

WYDAWNICTWO UMCS

ANNALES
UNIVERSITATIS MARIAE CURIE-SKŁODOWSKA
LUBLIN – POLONIA

VOL. V

SECTIO N

2020

ISSN: 2451-0491 • e-ISSN: 2543-9340 • CC-BY 4.0 • DOI: 10.17951/en.2020.5.453-472

Escape from Etymology? A Corpus Study of Polish Adjectival Intensifiers

Ucieczka od etymologii? Korpusowe studium polskich przysłówków wzmacniających

Katarzyna Dziwirek

University of Washington. Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures

box 354335, Seattle, WA 98125, USA

dziwirek@uw.edu

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9401-2421>

Abstrakt. Używając Narodowego Korpusu Języka Polskiego (NKJP), autorka omawia 31 polskich przysłówków wzmacniających, aby określić stopień ich specyficzności semantycznej oraz dowolności łączenia się z przymiotnikami. Przysłówki wzmacniające wyrażają sądy, postawy i emocje osoby mówiącej. Autorka pokazuje, że większość przysłówków wzmacniających nie oddaliło się od swojej etymologii, mimo że są uważane za synonimy słowa *bardzo*: ich etymologiczne znaczenia wpływają na wybór przymiotnika. Najczęściej wzmacniane przymiotniki w NKJP to *trudny*, *ważny* i *istotny*.

Słowa kluczowe: intensyfikacja; przymiotnik; etymologia; łączliwość; specyficzność semantyczna

Abstract. Using the Polish National Corpus (NKJP), the author discusses 31 Polish reinforcing adverbs to determine the degree of their semantic specificity and freedom of connection with adjectives. Empowering adverbs express the person's judgement, attitudes, and emotions. The author shows that most of the reinforcing adverbs have not deviated from their etymology, even though they are considered synonyms of the word "very": their etymological meanings influence the choice of the adjective. The most frequently reinforced adjectives in NKJP are "difficult", "important" and "essential".

Keywords: intensification; adjective; etymology; connectivity; semantic specificity

INTRODUCTION

According to Rodney Huddleston and Geoffrey Pullum (2002: 585), “intensifier” is a term for a modifier that makes no contribution to the propositional meaning of a clause but serves to enhance and give additional emotional context to the word it modifies. Dagmara Bałabaniak and Barbara Mitrenga (2015: 15) claim that lexical intensifiers are functional expressions with metapredicative functions. They go on to say that the meanings of magnitude, amount and intensity are intertwined in the semantics of intensifiers (ibidem: 53). In *Degree Words*, a seminal 1972 work, Dwight Bolinger (1972: 18) states: “Degree words afford a picture of fevered invention and competition that would be hard to come by elsewhere, for in their nature they are unsettled. They are the chief means of emphasis for speakers for whom all means of emphasis quickly grow stale and need to be replaced”. Alan Partington (1993: 178) claims that intensifiers primarily serve a communicative function and “signal” that “what is being said is sincerely vouched for”.

It is commonly believed that intensifiers tend to be short-lived and lose their specific meanings over time. Bolinger (1972: 18) quotes Agatha Christie: “At one period one said that things were »topping«, and then that they were »too divine«, and then that they were »marvelous«, and that one »couldn’t agree with you more«, and that you were »madly« fond of this, that, and the other”. Unlike Stange (2017: 515) states that (her study supports) “the notion that intensifiers in general [...] are undergoing a process of delexicalization/grammaticalization. That is, they gain a purely grammatical function (intensification) at the expense of their semantic content”.

The primary adjectival intensifier in Polish is *bardzo* (“very”). It occurs in the Polish National Corpus (NKJP) 330,099 times per 250 million words. The original meaning of *bardzo* has been lost (according to Bańkowski 2000: 33 its source **brzo* meant “quickly or violently”), and since the second half of the 16th century it has meant simply “intensively”.

Elżbieta Janus (1981: 43–44) lists the following intensifiers which she considers to be relatively semantically bleached of meanings other than “very”: *diabło* (“devilishly”), *diabelnie* (“devilishly”), *cholernie* (“damnedly”), *kolosalnie* (“colossally”), *mocno* (“strongly”), *ogromnie* (“hugely”), *okropnie* (“awfully”), *piekielnie* (“infernally”), *potwornie* (“terribly”), *silnie* (“strongly”), *strasznie* (“terribly”), *straszliwie* (“terribly”), *szalenie* (“madly”), *wielce* (“largely”), *wysoce/wysoko* (“highly”). She includes intensifiers like *diabelnie* (“devilishly”) and *piekielnie* (“infernally”), because she says that they do not directly recall the notions of the “devil” or “hell” as they can be combined with opposite adjectives: *diabelnie ładna dziewczyna* (“devillishly pretty girl”) and *diabelnie brzydka dziewczyna*

(“devilishly ugly girl”), *piekielnie zdolna* (“infernally clever”) and *piekielnie tępa* (“infernally dull”) (Janus 1981: 45)¹.

Yet, we shall see that despite the fact that *diabelnie* can modify both members of an antonymic pair, it tends to be found most often with negative adjectives, showing that it has perhaps not escaped its etymology entirely. Likewise, we shall see that *straszliwie* and *strasznie*, both of which mean “terribly” and come from the same root, in fact combine with very different adjectives. Janus’ comprehensive work was completed before the advent of linguistic corpora and was not influenced by frequencies of occurrence. Looking at the corpus data containing intensifiers today we can discern larger trends in their combinatorial properties. In fact, I will argue that most of the intensifiers Janus considered to be near synonyms of *bardzo* “very”, are not semantically neutral and are still prisoners of their etymology. Their residual core meanings correlate with specific speaker attitudes and affect their adjectival collocations.

I consider 31 intensifiers in order to determine to what degree their vestigial meanings affect their collocations with adjectives. I also look at the phenomenon of intensification from the other side and investigate which types of adjectives can be modified by intensifiers and which tend to do so most frequently.

INTENSIFIERS: ETYMOLOGY

The 31 intensifiers I considered are listed below with their English dictionary translations as well as etymological meanings. Grammatically, they are all adverbs formed from adjectives. They are divided into six groups based on their meaning and combinatorial properties².

Highly specialized

<i>bezdennie</i>	“abysmally, hopelessly” (from <i>bezdenny</i> [“bottomless”], <i>bez</i> [“without”] and <i>dno</i> [“bottom”])
<i>horrendalnie</i>	“horribly, awfully, exorbitantly, prohibitively” (from <i>horrendalny</i> [“horrible, horrid, exorbitant”])

¹ Following a suggestion by Anna Wierzbicka, Janus proposes that the explications of meaning of *diabelnie*, *piekielnie*, etc. should include *bardzo* (“very”) as well as an (inter)personal meaning component “this intrigues me” to account for the additional shades of meaning. In the definition of *bardzo* X (“very”), Wierzbicka (1969: 188) includes the element “it strikes me/I must pay attention to it”, which is later reformulated as “I cannot not notice it”, and later still as “I must say more than X” (Wierzbicka 1971: 132).

