups were considered as the main and most numerous respondents.

3.4. Data collection

The answers of the survey participants were sent by e-mail and then calculated mathematically. The results of the first round of the survey became the starting point for the tour—the actual study of the peculiarities of the use of dialectisms-Polonisms. All questionnaires were divided into three groups according to age category: 1) 16–30 years; 2) 30–50 years; 3) 50–65 years. All processed questionnaires of one group were 100%, then calculated as a percentage. Of course, respondents’ answers could be classified on another basis, such as gender, place of birth or place of residence. These and other social criteria demonstrate the importance of social factors for the full and harmonious development of language in general and dialects in particular. However, the aim of the study provided for tracing the frequency and activity of dialectisms-Polonisms in different population groups, to find out the possible causes of this phenomenon.

The questions concerned the general use of the Ukrainian language, and the understanding of the Polish language. The main criterion that was taken into account when analysing the questionnaires of the first round was a positive answer in favour of the Polish language (or dialects) in questions No. 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11. The rest of the questions were purely informational about the role and importance of the Ukrainian language as the official state language of Ukraine.

3.5. Data analysis

The respondents’ answers were analysed by means of their distribution, by semantic fields, and by the lexical and morphological dialectisms-Polonisms indicated in the answers.

4. Results

The results of the first stage of the research are presented in **Table 1**.

The first round was to find out first of all the level of knowledge and understanding of the Polish language. Dialectisms-Polonisms are first of all partially Ukrainianized words, sounds, and separate expressions. Therefore, having at least some knowledge of the Polish language (at the level of communication, reading, writing, or just understanding) gave the respondent the opportunity to participate in the second stage of the study. Therefore, the answer to question No. 5 was the starting point

Table 1. Results of the first stage of the survey

Question No.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5	No.7	No.8	No.9	No.10	No.11
Age category								
Age 16–30	0.1%	0%	53%	0.1%	13%	11%	1%	5%
Age 30–50	1%	0.03%	80%	0.3%	10%	19%	5%	12%
Age 50–65	3%	1%	93%	0.9%	9%	2%	10%	1%

for further analysis of the questionnaire. When there were at least two more answers in favour of the Polish language in addition to the mentioned question No. 5, the respondent received an invitation with the second package of questions.

Obviously, the share of the Polish language in the total number of questionnaires was not high at all. The largest number of positive answers was obtained to the question “Forms of Polish language proficiency”. In the age group of 16–30, the Polish language is sometimes used in everyday life (transport, cars)—13% and work (study)—1%. This indicates, first of all, the close proximity to Poland and frequent trips there for provisions, less often—for educational purposes.

The most numerous and most socially active age group of 30–50 years most actively use the Polish language at work—19%, reading professional literature—12%, in everyday life—(transport, shops)—10%. As for the elderly (50–65 years old), the Polish language is most often used among friends and in everyday life (transport, shops)—10% and 9%, respectively.

The second stage of the survey was conducted using an extended questionnaire, which originally contained 44 selected lexical dialects, as well as several grammatical and morphological ones, and the questionnaire itself consisting of 36 questions (see Appendix B). It is the vocabulary that reacts the fastest to social events, because it names new concepts, and renames previously known ones.

The received answers were divided into three groups according to the above age categories: 1) 16–30 years; 2) 30–50 years; 3) 50–65 years.

The results of the received answers of the first age category are presented in **Table 2**.

Table 2. The results of the second stage of the survey of age groups of 16–30 years, 30–50 years, 50–65 years

Item No.	Questions	16–30 years	30–50 years	50–65 years
1.	<i>How, in your opinion, has the general situation regarding the use of the Ukrainian language in your locality changed over the last 10 years?</i>			
	There have been significant changes for the better	12%	15%	20%
	There have been minor changes for the better	25%	26%	13%
	Nothing changed	5%	8%	3%
	There have been minor changes for the worse	25%	27	32%
	There have been significant changes for the worse	26%	19%	18%
	Difficult to answer	7%	5%	14%
2.	<i>Does the current state of use of the Ukrainian language in all spheres of speech in your locality correspond to its status as the state language?</i>			
	The language is used to a greater extent than required by the status	3%	1%	2%
	The language is used to the extent adequate to its status	85.6%	95%	94%
	The language is used to a lesser extent than required by the status	12.3%	4%	3.5%
	Difficult to answer	0%	0%	0.3%
	Other	0.1%	0%	0.2%

Table 2. (Continued)

Item No.	Questions	16–30 years	30–50 years	50–65 years
3.	<i>In the settlement where you live (work, study, visit relatives—please underline as appropriate), how many civil servants do you think speak Ukrainian using the given Polish dialectisms in public institutions?</i>			
	Almost none	0%	0%	0%
	Much less than half	0.3%	2%	5%
	About half	5.5 %	10%	12%
	Much more than half	49%	38%	21%
	Almost all	45%	50%	62%
	Difficult to answer	0.2%	0 %	0%
4.	<i>In the settlement where you live, how many employees, in your opinion, speak Ukrainian with the use of the given Polish dialectisms in the service sector (cafes, shops)?</i>			
	Almost none	31%	25%	30%
	Much less than half	56%	49%	45%
	About half	9%	21%	20%
	Much more than half	4%	3%	3%
	Almost all	0%	0%	2%
5.	<i>In the settlement where you live, how many teachers, in your opinion, speak Ukrainian with the use of the given Polish dialectisms in the pre-school institutions?</i>			
	Almost none	6%	2%	4%
	Much less than half	10%	8%	9%
	About half	41.5%	43%	29%
	Much more than half	37.2%	45%	16%
	Almost all	5%	2%	1%
	Difficult to answer	0.3%	0%	41%
6.	<i>In the settlement where you live, how many secondary school teachers, in your opinion, speak Ukrainian with the use of the given Polish dialectisms out of school?</i>			
	Almost none	5%	9%	3%
	Much less than half	12%	17%	12%
	About half	25%	23%	20%
	Much more than half	43%	46%	43%
	Almost all	14%	5%	10%
	Difficult to answer	1%	0%	12%
7.	<i>In the settlement where you live, how many teachers, in your opinion, speak Ukrainian with the use of the given Polish dialectisms in higher educational institutions?</i>			
	Almost none	11%	10%	9%
	Much less than half	17%	24%	10%
	About half	20%	29%	30%
	Much more than half	12%	13%	11%