² I do not consider adverbs such as *absolutnie* (“absolutely”), *kompletnie* (“completely”), *zupełnie* (“entirely”) which refer to a full degree of a property or feature.

<i>skandalicznie</i>	“scandalously, shockingly, atrociously, outrageously, shamefully” (from <i>skandaliczny</i> [“scandalous”], <i>skandal</i> [“scandal, outrage”])
<i>bajecznie</i>	“fabulously, incredibly, unbelievably, enormously, extremely” (from <i>bajeczny</i> [“fabulous, legendary, mythic”], <i>bajka</i> [“fairy tale”])

Angels, devils, heaven, hell

<i>anielsko</i>	“angelically” (from <i>anielski</i> [“angelic, angel’s”])
<i>bosko</i>	“divinely, heavenly” (from <i>boski</i> [“divine”])
<i>diabelnie</i>	“devilishly, infernally, fiendishly, deucedly, cursedly, damnably” (from <i>diabeł</i> [“devil”] <i>diabelny</i> [“devilish”])
<i>diabelsko</i>	“diabolically, fiendishly” (from <i>diabeł</i> [“devil”] <i>diabelski</i> [“diabolical, fiendish, hellish”])
<i>diabło</i>	= diabelnie, archaic
<i>niebiańsko</i>	“heavenly, divinely” (from <i>niebo</i> [“heaven, sky”])
<i>nieludzko</i>	“inhumanly, barbarously, atrociously, terribly, awfully” (from <i>nieludzki</i> [“inhuman”])
<i>nieziemsko</i>	“divinely” (from <i>nieziemski</i> [“unearthly”])
<i>piekielnie</i>	“infernally, hellishly, like hell, awfully, confoundedly” (from <i>piekło</i> [“hell”], <i>piekielny</i> [“infernal, hellish”])
<i>szatańsko</i>	“infernally” (from <i>szatański</i> [“infernal, Satan’s”], <i>szatan</i> [“Satan”])

Madness-related

<i>obłądnie</i>	“madly, insanelly, crazily” (from <i>obłądny</i> [“crazy”])
<i>szalenie</i>	“very, extremely, awfully, terribly, like mad” (from <i>szalony</i> [“insane”])
<i>szaleńczo</i>	“madly, insanelly, dementedly, distractedly, recklessly, to distraction” (from <i>szaleńczy</i> [“reckless”])
<i>wściekle</i>	“madly, furiously, awfully, frightfully, wildly, savagely” (from <i>wściekły</i> [“rabid, angry”])

Negated

<i>beziemiennie</i>	“immeasurably, infinitely, immensely” (from <i>bez</i> [“without”] and <i>miara</i> [“measure”])
<i>niesamowicie</i>	“very, strangely, uncommonly, weirdly” (19 th -century borrowing from Ukrainian, with unclear etymology: “unlike self” [Bańkowski 2000: 308] or “not-independent” [Boryś 2005: 362])
<i>niestychanie</i>	“extremely, excessively, outrageously” (from <i>niestychany</i> [“unheard of”])
<i>niewiarygodnie</i>	“incredibly, unbelievably” (from <i>niewiarygodny</i> [“unbelievable”])
<i>niezmiennie</i>	“extremely, exceedingly, beyond measure, immensely, vastly” (from <i>nie</i> [“not”] and <i>miara</i> [“measure”])

Terribly

<i>cholernie</i>	“damnedly, cursedly, awfully, terribly , like the deuce, like hell” (from <i>cholera/cholerny</i> [“bloody, awful”])
------------------	---

<i>okropnie</i>	“horribly, awfully, terribly , very, extremely, excessively, intensely” (from <i>okropny</i> [“horrible”] original meaning related to <i>kropić</i> [“to splatter”]: splattered → dirty → disgusting → frightening [Boryś 2005: 389], or to <i>okrop/ukrop</i> [“hot liquid”] found in hell, thus, frightening [Bańkowski 2000: 405])
<i>potwornie</i>	“hugely, stupendously, terribly ” (from <i>potworny</i> [“monstrous, freaky, horrible, hideous”] <i>potwór</i> [“monster”])
<i>straszliwie</i>	“ terribly , horrifically” (from <i>straszliwy</i> [“horrific”], <i>strach</i> [“fear, terror”])
<i>strasznie</i>	“ terribly , frightfully, horribly, terrifically, awesomely, dreadfully” (from <i>straszny</i> [“terrible, horrific, dreadful, frightful, gruesome”], <i>strach</i> [“fear, terror”])

Ex-based

<i>nadzwyczajnie</i>	“extraordinarily, excessively, extremely, not as usual” (from <i>nad</i> [“above/over”] and <i>zwyczajny</i> [“ordinary, common, usual, normal”])
<i>niezwykle</i>	“extraordinarily, exceptionally, remarkably, uncommonly, unusually” (from <i>nie</i> [“not”] and <i>zwykły</i> [“common, ordinary, usual, habitual”])
<i>wyjątkowo</i>	“exceptionally” (from <i>wyjątkowy</i> [“exceptional”], <i>wyjątek</i> [“exception”])

Of the 31 intensifiers listed above, 23 could be said to derive from roots that are essentially negative in meaning (e.g. *strasznie* [“terribly”]), 5 clearly derive from positively valued terms (e.g. *anielsko* [“angelically”]), and 3 are attitudinally neutral (e.g. *wyjątkowo* [“exceptionally”])³.

Christian Vossagen (1999: 302) comments on English sentences like “It was terribly amusing”; “These examples show that originally negative expressions can be used adverbially to intensify positive ones without creating contradictions. The crucial meaning component here seems to be not the negative value of the concepts, but their intensity”. These sentences are used in support of Vossagen’s claim that “forms of language use in which something is uttered to convey its opposite are metonymic” and that “a conceptual entity can be used to provide mental access to its opposite, which is closely associated with it within a conceptual structure” (ibidem: 289). He proposes that A CONCEPT STANDS FOR ITS OPPOSITE is a widespread metonymy underlying figurative speech (ibidem: 290).

As we shall see below, the corpus data I investigated suggests that the situation in Polish is more complicated than metonymy alone. There are also matters of register and intensifier’s lexical preferences.

³ This is not an exhaustive list of Polish intensifiers. Others include *bezgranicznie* (“endlessly”), *niebywale* (“unusually”), *niemożliwie* (“impossibly”), *nieskończenie* (“infinitely”), *rekordowo* (“record-setting-ly”), *wielce* (“greatly”), *wysoko/wysoce* (“highly”), *zadziwiająco* (“amazingly”), *kolosalnie* (“hugely”), *mocno* (“strongly”), *ogromnie* (“hugely”), etc. I am grateful to fellow Polish-T list members for these examples.

Table 1 presents the numbers of concordances and adjectival collocations in the NKJP from most to least frequent. The numbers in the second column are concordances, or the total number of occurrences in the corpus (not only when modifying adjectives). Even the top words in the table do not come close to the number of occurrences of *bardzo* “very” (330,099). The numbers in the third column represent the number of adjectives which were found with the intensifier 5 times or more. This does not mean that the intensifier does not occur with other adjectives, it merely indicates how many adjectives it collocates with frequently.

Table 1. Concordances and collocations of Polish intensifiers in NKJP

Intensifier	Translation	Concordances	Collocations (5 or >)
<i>niezwykłe</i>	unusually	18,954	273
<i>wyjątkowo</i>	exceptionally	11,090	265
<i>strasznie</i>	terribly	9,002	112
<i>niezmiernie</i>	immeasurably	3,436	92
<i>okropnie</i>	terribly	2,400	21
<i>nieślychanie</i>	unheard-of-ly	2,379	114
<i>szalenie</i>	madly	2,022	88
<i>niesamowicie</i>	uncommonly	1,096	42
<i>cholernie</i>	damnedly	1,066	36
<i>potwornie</i>	monstrously	1,045	76
<i>straszliwie</i>	terribly	1,021	21
<i>wściekle</i>	madly	677	4
<i>piekielnie</i>	infernally	605	22
<i>niewiarygodnie</i>	unbelievably	477	18
<i>bosko</i>	divinely	389	1
<i>nadzwyczajnie</i>	unusually	377	10
<i>bajecznie</i>	fabulously	341	5
<i>niehumanie</i>	inhumanly	219	10
<i>skandalicznie</i>	scandalously	204	4
<i>szaleńczo</i>	madly	174	3
<i>diabelnie</i>	devilishly	135	2
<i>horrendalnie</i>	exorbitantly	90	2
<i>obłądnie</i>	madly	87	3
<i>nieziemsko</i>	divinely	69	2
<i>anielsko</i>	angelically	45	2
<i>beźmiernie</i>	immeasurably	44	0
<i>szatańsko</i>	infernally	30	0
<i>bezdennie</i>	abysmally	29	–
<i>diabelnie</i>	diabolically	28	0
<i>niebiańsko</i>	heavenly	23	1

Source: Author's own study.

Looking at Table 1 we observe that in general larger numbers in the second column correspond to larger numbers in the third one, that is, the more common the intensifier is, the more adjectives it tends to collocate with. This pattern is not absolute though, as *wyjątkowo* (“exceptionally”) and *strasznie* (“terribly”) occur in the corpus with similar frequency, but the number of frequent collocations for *wyjątkowo* is more than double that of *strasznie*. This might indicate that *strasznie* (“terribly”) perhaps retains some of its root meaning of *strach* (“fear”, “terror”), which affects its range of combinations. But as we shall see, in the case of *strasznie*, it is more likely a matter of register. Unlike *terribly* in English, the Polish *strasznie* retains a slightly slangy, gushing flavor and cannot combine with adjectives of higher register. *Wyjątkowo* (“exceptionally”) on the other hand has no slangy teenage overtones and can combine with a wide variety of adjectives⁴.

In general, a larger number of collocations is indicative of a higher degree of semantic “bleaching” of the intensifier. That is, that the intensifier has mostly lost its core meaning and shifted to simply indicate intensity. Conversely, the smaller number of collocations means that the sense of the root adjective is still present in the adverb/intensifier’s meaning and constrains the words it can combine with. We shall consider intensifiers and their meanings first, adjectives and their preferences second.

THE MEANINGS AND PREFERENCES OF INTENSIFIERS

1. Highly specialized intensifiers: contempt, condemnation, awe

Let us start with the intensifiers with the fewest frequent collocations.

Bezdennie (“abysmally”), literally “bottomlessly”, tends to occur primarily with one adjective: *głupi* (“stupid”). The comparable English adverb “abysmally” collocates with “stupid”, but also “low”, “small”, “insufficient” in the British National Corpus (BNC). *Horrendalnie* collocates with two adjectives, *drogi* (“expensive”) and *wysoki* (“high”). Even though its root adjective *horrendalny* was originally borrowed into Polish (from Latin via German *horrend* [Bańkowski 2000: 531]) with the meaning of “horrible”, “terrible”, it eventually specialized to primarily mean “prohibitive, exorbitant” and is found most often with words like

⁴ Similarly, though the frequency of *niesłychanie* (“unheard-of-ly”) is a sixth of that of *strasznie*, they have a comparable number of collocations. Also, some intensifiers tend to occur primarily with verbs and have very few adjectival collocations (c.f. *bosko* [“divinely”] which is most often found with *wyglądać* [“to look/appear”], *brzmieć* [“to sound”], *pachnieć* [“to smell”], *smakować* [“to taste”], etc.).

koszt (“cost”), *czynsz* (“rent”), *podatek* (“tax”), *wydatek* (“expense”), *cena* (“price”), etc. The adverb *horrendalnie* follows suit. 74% of occurrences of *horrendalnie* were with these two adjectives.

Table 2. Top 5 collocations (of 5 or > adjectives) for each intensifier

<i>bajecznie</i> “fabulously”	<i>kolorowy</i> “colorful”	<i>bogaty</i> “rich”	<i>prosty</i> “simple”	<i>piękny</i> “beautiful”	<i>tani</i> “cheap”
<i>skandalicznie</i> “scandalously”	<i>niski</i> “short/low”	<i>mały</i> “small”	<i>wysoki</i> “high”	<i>zły</i> “bad”	
<i>horrendalnie</i> “exorbitantly”	<i>wysoki</i> “high”	<i>drogi</i> “expensive”			
<i>bezdennie</i> “abysmally”	<i>głupi</i> “stupid”				

Source: Author’s own study.

Another borrowed and fairly specialized intensifier is *skandalicznie* (“scandalously”). It collocates with four adjectives: *niski* (“short”), *zły* (“bad”), *mały* (“small”), and *wysoki* (“high”). Both *skandalicznie* and its English equivalent “scandalously” imply condemnation and indignation. “Scandalously” occurs with “late”, “long”, “low”, “short”, “neglected”, “wasteful”, etc. in the BNC.

In contrast, *bajecznie* (“fabulously”), which derives from the adjective *bajeczny* (“legendary”, “mythical”, “fabulous”, “untold”) and less directly from *bajka* (“fairy tale”, “fable”), correlates with primarily positive adjectives: *kolorowy* (“colorful”), *bogaty* (“rich/wealthy”), *prosty* (“simple”), *tani* (“cheap”) and *piękny* (“beautiful”). The English “fabulously” collocates most often with “rich” and “wealthy”, but also “strong”, “dressed”, “expensive”, etc.

The four intensifiers considered here are highly semantically marked and occur with select few adjectives. They imply intensity but also clear speaker judgments based on their core meanings: contempt in the case of *bezdennie* (“abysmally”), indignation and condemnation for *horrendalnie* (“exorbitantly”) and *skandalicznie* (“scandalously”), and wonder/amazement mixed with a tinge of envy for *bajecznie* (“fabulously”).