Table 2. (Continued)

Item No.	Questions	16–30 years	30–50 years	50–65 years
	Almost all	9%	11%	3%
	Difficult to answer	31%	23%	37%
8.	<i>In the settlement where you live, how many people, in your opinion, speak Ukrainian with the use of the given Polish dialectisms in public transport?</i>			
	Almost none	2%	2%	4%
	Much less than half	5%	3%	5%
	About half	10%	9%	6%
	Much more than half	30%	25%	45%
	Almost all	53%	61%	1%
	Difficult to answer	0%	0%	39%
9.	<i>In the settlement where you live, how many people, in your opinion, speak Ukrainian with the use of the given Polish dialectisms with family, friends?</i>			
	Almost none	3%	1%	1%
	Much less than half	9%	11%	3%
	About half	15%	13%	6%
	Much more than half	29%	35%	19%
	Almost all	44%	40%	71%
	Difficult to answer	0%	0%	0%
10.	<i>In the settlement where you live, how many people, in your opinion, speak Ukrainian with the use of the given Polish dialectisms with strangers on the street?</i>			
	Almost none	19%	25%	20%
	Much less than half	28%	38%	29%
	About half	15%	33%	10%
	Much more than half	8%	22%	4%
	Almost all	11%	10%	5%
	Difficult to answer	19%	2%	32%

The answers to the remaining 26 questions were calculated and processed in this way. The scope of this research will be limited to graphic representation of respondents' reactions to the first ten questions, and we will interpret the rest verbally.

In general, it is obvious that all population groups use the Ukrainian language with the lexical, grammatical, and morphological dialectisms-Polonisms mentioned in the questionnaire in various spheres of life. There are, however, some differences. In particular, the mentioned territorial language variations are actively used among family and friends: the group of 16–30 years old—almost all 44%, much more than half—29%, in the category of 30–50 years old—40% and 35%, respectively. The group of older people stands out, where the figures are 71%—almost all, 19%—much more than half. Obviously, this is because most relatives and friends live in the same settlements or neighbouring areas with the respondents, so the place of dialects here is highest. The high rate

(71%) in the older generation indicates that it is the older generation who communicate most with like-minded people and family, not having active relationships at work, study, or in public transport.

The analysis of the results in the answers to the questions about the use of dialects at work, study, and preschool institutions testifies in favour of this thesis. Of course, the indicators in the older age category are the lowest here, while they are much higher in the groups of 16–30 and 30–50 years. It is worth noting that a percentage of “Difficult to answer” answers is high in these three areas of life, because the age category of 50–65 years is the least represented. Most of the answers were based on the little experience of those retirees who are still working, and the stories of children and grandchildren.

According to the results of answers to questions No. 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, the use of these dialectisms-Polonisms is not considered prestigious. This is caused by the processes of active integration of education, production, and various technologies, where professionalisms, internationalisms, and the Ukrainian literary language in general are the key for professional and intellectual growth. However, the results of answers to questions No. 24, 26, and 27 indicate that the use of dialectisms does not affect the attitude and interpersonal relations in these areas. That is why state policy on the preservation and functioning of dialectisms-Polonisms is not very active, neutral in fact.

The age group of 16–30 years assesses the government activities as follows: supports and stimulates their functioning—5%; does not interfere with, but does not contribute to their functioning—92%; limits their functioning—1%. The results of answers in the group of 30–50 years are similar. Answers to question No. 30 on state policy on Polish dialects are mostly “rather positive” and “difficult to answer” in three age categories. Therefore, the primary task of language policy, according to respondents of 16–30 years and 30–50 years is to “promote the spread of the Ukrainian language in all areas”, 90% and 92%, respectively. Support for the Ukrainian language is first and foremost important in the context of military and information aggression by the Russian Federation.

5. Discussion

The study found that grammatical and morphological dialectisms-Polonisms are used in the language by people aged 50–65, very rarely by the representatives of the age group of 30–50, while they are almost not used by 16–30-years-old. Hence, the use of lexical, grammatical and morphological dialectics tends to gradually decrease in the older and middle age groups, and actually disappear among the youth. Taking into account the socio-historical situation of modern Ukraine, the socio-linguistic study of dialectisms-Polonisms showed how the independence of the state contributes to the development of its own ethnographic dialectisms and the gradual decline or disappearance of inclusions from other languages.