2. Gods, angels, humans, and devils

Turning to earth, heaven, and hell, the intensifier *niehumanie* (“inhumanly”) tends to modify a few positive adjectives (*doskonały* [“perfect”], *piękny* [“beautiful”], *wielki* [“great”], *cierpliwy* [“patient”]), but is mostly found with negative and neutral ones (*zmęczony* [“tired”], *traktowany* [“treated”], *cierpiący* [“suffering”], *zimny* [“cold”], *okrutny* [“cruel”], and *ciężki* [“heavy/difficult”]). Being inhuman

is viewed as mostly pejorative and *nieludzko* contributes the meaning of negative evaluation when combined with an arguably neutral adjective or participle such as *zimny* (“cold”) and *traktowany* (“treated”).

Table 3. Top 5 collocations (of 5 or > adjectives) for each intensifier

<i>nieludzko</i> “inhumanly”	<i>zmęczony</i> “tired”	<i>traktowany</i> “treated”	<i>cierpiący</i> “suffering”	<i>zimny</i> “cold”	<i>doskonały</i> “perfect”
<i>nieziemsko</i> “divinely”	<i>piękny</i> “beautiful”	<i>przystojny</i> “handsome”			
<i>niebiańsko</i> “heavenly”	<i>piękny</i> “beautiful”				
<i>anielsko</i> “angelically”	<i>cierpliwy</i> “patient”	<i>piękny</i> “beautiful”			
<i>bosko</i> “divinely”	<i>święty</i> “holy”				
<i>diabelnie</i> “devilishly”	<i>trudny</i> “difficult”	<i>ciężki</i> “difficult”			
<i>piekielnie</i> “infernally”	<i>trudny</i> “difficult”	<i>drogi</i> “expensive”	<i>mocny</i> “strong”	<i>inteligentny</i> “intelligent”	<i>silny</i> “strong”

Source: Author’s own study.

In contrast, *nieziemsko*, translated as “divinely”, but literally “not-of-the-earth” and *niebiańsko* (“heavenly”) correlate primarily with positive adjectives describing appearance; *niebiańsko* with *piękny* (“beautiful”) and *nieziemsko* with *piękny* and *przystojny* (“handsome”). *Anielsko* (“angelically”) also combines with *piękny* as well as with *cierpliwy* (“patient”)⁵. *Bosko* (“divinely”) does not occur with many adjectives, its only collocation with more than 5 tokens was *święty* (“holy”).

Devil- and hell-based intensifiers, unsurprisingly, combine with different adjectives still. *Diabelnie* (“devilishly”) is found with *trudny* (“difficult”) and *ciężki* (“heavy/difficult”). *Diablo* (slightly archaic) with *skomplikowany* (“complicated”), *inteligentny* (“intelligent”) and *trudny* (“difficult”). *Diabelsko* (“diabolically”) returned no collocations of 5 or more, but the manual search yielded examples with *drogi* (“expensive”), *wykrzywiony* (“twisted”), *szokujący* (“shocking”), *dobry*

⁵ Janus (1981: 37–40) argues that definitions of intensifiers such as *anielsko* must include a reference to the meaning of “angel” since their meaning is not reducible to “very”. This is supported by the fact that they can be used in opposition to *bardzo* as in: *Ten człowiek jest nie tylko bardzo cierpliwy ale wręcz anielsko cierpliwy* (“This man is not just very patient, he is simply angelically patient”) and by the limited number of collocations found with these intensifiers. Also, as mentioned above *piekielnie* (“infernally”) and *diabelsko* (“devilishly”) can combine with both positive and negative adjectives, while *anielsko* (“angelically”) cannot modify an adjective with a negative meaning.

(“good”). None with the Polish version of “clever”, which is the adjective most frequently associated with the English *diabolically*. *Szatańsko* (“infernally”) which derives from *szatański* (“Satan’s”) and *szatan* (“Satan”) also returned no collocations greater than 5, but was found to occur with *przystojny* (“handsome”), *doskonały* (“perfect”), and *zdolny* (“talented”). The final word in this group, *piekielnie* (“infernally”, “hellishly”), combines with the most diverse group of adjectives (22 collocations), suggesting that it is most semantically bleached.

In summary, it seems that the intensifiers in this group are highly specialized and retain the core meaning of their root words. Those which refer to positively valued concepts: god, heaven, angels, occur only with positive adjectives often referring to appearance/beauty. Those which reference devil, Satan, and hell are more complex. The devil seems to be associated with difficulty and complications, Satan – with envied qualities (beauty, perfection) and seems to imply grudging admiration. A similar sense is involved when *nieludzko* is used with positive adjectives: *szatańsko przystojny* or *nieludzko przystojny* (“inhumanly/infernally handsome”) suggest that the speaker is so struck by the looks of someone that they suspect that they could not have come about naturally.

A final note on this group regards the differences in conceptualizations of angels and devils in Polish and English. In English, “diabolically” often correlates with “clever” and “angelically” – with “good”. Neither of these adjectives were found as greater than 5 collocations of Polish *diabelsko* and *anielsko*. This suggests that angels and devils are conceived of slightly differently in the two cultures. In Polish, the primary attribute of angels is patience and the main function of devils is trouble-making and making things difficult for us.

3. Madly

Of the four intensifiers in this group, two relate to the noun *szal* which means “madness” but also “fury”, “rage”, “a state of ferment”, “unrest”, “restlessness”, “tumult”, etc.. The two adjectives which form the basis of these intensifiers *szalony* (“mad”, “crazy”, “insane”) and *szaleńczy* (“mad”, “reckless”) show the different extensions of the meaning of the base noun⁶. A state of ferment can be interpreted as insanity (*szalony*), anger (the verb *szaleć* “to rage”), or as great strength, bravery, zeal, and recklessness (*szalony* and *szaleńczy*).

⁶ Actually, *szaleńczy* is derived from *szal* via *szalenieć* (“a crazy, reckless person”).

Table 4. Top 5 collocations (of 5 or > adjectives) for each intensifier

<i>szalenie</i> “madly”	<i>ważny</i> “important”	<i>trudny</i> “difficult”	<i>istotny</i> “essential”	<i>ciekawy</i> “interesting”	<i>groźny</i> “threatening”
<i>szaleńczo</i> “madly”	<i>zakochany</i> “in love”	<i>odważny</i> “brave”	<i>ambitny</i> “ambitious”		
<i>obłądnie</i> “madly”	<i>dziki</i> “wild”	<i>skomplikowany</i> “complicated”	<i>wysoki</i> “tall”		
<i>wściekle</i> “madly”	<i>różowy</i> “pink”	<i>głodny</i> “hungry”	<i>kolorowy</i> “colorful”	<i>czerwony</i> “red”	

Source: Author’s own study.

The two have very different distributions. *Szaleńczo* is fairly rare and occurs with three main adjectives: *zakochany* (“in love”), *odważny* (“brave”) and *ambitny* (“ambitious”). It seems that to be in love, to be brave and to have ambitions or ideas above your station all require a modicum of madness or recklessness. By comparison, English “recklessly” does not function frequently as an intensifier of adjectives. It is most often found with verbs such as “buy”, “wander”, “drive”, “interfere”, “say”, etc. *Szalenie*, on the other hand, is the sixth most common intensifier considered here, with 88 adjectival collocations of five or more. It is not pragmatically marked and can be used in all registers.