Similar sociolinguistic studies of dialects to identify the share of the Ukrainian language and the share of dialectisms borrowed from other (neighbouring) languages in Ukrainian linguistics are quite comprehensive. In particular, the territorial dialects of selected settlements of the Chernihiv region became the subject of research (Del Gaudio, 2020). The researcher conducted an experimental focus group study. The scientist analysed the current situation with the spread and use of Ukrainian, Belarusian, Russian languages and their dialects through the questionnaire survey. It should be, however, noted that the study covers the language status of only one urban settlement Ripky, which

does not provide a complete picture of the use of these languages in a larger area, say, district of a particular dialect region. In another sociolinguistic study, the linguist foregrounds the peculiarities of the language use and partly of the dialects in Chernihiv (Del Gaudio, 2019).

The linguistic diversity of Kharkiv was fully studied, taking into account the peculiarities of Ukrainian-Russian bilingualism, its intensification during the hybrid war, and the peculiarities of dialects (Pletnyova, 2020). Interviews with several respondents of different ages, social status and professions were chosen as the research method.

Romanchuk (2021) found out the dialectal features of village Buletsi of Chernivtsi region through the use of the word “pochestne (honorary)”. The researcher described the part of the wedding ceremony where the said token is used. Besides, he described in detail the variability of its use in some other dialects.

The main areas of use of the Polish language and dialectisms-Polonisms in Ivano-Frankivsk region include: family, education, partly the Centre for Polish Culture and European Dialogue, the Roman Catholic Church, and various Polish urban organizations (Pelekhata, 2020). According to the researcher, Polish is the most important in the family for people aged 70 and above. Our study partially confirms this fact. In addition to Ivano-Frankivsk region, Matsyuk (2020) thoroughly analysed the linguistic Ukrainian-Polish border of the 15th–19th centuries. The following socio-cultural aspects are covered from the linguistic point of view: language—social strata, language—gender, language—territory, non-standardized spelling systems, and social functions of the Polish language. Some of the outlined issues are analysed in our study, but in terms of the current state.

Silesian dialects, formation, and historical features of the distribution and stages of development are comprehensively considered in the doctoral thesis (Borowski, 2020). Members of the Polish Language Council (Wallas and Hordecki, 2021) discuss the problems of linguistic diversity and the inclusion of other languages.

The method of field notes is used in sociolinguistics in addition to the above-mentioned methods of questionnaire surveys and interviews. The linguistic situation of students and teachers of English-language primary school for natives of Ukraine is analysed through this method (Harrison, 2021). In general, the study of social processes closely intertwined with linguistic phenomena is a common area of modern science. In particular, linguists Mytnyk and Roslytska (2020) thoroughly studied the activities of Lviv sociolinguistic centre and other centres of sociolinguistic studies.

5.1. Recommendations

The results of the study of lexical, grammatical and morphological dialectisms-Polonisms of Nadsanie in different age groups obtained through the questionnaire survey can be used when making dialectological maps. They will also be useful for deepening the existing studies on Ukrainian and Polish dialectology. The sociolinguistic aspect of the study can be used to address various issues (educational, cultural and organizational, social, touristic, etc.) at the local level of the defined territory of the legislative and executive branches.

5.2. Limitations

The research was based on the study and analysis of dialectisms-Polonisms of the inhabitants of the Nadsansky dialect, which in turn has territorial limitations of the conducted experiment, and

does not cover all socio-linguistic dimensions of the dialect space. Further research should be conducted in order to study dialects in other territories of Western Ukraine.

6. Conclusions

An important point in the study of sociolinguistic variability of speech is the aspect of the speaker's choice of linguistic means determined by non-linguistic socio-psychological factors: speaker's age, gender, ethnicity, place of birth, education, social status, role in society, etc. In fact, the study of these characteristics in the context of their impact on the frequency and nature of the use of dialectisms-Polonisms helps to learn more about the culture, language, history, and mentality of the nation. There is a tendency towards a gradual decrease in the use of lexical, grammatical and morphological dialectisms-Polonisms by the older and middle age groups in various spheres of life. Young people do not actually use grammatical and morphological dialectisms, while using lexical dialectisms very rarely.

Sociolinguistic study of dialectisms-Polonisms showed a close relationship between the country's independence and the gradual decline of the elements of other languages in view of the socio-historical situation of modern Ukraine, in particular the fact of restoration of independence. Active integration of young men and women, including students, in global economic and educational processes is also one of the factors in the disappearance of Polonism in the speech of young people. This contributes to the wider penetration of internationalisms and professionalisms, and improving knowledge of the Ukrainian language norms. As a result, the scope of dialectisms-Polonisms is narrowed to the family and everyday life level.

Conflict of interest

The authors declared no conflict of interest.

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Appendix A

Linguistic situation in a small social group questionnaire

Dear sirs!

The proposed questionnaire is designed to further analyse the linguistic situation (in particular, the use of lexical, morphological dialectisms) in small groups (study groups, work teams, informal associations, etc.). The obtained results allow tracing and forecasting the dynamics of linguistic processes taking place in our society. Thank you for your help.

Age _____

Gender _____

Nationality _____

Place of birth _____

Place of residence _____

Place of study/employment _____

1. Native language

Ukrainian

Polish

Other (please indicate)

2. Period of learning other language

Early childhood

School

Higher educational institution

3. Language of school studies

Ukrainian

Polish

Other (please indicate)

4. Language(s) of studies at the higher educational institution

Ukrainian

Polish

Other (please indicate)

5. Forms of Polish language proficiency

Reading

Understanding (perception by ear)

Communication

Official speeches

Writing

6. Forms of Ukrainian language proficiency

Reading

Understanding (perception by ear)

Communication

Official speeches

Writing

7. Language(s) of communication in the family
 - Usually Ukrainian
 - Usually Polish
 - Rarely Ukrainian
 - Rarely Polish
 - Other answer (please indicate)
8. Language(s) of communication in everyday life (transports, shops)
 - Usually Ukrainian
 - Usually Polish
 - Rarely Ukrainian
 - Rarely Polish
 - Other answer (please indicate)
9. Language(s) of communication at work/study
 - Usually Ukrainian
 - Usually Polish
 - Rarely Ukrainian
 - Rarely Polish
 - Other answer (please indicate)
10. Language(s) of communication among friends
 - Usually Ukrainian
 - Usually Polish
 - Rarely Ukrainian
 - Rarely Polish
 - Other answer (please indicate)
11. In what language(s) do you read special (professional) literature?
 - Usually Ukrainian
 - Usually Polish
 - Rarely Ukrainian
 - Rarely Polish
 - Other answer (please indicate)
12. In what language(s) do you read fiction, periodicals?
 - Usually Ukrainian
 - Usually Polish
 - Rarely Ukrainian
 - Rarely Polish
 - Other answer (please indicate)
13. Language(s) of private communication between group members
 - Ukrainian
 - Polish
 - Other (please indicate)
14. Language(s) of current affairs
 - Ukrainian
 - Polish
 - Other (please indicate)

15. Language(s) of general group meetings, recreation
 - Ukrainian
 - Polish
 - Other (please indicate)
16. Language(s) of official events
 - Ukrainian
 - Polish
 - Other (please indicate)
17. Language(s) of lectures (if applicable)
 - Ukrainian
 - Polish
 - Other (please indicate)
18. Language(s) of communication of the group with other groups
 - Ukrainian
 - Polish
 - Other (please indicate)
19. Language(s) of statements made/speeches delivered on behalf of the group
 - Ukrainian
 - Polish
 - Other (please indicate)
20. Determine the language status of the group
 - Ukrainian
 - Polish
 - Other (please indicate)
21. What determines the choice of language(s) of communication in the group
 - It is the native language or the language of constant communication of the majority (all) members of the group
 - It is the state language
 - It is the prestigious language
 - Opposition of the group to groups with prevalence of other language of communication
 - Sphere of activity
 - Particular situation
 - Other (please specify)

Appendix B

List of questions for compiling the questionnaire

Age _____
 Gender _____
 Nationality _____
 Place of birth _____
 Place of residence _____
 Place of study/employment _____

WARNING! First, carefully read the given lexical, grammatical and morphological dialects. And then answer the questionnaire.

Lexical dialects

1. wiedzieć – знати (know).

Infinitive *widzieć* – in Ukrainian official language – бачити/*bachyty* (see), in Ukrainian non-official form (dialect) – **видіти**/*vydity* (see).

In finite form *ja widzę* {відзе/*vidze*} – я виджу, вижу/*ja vudzhu, vyzhu* (I see).

In finite form *ja widział(a)* -> sounding like “**відзяв, відзява**/*vidziav, vidziava*”. In the dialect, we have “**видів, виділа**/*vydiv, vydila*”. In view of the specifics of Polish letter Ł – everything comes right.

2. drgać {дргачь/*drkach*} – tremble, jerk.

Tu tyivo, tiko drygaieshi, a ne tantsiuesh.

Anu ne drygaiśi. (“не нервуйся” або “не смикайся”).

Tu tyivo tiko drygaieshi, a ne tantsiuesh.

Anu ne drygaisi. (“don’t be nervous” or “do not jerk”)

3. urlop {урльоп/*urliop*} – відпустка/*vidpustka* (vacation).

4. kobieta, kawaler – жінка і холостяк/woman and celibatarian. Dialectisms-Polonisms – **кубіта, кавалер**/*kubita, kavalier*.

5. frajer – *człowiek naiwny, łatwo dający się oszukać*.

In the dialect, we have the opposite meaning—at least a flattering guy, but in most cases—a guy who is very selfish and confident. Who likes to brag and invent fables.

6. fajne {файне/*faine*} – гарно, круто/*harno, kruto* (good, cute).

7. zacząć {зачонць/*zachonch*} – она zaczęła (зачева/*zacheva*), on zaczął (зачав/*zachav*) – вона почала/*vona pochala* (she started), він почав/*vin pochav* (he started).

Vona zachela misyti to kisto, yak v khaty zaišov Mykhas’ko.

Adve, voно si zachelo brykati vže (pro molodu korovu).

Vona zachielu misyto to kisto, iak v khaty zaishov Mykhas’ko.

Adve, vono si zachielo brykaty vže (about a young cow).

8. szalik {шалік/*shalik*} – **шарф**/*sharf* (scarf), in the dialect “**шалик**/*shalyk*”.

Возьми шалик, бо вітер там дує.

Viz’my shalyk, bo viter tam duie.

9. Spacerować {спацероваць/*spetserovach*} – “ходити/*khodyty* (walk)” in the official language, while in the dialect “**шпацирувати**/*shpatsyruvaty*”—implying – stock-still as a soldier.

A noun *спацір/spatsir* in Ukrainian “прогулянка/prohulianka (stroll)”.

10. złość {звoшчь/zvoshch’} – злість/zlist (anger).

In official language the verb for this process is “нервувати/nervuvaty (being nervous)”, while in a dialect we have “злоститись/zlostytys”.

Михаську, та коли ти вже перестанеш злоститисі на мене.

Mykhas’ku, ta koly ty vzhe perestanesh zlostytysi na mene.

11. opętał {опентав/orentav’} – одержимий/oderzhymyi (obsessed).

The word “опантав/opantav” in the meaning “it was the devil’s work on you”, or “What got into you?”.