Obłądnie is related to the noun *obłąd* (“madness”, “insanity”, “lunacy”, “dementia”, “folly”) and the adjective *obłądny* – “mad”, “insane”, “demented”⁷. It has only three collocations of five or more adjectives. Finally, the adverb *wściekle* “madly, wildly, savagely” from *wściekły* (“rabid”, “angry”, “mad”) has four adjectival collocations. One, *głodny* (“hungry”), would probably be the adjective most people would think of as co-occurring with *wściekle*, as it is almost a set phrase. This is similar to “ravenously” and its connection with “hungry” in English. The other three are color adjectives (*różowy* [“pink”], *kolorowy* [“colorful”] and *czerwony* [“red”]). When used with a name of a color *wściekle* means “very intense”: *wściekle różowy* corresponds to English “shocking pink”.

Of the four intensifiers derived from words which mean “mad”, three are fairly specialized and occur with select adjectives, while the fourth, *szalenie* is among the most common adverbs used to modify adjectives in Polish and there seems to be little connection any more to the meaning of *szal* (“rage”, “fury”, “madness”) which is at its root.

⁷ There is also an adjective *obłąkańczy* derived from *obłąkaniec* (“mad person”). The adverb *obłąkańczo* is v. rare in the corpus (102 instances) and is found only with single adjectives *drogi* (“expensive”), *antysemicki* (“anti-Semitic”), *zazdrosny* (“jealous”), *żółty* (“yellow”), *zaciekawiony* (“intrigued”).

4. Crossing a line: negated intensifiers, positive adjectives

The general meaning of this group of adverbs seems to be crossing a limit: a quality expressed by the modified adjective can be beyond belief (*niewiarygodnie* [“unbelievably”]), beyond measure (*niezmiernie*, *bezmiernie* [“immeasurably”]), human knowledge (*niestłuchanie* [“unheard-of-ly”]), or unlike our human selves (*niesamowicie* [“uncommonly”]).⁸ *Niezmiernie* (“immeasurably”) is the fourth most common intensifier considered here, *niestłuchanie* (“unheard-of-ly”) is next, and *niesamowicie* (“uncommonly”) is ninth.

Table 5. Top 5 collocations (of 5 or > adjectives) for each intensifier

<i>niezmiernie</i> “immeasurably”	<i>ważny</i> “important”	<i>trudny</i> “difficult”	<i>istotny</i> “essential”	<i>wdzięczny</i> “grateful”	<i>ciekawy</i> “interesting”
<i>niestłuchanie</i> “unheard-of”	<i>ważny</i> “important”	<i>trudny</i> “difficult”	<i>istotny</i> “essential”	<i>skomplikowany</i> “complicated”	<i>silny</i> “strong”
<i>niesamowicie</i> “uncommonly”	<i>duży</i> “big”	<i>ważny</i> “important”	<i>trudny</i> “difficult”	<i>silny</i> “strong”	<i>szybki</i> “fast”
<i>niewiarygodnie</i> “unbelievably”	<i>wysoki</i> “high/tall”	<i>trudny</i> “difficult”	<i>wielki</i> “great/large”	<i>szybki</i> “fast”	<i>niski</i> “short”

Source: Author’s own study.

Interestingly, these adverbs tend to modify mostly positive adjectives. Barring *trudny* (“difficult”), seemingly the most modified adjective in Polish, *niesamowicie* (“uncommonly”) occurs almost uniquely with positive adjectives and participles, its only negative collocation is *skomplikowany* (“complicated”). Out of 114 collocations for *niestłuchanie* and 92 collocations of *niezmiernie* only 15 of each adverb’s collocations can be characterized as negative (including for both intensifiers *bolesny* [“painful”], *krytyczny* [“critical”], *przykry* [“sad/painful”], *smutny* [“sad”], *szkodliwy* [“harmful”], etc.). *Niewiarygodnie* and *bezmiernie* also have very few collocations with negative adjectives. Thus, adverbs which contain a negative prefix *nie-* “not/un-” or *bez-* “without” tend to modify mostly positive features.

5. Terribly: negative adjectives

This group includes some of the most commonly used intensifiers, which are often translated into English as “terribly”. Two of them *strasznie* and *straszliwie* derive from adjectives based on the root *strach* (“fear”, “terror”). They are

⁸ *Bezdzennie* (“abysmally”) and *nieziemsko* (“divinely”) also belong to this broad category, but have been discussed above, *niezwykłe* (“exceptionally”) is discussed below.

often listed as synonyms in dictionaries, yet their distribution is quite different. *Strasznie* is very common and occurs with all kinds of adjectives, though as mentioned above its use is constrained by its slightly slangy, gushing register. The frequency of *straszliwie* is much lower and it is found only with negative adjectives/participles. It occurs mostly with participles, e.g. *okaleczony* (“maimed”), *wyniszczony* (“ravaged”), *zmasakrowany* (“massacred”), *wychudzony* (“emaciated”), *poparzony* (“burned”), etc. With these and other participles the meaning of *straszliwie* is much closer to “horrifically” than to the milder “terribly”. But when combined with the few adjectives that it is attested with (*głodny* [“hungry”], *samotny* [“lonely”], *bolesny* [“painful”], *brudny* [“dirty”], *smutny* [“sad”], *ciężki* [“difficult”], *trudny* [“difficult”]), the meaning is closer to “terribly” and does not seem to evoke the same extreme degree of horror and dismay as when it is used with participles.

Table 6. Top 5 collocations (of 5 or > adjectives) for each intensifier

<i>strasznie</i> “terribly”	<i>trudny</i> “difficult”	<i>zmęczony</i> “tired”	<i>nudny</i> “boring”	<i>mały</i> “small”	<i>smutny</i> “sad”
<i>straszliwie</i> “terribly”	<i>okaleczony</i> “maimed”	<i>zmęczony</i> “tired”	<i>zniszczony</i> “ruined”	<i>trudny</i> “difficult”	<i>zaniedbany</i> “neglected”
<i>okropnie</i> “terribly”	<i>nudny</i> “boring”	<i>zmęczony</i> “tired”	<i>smutny</i> “sad”	<i>głodny</i> “hungry”	<i>drogi</i> “expensive”
<i>potwornie</i> “terribly”	<i>zmęczony</i> “tired”	<i>drogi</i> “expensive”	<i>nudny</i> “boring”	<i>trudny</i> “difficult”	<i>ciężki</i> “difficult”
<i>cholernie</i> “damnedly”	<i>trudny</i> “difficult”	<i>zazdrosny</i> “jealous”	<i>drogi</i> “expensive”	<i>szczęśliwy</i> “happy”	<i>dobry</i> “good”

Source: Author’s own study.

At the root of *okropnie* is either splatter/dirt or hot liquid found in hell and while the etymology is not at all transparent to Polish speakers, this intensifier is most often found with negative adjectives. Out of 21 collocations the only two with positive meaning referred to size: *duży* (“big”) and *wielki* (“great”). *Potwornie*, on the other hand, has a very transparent root: *potwór* (“monster”), so its literal translation is “monstrously”. It, too, rarely occurs with positive adjectives (7 out of 76 collocations). *Cholernie*, whose link to *cholera* (“cholera”) a terrible disease, is quite clear,⁹ would seem to fall in the same category. But *cholera* is not only a name of a disease, it is also a mild swearword in Polish (since the 19th century [Bańkowski 2000: 142]), used to express not only anger

⁹ Though its earliest uses in Polish (16th century, Bańkowski 2000: 142) refer to one of the four humors which formed the basis of medieval medicine.

or frustration, but equally often astonishment and admiration and *cholernie* is not restricted to modifying negative adjectives.

With the exception of the very common *strasznie* (“terribly”) and the slangy *cholernie*, the intensifiers in this group, which are most often translated into English as “terribly”, “awfully” tend to modify negative adjectives and participles.

6. Exceptionally

The intensifiers in this group are very prolific and collocate with diverse adjectives. The same seems to be true in English: “exceptionally” occurs in the BNC 898 times with a wide range of adjectives (“strong”, “good”, “hard”, “free”, “long”, “difficult”, “generous”, “poor”, etc.)

Table 7. Top 5 collocations (of 5 or > adjectives) for each intensifier

<i>niezwykle</i> “unusually”	<i>ważny</i> “important”	<i>trudny</i> “difficult”	<i>istotny</i> “essential”	<i>ciekawy</i> “interesting”	<i>cenny</i> “precious”
<i>wyjątkowo</i> “exceptionally”	<i>trudny</i> “difficult”	<i>duży</i> “big”	<i>dobry</i> “good”	<i>wysoki</i> “tall”	<i>piękny</i> “beautiful”
<i>nadzwyczajnie</i> “extraordinarily”	<i>wysoki</i> “tall”	<i>wielki</i> “great/large”	<i>duży</i> “big”	<i>trudny</i> “difficult”	<i>piękny</i> “beautiful”

Source: Author’s own study.

7. Summary

We have seen that the core meanings of intensifiers do affect the range of adjectives they can modify and convey not only the speakers’ assessment of the intensity of a feature, but also their perceptions and evaluations. Other than the register-neutral “exceptional” group, most intensifiers we considered show distinct preferences for specific types of adjectives and imply attitudes ranging from awe, approbation and (sometimes grudging) admiration to indignation, condemnation and contempt. We next turn to adjectives and examine which types of Polish adjectives tend to be modified by intensifiers.

ADJECTIVES AND THEIR PREFERENCES

Intensification of adjectives implies two things: i) inherent gradability of the feature modified by the intensifier (e.g. *bardzo prostopadły* [“very perpendicular”] is impossible), and ii) the speaker’s perception and evaluation of reality. Adding an intensifier to an adjective suggests that a feature denoted by it is markedly different when compared to another object with the same feature.

Many of the intensifiers are hyperbolic. All of them provide information about the speaker's perception of reality.

Which adjectives can be modified by an intensifier? Janus (1981: 80) proposed that the primary type of a modifiable adjective is a parametric expression. She defines parametric adjectives as those which denote measurable amounts (*duży* ["big"], *długi* ["long"]) and whose basic form is semantically more complex than the comparative (e.g. *duży* ["big"] is defined as "bigger than normal/expected"). Parametric adjectives typically enter into antonymic relations and both elements of the antonymic pair can be intensified (*mały* ["small"] as well as *duży* ["big"]). In addition to parametric adjectives, which include expression of size, volume, temperature, density, weight, loudness, strength, age/length of time.

Janus (1981: 131–134) lists the following types of adjectives as modifiable by intensifiers: i) adjectives directly relating to amounts (e.g. *liczny* ["numerous"]), ii) adjectives referring to evaluations or feelings: positive and negative evaluation, positive and negative feelings, neutral evaluations and feelings, iii) adjectives relating to physical/physiological feelings and states including smell and taste, and iv) adjectives relating to change of state (e.g. *blady* ["pale"], *opalony* ["tanned"], *siwy* ["grey-haired"]).

Renata Grzegorzczkowska's (1975) answer to the question of which adjectives can be modified by intensifiers is less detailed than Janus'. She suggests three groups (Grzegorzczkowska 1975: 40): i) those which refer to measurable features and amounts ("tall"/"short"), ii) those expressing judgments ("good"/"bad"), and iii) psychological features (emotions, e.g. "sad"/"happy", but also "boring"/"interesting", "smart"/"stupid", "brave"/"afraid", etc.).

We shall verify Janus' and Grzegorzczkowska's claims in two ways: by looking at the most robust collocations for each intensifier (Table 8), and by trying to determine which adjectives tend to pair up with intensifiers by considering those that are found with at least five of ten intensifiers (Table 9).

Table 8 lists the intensifiers in the same order as in Table 1, from the most to least frequent in terms of total occurrences. It also lists their top five adjectival collocations in order of decreasing frequency from left to right, i.e. second column gives the most numerous collocation.

The top nine most frequent adverbs in Table 8 tend to occur with similar adjectives, while the following intensifiers (beginning with *straszliwie* ["horrifically"]) retain more of their core meaning and collocate with more specific adjectives. Based on the data in Table 8, the most frequent collocation for the top six intensifiers turns out to be the adjective *trudny* ("difficult"), it is the number one or two collocation for all six. It also appears among the top five collocations for eight other intensifiers, and, as we shall see in Table 9, it is the most often modified adjective

in our data. *Trudny* belongs to Grzegorzczkowska's group of adjectives expressing judgments and Janus' parametric adjectives, and it is perhaps unsurprising that human beings (or perhaps Poles) like to exaggerate the difficulty of the tasks or problems they encounter by modifying it with intensifiers.