12. plotki {пльоткі/pliotky’} – чутки/chutky, слухи/slukhy (rumours), “пльоткі/pliotky” in the Western Ukrainian dialect.

Йой, Настуньо, а ти чула пльотки про того Івана-з-під-гори? Кажуть його опантала якась відьма.

Ioi, Nastunio, a ty chula pliotky pro toho Ivana-z-pid-hory? Kazhut’ ioho opantala iakas’ vid-ma.

13. hasać {хасачь/khasach’}, **hasał** {хасав/khasav’} – швидко бігати/shvydko bihaty (run fast), витанцьовувати/vytantsiovuvaty.

як я сам малим гасав на ровері по вулиці і по городах.

Iak ia sam malym hasav na roveri po vulytsi i po horodakh.

14. zvariować {зваріюваць/zvariiovats’}, **zvariowana** – божеволіти/bozhevolyty (go mad), збожеволіти/zbozhevolyty (go crazy).

The word from the Ukrainian dialect – **зваріювати/zvariivuvaty**, **зваріював/zvariivuvav**.

А музиці ковбаси, а музиці сала,

А музика звар’ювала, грати перестала.

A muzytsi kovbasy, a muzytsi sala,

A muzuka zvariivavala, hraty perestala.

15. tłumić {твуміць/tvumits’} – придушувати/prydushuvaty (put down) (повстання/rovsstannia (a rebellion)).

The form of the word in a dialect – “тлумитись/tlumytys” – is when children rush up and down, hustle at one place.

16. drapał {драпав/drapav’} – дряпав/driapav (scratched).

Although in a dialect the form “драпав/drapav” is more frequent.

17. dał drapaka {дав драпака/dav drapaka’} – втікати/vtikaty (escape) – this is a phrase from the dialect, where they say “дав драпака/dav drapaka (got away)”.

18. drapak, the word in Polish means “heel”. In the dialect, the word was attached to the broom “дряпак/driapak”.

19. próba {пруба/pruba’} – test, attempt.

This phrase in a dialect: *Проба грошей не коштує.*

Proba hroshey ne koshtuie.

20. chodź tu {ходзь ту/khodz’ tu’} – “Ходи сюди/Khody siudy (Come here)”. Or in short “Chodź!”

In a dialect—“Хосьту!/Khostu”. The phrase is not pleasant, it is presented in a negative context in most cases.

21. różnych – з різних/z riznykh (different). In a dialect—“ружний/ruzhnyi”.

Маю туйка во **ружні** нитки, так що вибери собі. Кобіти бувають **ружні**.

Maiu tyika vo **ruzhni** nitky, tak shcho vybyrai sobi. Kobity buvaiut' **ruzhni**.

22. na szczęście {на шченшьчє/na shchen'sh'che} – на щастя/na shchastia (for happiness).

But in a dialect—“**на щісте/na shchistie**”.

23. warga {варга/varga} – official Polish word meaning a lip.

The word “**варга/varga**” in a dialect means a lip. But in most cases—either because it is (too) large, or was simply used in a negative meaning.

Закрий свої варги.

Zakryi svoi vargy.

24. gęba {гемба/gemba} – рот/rot (mouth). “**гемба/gemba**” is an analogue to the word “mouth”.

Закрий свою гембу.

Zakryi svoiu gembu.

25. Glansowały {глянсовави/gliasovavy} trzewiki {тшевікі/tsheviki} – clean shoes to shine. In a dialect, “**глянцувати/глянцували gliantsuvaty/gliantsuvaly**” черевики/cherevyky (shoes).

26. Łóżko {вужко/vuzhko}, **łóżka** {вужка/vuzhka} – ліжка/lizhka (beds) (plural).

While in a dialect, old people always said:

Ану ко прибери вже **лушко**.

Anu ko prybery vzhe **luzhko**.

27. Łyżka {вижка/vuzhka} – officially “ложка/lozhka” (spoon), while in a dialect we use “**лижка/lyzhka**”.

28. Mięso {менсо/mienso} – *мясо/miaso* (meat). In a dialect—“**мнєсо/mnieso**”.

29. Porzeczka {пожечка/rozhechka} – чорна і червона порічка/chorna I chervona porichka (black and red currants).

In a dialect, we call red one **позичкою/pozychka**, while black – смородиною/smorodyna (currants).

30. Sztuka {штука/shtuka} – мистецтво/mystetstvo (art). Ivan Franko wrote “штука/shtuka” in the meaning of “art”.

31. Sztuki {штукі/shtuki} – речі/rechi (things), list items. In our dialect – **штуки/shtuky** – a word to denote small things, which are difficult to explain.

32. fosa {фоса/fosa} – рів/riv (trench). In a dialect—“a trench near the river, near the road”.

Йди ко прокоси фосу попри дорогу, бо вже заросла що й не видно її.

Idy ko prykosy fosu popry dorohu, bo vzhe zarosla shcho I ne vydno ii.

There is another word “**борозда/borozda** (furrow)” or “**борозна/borozna**” – a trench between the beds in a vegetable garden.

Треба йти такої прочистити борозду, по піде дощ, та й як сі закегне, що потім це гірше буде.

Treba ity takoi pochestyty borozdu, po pide doshch, ta I yak si zakiehne, shcho potim shche hirshe bude.

33. Onuce {онуце/onutse} – a piece of cloth wrapped around the foot of the military (footwraps). Dialectic – “**онучі/onuchi**”.

Синку, бери ко онучі на ноги, взувай гумакє і йди такої.