Table 8. Top 5 collocations (of 5 or > adjectives) for each intensifier

<i>niezwykle</i> "unusually"	<i>ważny</i> "important"	<i>trudny</i> "difficult"	<i>istotny</i> "essential"	<i>ciekawy</i> "interesting"	<i>cenny</i> "precious"
<i>wyjątkowo</i> "exceptionally"	<i>trudny</i> "difficult"	<i>duży</i> "big"	<i>dobry</i> "good"	<i>wysoki</i> "tall"	<i>piękny</i> "beautiful"
<i>strasznie</i> "terribly"	<i>trudny</i> "difficult"	<i>zmęczony</i> "tired"	<i>nudny</i> "boring"	<i>mały</i> "small"	<i>smutny</i> "sad"
<i>niezmiernie</i> "immeasurably"	<i>ważny</i> "important"	<i>trudny</i> "difficult"	<i>istotny</i> "essential"	<i>wdzięczny</i> "grateful"	<i>ciekawy</i> "interesting"
<i>okropnie</i> "terribly"	<i>nudny</i> "boring"	<i>zmęczony</i> "tired"	<i>smutny</i> "sad"	<i>głodny</i> "hungry"	<i>drogi</i> "expensive"
<i>niestłuchanie</i> "unheard-of"	<i>ważny</i> "important"	<i>trudny</i> "difficult"	<i>istotny</i> "essential"	<i>skomplikowany</i> "complicated"	<i>silny</i> "strong"
<i>szalenie</i> "madly"	<i>ważny</i> "important"	<i>trudny</i> "difficult"	<i>istotny</i> "essential"	<i>ciekawy</i> "interesting"	<i>groźny</i> "threatening"
<i>niesamowicie</i> "uncommonly"	<i>duży</i> "big"	<i>ważny</i> "important"	<i>trudny</i> "difficult"	<i>silny</i> "strong"	<i>szybki</i> "fast"
<i>cholernie</i> "damnedly"	<i>trudny</i> "difficult"	<i>zazdrosny</i> "jealous"	<i>drogi</i> "expensive"	<i>szczęśliwy</i> "happy"	<i>dobry</i> "good"
<i>potwornie</i> "terribly"	<i>zmęczony</i> "tired"	<i>drogi</i> "expensive"	<i>nudny</i> "boring"	<i>trudny</i> "difficult"	<i>ciężki</i> "difficult"
<i>straszliwie</i> "horrifically"	<i>okałeczony</i> "maimed"	<i>zmęczony</i> "tired"	<i>zniszczony</i> "ruined"	<i>trudny</i> "difficult"	<i>zaniedbany</i> "neglected"
<i>wściekle</i> "madly"	<i>różowy</i> "pink"	<i>głodny</i> "hungry"	<i>kolorowy</i> "colorful"	<i>czerwony</i> "red"	
<i>piekielnie</i> "infernally"	<i>trudny</i> "difficult"	<i>drogi</i> "expensive"	<i>mocny</i> "strong"	<i>inteligentny</i> "intelligent"	<i>silny</i> "strong"
<i>niewiarygodnie</i> "unbelievably"	<i>wysoki</i> "high/tall"	<i>trudny</i> "difficult"	<i>wielki</i> "great"/"large"	<i>szybki</i> "fast"	<i>niski</i> "short"
<i>bosko</i> "divinely"	<i>święty</i> "holy"				
<i>nadzwyczajnie</i> "unusually"	<i>wysoki</i> "tall"	<i>wielki</i> "great/large"	<i>duży</i> "big"	<i>trudny</i> "difficult"	<i>piękny</i> "beautiful"
<i>bajecznie</i> "fabulously"	<i>kolorowy</i> "colorful"	<i>bogaty</i> "rich"	<i>prosty</i> "simple"	<i>piękny</i> "beautiful"	<i>tani</i> "cheap"
<i>niełudzko</i> "inhumanly"	<i>zmęczony</i> "tired"	<i>traktowany</i> "treated"	<i>cierpiący</i> "suffering"	<i>zimny</i> "cold"	<i>doskonały</i> "perfect"
<i>skandalicznie</i> "scandalously"	<i>niski</i> "short"	<i>mały</i> "small"	<i>wysoki</i> "high"	<i>zły</i> "bad"	
<i>szaleńczo</i> "madly"	<i>zakochany</i> "in love"	<i>odważny</i> "brave"	<i>ambitny</i> "ambitious"		

<i>diabelnie</i> “devilishly”	<i>trudny</i> “difficult”	<i>ciężki</i> “difficult”			
<i>horrendalnie</i> “exorbitantly”	<i>wysoki</i> “high”	<i>drogi</i> “expensive”			
<i>obłądnie</i> “madly”	<i>dziki</i> “wild”	<i>skomplikowany</i> “complicated”	<i>wysoki</i> “tall”		
<i>nieziemsko</i> “divinely”	<i>piękny</i> “beautiful”	<i>przystojny</i> “handsome”			
<i>anielsko</i> “angelically”	<i>cierpliwy</i> “patient”	<i>piękny</i> “beautiful”			
<i>bezdennie</i> “abysmally”	<i>głupi</i> “stupid”				
<i>niebiańsko</i> “heavenly”	<i>piękny</i> “beautiful”				

Source: Author’s own study.

The next most frequent in the top six are adjectives *ważny* (“important”) and *istotny* (“essential”/“important”). Again, this is not surprising given human nature: if something is important to us we are likely to say that it is very important. The collocations of *bardzo*/“very” and *ważn**/“important” are also high in NKJP and BNC: *bardzo ważn** occurs 8.985 times in a 250 million word corpus and “very important” occurs 2,141 times per 100 million words.

Among other commonly intensified adjectives we find representatives of all three groups proposed by Grzegorczykowa: measurable qualities (*wysoki* [“tall”], *niski* [“short”], *mały* [“small”], *duży* [“big”], *wielki* [“large”]), judgments (*piękny* [“beautiful”], *inteligentny* [“intelligent”], *dobry* [“good”]) and psychological qualities (*szczęśliwy* [“happy”], *smutny* [“sad”], *ciekaw*y [“interesting”], *nudny* [“boring”]). The adjectives *zmęczony* [“tired”] and *głodny* [“hungry”], referring to physiological states can perhaps be characterized as judgments, or, in Janus’ typology, physical states.

Another way to verify Grzegorczykowa’s and Janus’ claims is to look at which adjectives tend to occur with intensifiers. I examined 336 adjectives which were found five or more times with one or more of the 31 intensifiers considered. Many adjectives collocated only with a single intensifier (e.g. with *wyjątkowo* [“exceptionally”], *strasznie* [“terribly”], *szalenie* [“madly”], or *straszliwie* [“horribly”]/“horrifically”). Others collocated with only two (*wyjątkowo* and *strasznie*, *wyjątkowo* and *niestychanie*, *wyjątkowo* and *szalenie*), etc. Out of 336 adjectives, 29 occurred with five or more intensifiers. These are given in Table 9. Columns 3–13 in Table 9 list the number of concordances of each adjective/intensifier pair. Column 14 lists the total occurrences of an adjective with all ten intensifiers and the last column shows how many of the ten intensifiers the adjective collocated with.

Table 9 shows that *trudny* (“difficult”) and *ważny* (“important”) are the adjectives which are most often found with intensifiers. The numbers are quite striking,

Table 9. Adjectival collocations with 10 intensifiers

	W	N	N2	N3	C	P	O	S	S2	S3	Total	#intens
<i>trudny</i>	336	28	277	14	86	125	0	11	132	356	1,365	9/10
<i>ważny</i>	62	33	584	0	10	8	0	0	40	374	1,111	7/10
<i>duży</i>	186	83	11	6	6	0	6	0	19	0	317	7/10
<i>zły</i>	108	0	5	5	37	0	46	0	60	0	261	6/10
<i>wysoki</i>	125	16	34	30	5	0	0	0	17	17	244	7/10
<i>ciężki</i>	82	16	14	0	41	15	10	7	30	28	243	9/10
<i>silny</i>	114	24	41	7	0	27	0	0	10	6	223	7/10
<i>mały</i>	109	0	18	8	6	6	6	0	57	0	210	7/10
<i>dobry</i>	147	8	7	7	19	13	0	0	0	0	201	6/10
<i>drogi</i>	25	5	12	5	29	47	9	0	47	16	195	9/10
<i>niski</i>	117	0	16	11	0	6	0	0	12	6	169	6/10
<i>skomplikowany</i>	36	8	48	0	7	5	0	0	17	39	160	7/10
<i>piękny</i>	118	16	8	10	0	0	0	0	5	0	157	5/10
<i>szybki</i>	24	22	15	13	6	22	0	0	24	0	156	7/10
<i>zmęczony</i>	0	0	0	0	16	11	19	18	76	0	140	5/10
<i>smutny</i>	8	0	5	0	33	0	18	6	52	0	122	6/10
<i>nudny</i>	19	0	0	0	16	0	23	5	57	0	120	6/10
<i>inteligentny</i>	23	6	9	0	17	32	0	0	0	21	108	6/10
<i>zazdrosny</i>	0	0	0	0	34	12	10	0	35	5	96	5/10
<i>bogaty</i>	46	10	17	0	0	5	0	0	10	7	95	6/10
<i>ostry</i>	38	0	27	0	0	12	0	0	6	5	88	5/10
<i>miły</i>	26	7	10	0	0	0	0	0	12	30	85	5/10
<i>szczęśliwy</i>	27	9	0	5	21	0	0	0	8	5	75	6/10
<i>krótki</i>	41	0	9	8	0	0	0	0	5	6	69	5/10
<i>bolesny</i>	15	0	14	0	6	0	0	5	10	0	50	5/10
<i>poważny</i>	9	0	32	0	5	0	0	0	6	5	57	5/10
<i>popularny</i>	11	6	18	0	0	0	0	0	7	36	42	5/10
<i>mądry</i>	13	5	0	0	6	7	0	0	6	0	37	5/10
<i>wielki</i>	0	6	6	14	0	0	5	0	0	5	36	5/10

(W) – wyjątkowo; (N) – niesamowicie; (N2) – niesłychanie; (N3) – niewiarygodnie; (C) – cholernie; (P) – piekielnie; (O) – okropnie; (S) – straszliwie; (S2) – strasznie; (S3) – szalenie. Source: Author's own study.

with both *trudny* and *ważny* occurring with an intensifier over 1,100 times, while the next most often modified adjective *duży* ("big") is found with an intensifier only 317 times (roughly 1/3 of the frequency of *trudny* and *ważny*), and the numbers diminish from there. It is also instructive to see that only three adjectives: *trudny* ("difficult"), *ciężki* ("difficult"/"heavy") and *drogi* ("expensive") occurred with nine out of ten intensifiers. The remaining 26 adjectives were much more picky.

Adjectives in Tables 8 and 9 largely overlap and the data in Table 9 also confirm Grzegorzczkowska's and Janus' predictions. The top ten adjectives most frequently modified by intensifiers refer to difficulty, importance, quality (good/bad), size, strength and price. However, based on this study, Grzegorzczkowska's and Janus' order of adjectives most often modified by intensifiers should be adjusted: those expressing judgment (*trudny* ["difficult"], *ważny* ["important"]) are modified far more frequently than those expressing measurable quantities or psychological states.

CONCLUSIONS

This paper looked at the phenomenon of adjectival intensification from two directions. I examined 31 intensifiers and their frequencies (concordances) and collocations (which adjectives they occur with most frequently, at least 5 times in the corpus) to determine the degree of their semantic specificity and combinatorial freedom. It turns out that those which correspond to English "terribly"/"awfully" tend to collocate with negative adjectives. Negated intensifiers, imply crossing a limit or a line, but are found mostly with adjectives with positive meanings. Three of the four *mad*-based adverbs are very selective, as are intensifiers in the earth, heaven and hell group. Finally, the highly specialized group is very selective indeed and does not allow collocations beyond the chosen few. We have also seen that register plays a role, while *strasznie* ("terribly") is more mainstream than *cholernie* ("damnedly"), neither would be found with, e.g., *radosny* ("joyful", "joyous") which is of a higher register.

It turns out that the vast majority of intensifiers we considered do retain vestigial meanings of their roots and that this affects their selectional properties. Intensifiers express the fact that some gradable feature is present in the speakers' midst to an unexpected degree and their need to comment on it. The choice of intensifier is rarely random, it is often driven by the type of feeling this unexpected situation evokes. It expresses the speakers' judgments, attitudes and emotions about this unexpected turn of events. Some Polish intensifiers are very specialized, others are quite generic, and most are in between (wide-ranging but still affected by core meaning or register).

Looking at this phenomenon from the adjectives' side, this study has brought a new result to the previous work (Grzegorzczukowa [1975] and Janus [1981]). Based on corpus data, it turns out that the most often modified adjectives refer not to measurable qualities but to judgments, and especially difficulty and importance. Further avenues of study include a closer look at history. Bałabaniak and Mitrenga (2015) offer an excellent diachronic study of intensifiers themselves and their combinability, but it would be interesting to see which adjectives tended to be intensified over time.

REFERENCES

Literature

- Bałabaniak, D., Mitrenga, B. (2015). *Polskie intensyfikatory w ujęciu historycznym*. Katowice: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Śląskiego.
- Bańkowski, A. (2000). *Etymologiczny słownik języka polskiego*. Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN.
- Bolinger, D. (1972). *Degree Words*. Berlin: De Gruyter.
- Boryś, W. (2005). *Słownik etymologiczny języka polskiego*. Kraków: Wydawnictwo Literackie.
- Grzegorzczukowa, R. (1975). *Funkcje semantyczne i składniowe polskich przysłówków*. Wrocław: Ossolineum.
- Huddleston, R., Pullum, G. (2002). Adjectives and Adverbs. In: *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language* (pp. 525–596). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Janus, E. (1981). *Wykładowe intensywności cechy (na materiale polskim i rosyjskim)*. Wrocław: Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich.
- Partington, A. (1993). Corpus Evidence of Language Change – the Case of the Intensifier. In: M. Baker, G. Francis, E. Tognini-Bonelli (eds.) *Text and Technology: In Honour of John Sinclair* (pp. 177–192). Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Stange, U. (2017). "You're So Not Going to Believe This": The Use of GenX *so* in Constructions with Future *going to* in American English. *American Speech*, vol. 92(4), 487–524, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1215/00031283-4395168>.
- Vosshagen, C. (1999). Opposition as a Metonymic Principle. In: K.-U. Panther, G. Radden (eds.), *Metonymy in Language and Thought* (pp. 289–308). Amsterdam–Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- Wierzbicka, A. (1969). *Dociekania semantyczne*. Wrocław: Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich.
- Wierzbicka, A. (1971). *Kocha, lubi, szanuje. Medytacje semantyczne*. Warszawa: Wiedza Powszechna.

Websites

- BNC. www.english-corpora.org/bnc [access: 10.09.2020].
- Polish National Corpus. www.nkjp.pl [access: 10.09.2020].