Synku, bery ko onuchi na nohy, vzuvai gumakie i idy takoi.

34. Szmata – ганчірка/hanchirka (rag). In a dialect, people called it “**шмата/shmata**” (singu-

lar), “шмагє/shmatie” (plural).

35. Kierunek {керунок/kierunek} – напрям/napriam (direction). In a dialect, in most cases “кірунок/kirunok” or “керунок/kierunok”.

Kudy pišli ti liudy? Nu ta ja vidiv, sho voni napravylisi v керунку до Надвірни.

Kudy pishly ti liudy? Nu ta ia vydiv, shcho vony napravylisi v kierunku do Nadvirny.

36. los {льос/l'os} – доля/dolia (fate). Modern writers actively use these old words.

Такий льос краєзнавця, документувати, описувати, розшукувати, аби через роки цю інформацію шукати і дивуватися: скільки зроблено і, головне, не пропущено. Євген Баран.

Takyi l'os kraieznavtsia, dokumentuvaty, opysuvaty, rozshukuvaty, aby cherez roky tsiu informatsiiu shukaty I dyuvatysia: skilky зроблено I, holovne, ne propushcheno. Yevhen Baran.

37. Nędza {нендза/nendza} – злидні/zlydni (misery), злидар/zlydar (beggar). **Нендза/nendza** – 1) біда/bida (trouble), убогість/ubohist' (indigence), нужда/nuzhda (poverty), 2) (slang) “біда/bida” in the meaning of “лиха людина/lykha liudyna (evil person)”; бідака/bidaka (poor wretch), побідома/pobidoma (unfortunate creature); нездала дитина/nezdala dytyna (incapable child).

“Ой ти ще, нендзо”.

“Oi ty shche, nendzo”.

“Ти нендзо мала, коли ти мені даш вже чисту годину!” – ганила Подгайного Дмитруня Євка малого Петрика, який товкся матері по голові так, що тій аж бебехи спухли.

“Ty nendzo mala, koly ty meni dash vzhе chystu hodynu!” – hanyla Podhainoho Dmytrunia Yevka maloho Petryka, iakyi товksia materi po holovi tak, shcho tii azh bebekhy spukhly.

38. pędzić {пендзічь/pendzich' }, **pędziliśmy** {пендзілішьми/pendzilish'mi} meaning – “go in a particular direction”, “go away”. “пензлювати/penzliuvaty”. *Ну, то пензлюй собі куди треба, а не повторюй безконечно, як зомбі, “я мушу йти, я мушу йти!” – скипів Хомський – (Ю. Андрухович, Рекреації).*

Nu, to penzliui sobi kudy treba, a ne povtoriui bezkonechno, yak zombie, “ya mushu ity, ya mushu ity” – skypiv Khomskui. (Yu. Andrukhovych. Rekreatsii).

39. skurczyć {скурчичь/skurchych' } – скоротити/skorotyty (reduce), скорочувати/skorochuvaty (curtail), зменшувати/zmenshuvaty (diminish).

In a dialect – “скорчитись/skorchytys' (pull a face)” – “make a wry face”.

Швейк так висолопив язика, що його обличчя скорчилося в кумедну гримасу, а очі самі заплющилися.

Shveik tak vysolopyv yazyka, shcho ioho oblyschchia skorchylosia v kumednu hrymasu, a ochi sami zapliushchylisia.

There is also a phrase: “Скорчитися в три погібелі/Skorchytysia v try pohybeli” – become crooked, become bent.

40. Pudelko {пудевко/pudevko, пуделко/pudelko} – a small cardboard box for wrapping something or disposable utensils. In a dialect – пуделко/pudelko, meaning “small box”.

41. kieliszek {кілішек/kilishek} – стакан/stakan (a glass). In a dialect – кілішок/kilishok – “a small glass”.

42. przekimac {пшекімачь/pshekimach} – “drzemać przez pewien czas” – дримати певний час/drimaty pevnyi chas (napping a certain time). In a dialect – “кімарити/kimaryty, прикімарити/rykimaryty (alumber)”.

Лягнув я на ліжку, думав прикімарю/закімарю трохи, та я заснув на всю ніч.

Liahnuv j ana lizhko, dumav prykimariu/zakimariu trokhy, ta ya zasnuv na vsiu nich.

43. pasować – for our “підходити/pidkhydyty (fit)” meaning “пасувати/pasuvaty (suit)”.

Пасує тобі ця шапка.

Pasuie tobi tsia shapka.

Morphological dialects

1. а (ов/ев – ov/ev)

salatka z czerwona fasolą {салатка з червонев фасолев/salatka z chervonev fasolev} – салат з червоної фасолі/salat z chervonoї kvasoli (red beans salad). In a dialect—“салат з червонов фасолев/salat z chervonov fasolev”.

2. się (шє/сї – she/si)

telepać się {телепачь сї/lelepach' si} – коливатись/kolyvatys' (shake or hesitate), act impetuously, or walk slowly when needed faster.

*Що ти телепаєшсї як скаженийї?!
Shcho ty telepaieshsi yak skazhenyi?!*

tapląć się {тапlach' сї/taplach' si} – *nurzać się w błocie lub płytkiej wodzie*; – таляпатись у воді або в болоті/taliapatys' u void abo v boloti. This word hardly exists in the official language, but exists in a dialect.

Szlibyśmy {шлібишьми/shlibysh' my} – ми б пішли/my b pishly (we would go).
Ей, шлибисмо вже спати.
Ei, shlybysmo vzhe spaty.

Abyśmy {абишьми/abysh' my} – Щоб ми.../Shchob my... (In order for us to).
Вже як сї стемнит, абисмо не забули запалити свічку.
Vzhe yak si stemnyt, abysmo ne zabuly zapalyty svichku.

3. szlagbytotrafili! “ака “шлях(к) би то трафив/shliakh by to trafyv”. And even this sacral phrase from the dialect exists in the Polish language.

4. Co się cieszysz? {цєшиш/tsieshysh} – питаться чому людина занадто багато радіє (wonder why a person rejoices too much).

Чого сї тїшїш?

Choho si tishysh?

Questionnaire

1. How, in your opinion, has the general situation regarding the use of the Ukrainian language in your locality changed over the last 10 years?

There have been significant changes for the better

There have been minor changes for the better

Nothing changed

There have been minor changes for the worse

There have been significant changes for the worse

Difficult to answer

2. Does the current state of use of the Ukrainian language in all spheres of speech in your locality correspond to its status as the state language?

The language is used to a greater extent than required by the status

The language is used to the extent adequate to its status

The language is used to a lesser extent than required by the status

Difficult to answer

Other

3. In the settlement where you live (work, study, visit relatives — please underline as appropriate), how many civil servants do you think speak Ukrainian using the given Polish dialectisms in public institutions?

Almost none

Much less than half

About half

Much more than half

Almost all

Difficult to answer

4. In the settlement where you live, how many employees, in your opinion, speak Ukrainian with the use of the given Polish dialectisms in the service sector (cafes, shops)?

Almost none

Much less than half

About half

Much more than half

Almost all

Difficult to answer

5. In the settlement where you live, how many teachers, in your opinion, speak Ukrainian with the use of the given Polish dialectisms in the pre-school institutions?

Almost none

Much less than half

About half

Much more than half

Almost all

Difficult to answer

6. In the settlement where you live, how many secondary school teachers, in your opinion, speak Ukrainian with the use of the given Polish dialectisms out of school?

Almost none

Much less than half

About half

Much more than half

Almost all

Difficult to answer

7. In the settlement where you live, how many teachers, in your opinion, speak Ukrainian with the use of the given Polish dialectisms in higher educational institutions?

Almost none

Much less than half

About half

Much more than half

Almost all

Difficult to answer

8. In the settlement where you live, how many people, in your opinion, speak Ukrainian with the

use of the given Polish dialectisms in public transport?

- Almost none
- Much less than half
- About half
- Much more than half
- Almost all
- Difficult to answer

9. In the settlement where you live, how many people, in your opinion, speak Ukrainian with the use of the given Polish dialectisms with family, friends?

- Almost none
- Much less than half
- About half
- Much more than half
- Almost all
- Difficult to answer

10. In the settlement where you live, how many people, in your opinion, speak Ukrainian with the use of the given Polish dialectisms with strangers on the street?

- Almost none
- Much less than half
- About half
- Much more than half
- Almost all
- Difficult to answer

11. In the settlement where you live, how many people, in your opinion, speak Ukrainian with the use of the given Polish dialectisms in business?

- Almost none
- Much less than half
- About half
- Much more than half
- Almost all
- Difficult to answer

12. In your opinion, Ukrainian and Polish languages in your settlement:

- Oppose each other
- Partly compete
- Coexist peacefully
- Other
- Difficult to answer

13. In your opinion, do the inhabitants of your settlement have the opportunity to read the print media (newspapers, magazines) (you can give 2 answers)?

- Mostly in Ukrainian
- Equally in Ukrainian and Polish
- Mostly in Polish
- In another language (please indicate)
- Difficult to answer

14. In your opinion, do the inhabitants of your settlement read the print media (newspapers, magazines) (you can give 2 answers)?

- Mostly in Ukrainian
- Equally in Ukrainian and Polish
- Mostly in Polish
- In another language (please indicate)
- Difficult to answer

15. In your opinion, do the inhabitants of your settlement have the opportunity to listen to the radio, watch TV (you can give 2 answers)?

- Mostly in Ukrainian
- Equally in Ukrainian and Polish
- Mostly in Polish
- In another language (please indicate)
- Difficult to answer

16. In your opinion, do the inhabitants of your settlement listen to the radio, watch TV (you can give 2 answers)?

- Mostly in Ukrainian
- Equally in Ukrainian and Polish
- Mostly in Russian
- In another language (please indicate)
- Difficult to answer

17. To what extent does the language situation in your settlement provide opportunities for the Ukrainian-speaking population to meet their cultural and information needs?

- Fully provides
- Provides in general
- Provides to some extent
- Mostly does not provide
- Does not provide at all
- Difficult to answer

18. To what extent does the language situation in your settlement provide opportunities for the Polish-speaking population to meet their cultural and information needs?

- Fully provides
- Provides in general
- Provides to some extent
- Mostly does not provide
- Does not provide at all
- Difficult to answer

19. In your opinion, how prestigious the communication in the Ukrainian language with the use of these Polish dialectisms in public institutions is?

- Prestigious
- Rather prestigious
- Rather not prestigious
- Not prestigious
- Difficult to answer

20. In your opinion, how prestigious the communication in the Ukrainian language with the use of these Polish dialectisms in the service sector (shops, cafes, etc.) is?

- Prestigious
- Rather prestigious
- Rather not prestigious
- Not prestigious
- Difficult to answer

21. In your opinion, how prestigious the communication in the Ukrainian language with the use of these Polish dialectisms in educational institutions (schools, higher educational institutions) is?

- Prestigious
- Rather prestigious
- Rather not prestigious
- Not prestigious
- Difficult to answer

22. In your opinion, how prestigious the communication in the Ukrainian language with the use of these Polish dialectisms in business is?

- Prestigious
- Rather prestigious
- Rather not prestigious
- Not prestigious
- Difficult to answer

23. In your opinion, how prestigious the communication in the Ukrainian language with strangers on the street is?

- Prestigious
- Rather prestigious
- Rather not prestigious
- Not prestigious
- Difficult to answer

24. How do you mostly feel about people who speak Ukrainian in everyday life using given Polish dialectisms?

- I don't like such people
- I probably don't like such people
- The language a person speaks does not affect whether I like a person or not
- I rather like such people
- I like such people
- Difficult to answer

25. In your opinion, is there a threat of language-based conflicts in Ukraine?

- There is no threat at all
- There is probably no threat
- The threat is more likely to exist
- There is a significant threat
- Difficult to answer

26. Have you ever encountered discrimination against Ukrainian-speaking citizens who use given Polish dialectisms by purely Ukrainian-speaking people (on the language grounds) in Ukraine?

- Yes, quite often
- Yes, but rarely
- No, never
- Difficult to answer

27. Have you ever encountered discrimination against purely Ukrainian-speaking people by Ukrainian-speaking citizens who use given Polish dialectisms (on the language grounds) in Ukraine?

- Yes, quite often
- Yes, but rarely
- No, never
- Difficult to answer

28. If you have chosen a work in a bookstore written in a pure modern Ukrainian literary language and in Ukrainian language using given Polish dialectisms, which one do you buy?

- In modern Ukrainian literary language
- In Ukrainian with the use of given Polish dialectisms
- I do not pay attention to this
- Depending on the quality of the book
- I don't buy books
- Difficult to answer

29. In what language would you like to watch Western movies, TV series on TV: in Ukrainian or in Ukrainian using given Polish dialectisms?

- Dubbed purely in Ukrainian
- Dubbed in Ukrainian with Polish subtitles
- Dubbed in Ukrainian with the use of given Polish dialectisms
- Other
- I don't watch western movies and TV series at all
- Difficult to answer

30. How do you assess the state policy on Polish dialectisms in the language field?

- Positively
- Rather positively
- Rather negatively
- Negatively
- Difficult to answer

31. In your opinion, the state policy in the language field has first of all to:

- Promote the spread of the Ukrainian language in all spheres
- Resolve the issues of status and use of Polish dialectisms
- Ensure the realization of the rights of national minorities in the language field
- Difficult to answer

32. In your opinion, the current language policy of the state regarding Polish dialectisms:

- Supports and stimulates their functioning
- Does not interfere, but does not contribute to their functioning
- Limits their functioning
- Other
- Difficult to answer

33. In the settlement where you live, the majority of the population speaks:

Purely Ukrainian

Ukrainian with the use of given Polish dialectisms

Both purely Ukrainian and Ukrainian with the use of given Polish dialectisms

Other

34. In your opinion, Polish dialectisms are ...?

Polish language with admixtures of Ukrainian

A mixture of Ukrainian and Polish languages

Ukrainian language with admixtures of Polish

A mixture of any languages

Other

Difficult to answer

35. How do you feel about television and radio programmes that use given Polish dialectisms?

I really don't like such programmes

I really like such programmes

I do not care

I rather like such programmes

I really like such programmes

Difficult to answer

36. In everyday life you speak:

Purely Ukrainian

In most situations purely Ukrainian

Always Ukrainian with the use of given Polish dialectisms

Equally purely Ukrainian and Ukrainian with the use of given Polish dialectisms

Polish dialects

Other

Appendix C

List of settlements of the Nadsansky dialect in which studies of dialectisms-Polonisms were conducted:

Dialects common in Poland:

- H – Horyniec village, Lubaczów County (Poland)
- Gr – Gravowiec village, Jarosław County (Poland)
- Hc – Hureczko village (name of local Ukrainians – Viroczko), Przemyśl County (Poland)
- Dż – Dźwiniacz Dolny village, Lesko County (Poland)
- Dc – Dobicza village, Jarosław County (Poland)
- D – Dobra village, Jarosław County (Poland)
- Dn – Duńkowiczki village, Przemyśl County (Poland)
- Zd – Zadąbrowie village, Jarosław County (Poland)
- Kw – Kwaszenina village, Przemyśl County (Poland)
- Ls – Leszczowate village, Lesko County (Poland)
- M – Makowa village, Przemyśl County (Poland)
- Ml – Młyny village, Jarosław County (Poland)
- Ol – Oleszyce, Lubaczów County (Poland)
- R – Radymno, Jarosław County (Poland)
- Rs – Ruski village, Przemyśl County (Poland)
- Sw – Święte village, Jarosław County (Poland)
- Tb – Trepcza village, Sanok country (Poland)
- Tr – Trójczyce village, Przemyśl County (Poland)

Dialects common in the territory of Lviv region:

- Ar.V. – Arlamivska Volia village, Mostyskyi district
- Hl – Hlynyci village, Yavorivskyi district
- N.P. – Nakonechne Pershe village, Yavorivskyi district
- Nov.M. – Nove Misto village, Starosambirskyi district
- P – Poliana village, Starosambirskyi district
- Pt – Piatnytsia village, Starosambirskyi district
- S – Serekveychi village, Yavorivkyi district
- Tn – Ternava village, Starosambirskyi district
- Chzh – Cheyzhky village, Starosambirskyi district