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PROFESSOR ADAM HEINZ'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO LINGUISTICS

Professor Adam Heinz, one of the greatest theoreticians of linguistics in Poland, was born on 20 November 1914 in Kraków. After graduation from secondary school (Gimnazjum Nowodworskiego) in 1934 he took up the study in Classical Philology at the Jagiellonian University. Jan Rozwadowski's lectures directed his interests toward Indo-European linguistics, which is reflected in the subject of his MA thesis *Rzeczowniki pierwiastkowe w języku łacińskim* (*Root nouns in the Latin language*). In 1946 he was employed as an assistant in the Department of Indo-European Linguistics. He delivered lectures and offered classes in the field of the Latin and Greek languages for the students of philology for a number of years. The result of his didactic work is the magisterial textbook *Język łaciński* (*The Latin language*) which was republished many times and which was used in various academic centres. In 1950 he defended his doctoral thesis, *Genetivus w indoeuropejskim systemie przypadkowym* (1955) (*The Genitive in the Indo-European case system*), which was written under Professor Jan Safarewicz's supervision.

In the course of time his scholarly interests took a turn toward general linguistics, especially toward morphology and syntax. The first article, *Związek wypowiedzeniowy: wprost i nie wprost* (*Syntactic determination: direct and indirect*) was published in the thirteenth volume of *Biuletyn Polskiego Towarzystwa Językoznawczego* (*The Bulletin of the Polish Linguistic Society*) (1954). He prepared his postdoctoral dissertation *Funkcja egzocentryczna rzeczownika* (1957) (*The exocentric function of the noun*) under Professor Jerzy Kuryłowicz's supervision. In 1958 he became an assistant professor and initiated a series of lectures in the field of general and comparative linguistics at the Jagiellonian University. He also lectured at the Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna (The Higher Pedagogical School) in the years 1958–1967. In 1960 he received a scholarship in Paris where he attended lectures delivered by E. Benveniste and A. Martinet. At that time he became a member of "Société de Linguistique de Paris". At an international symposium held in 1964 "Pojęcie prawa w lingwistyce"

[“The notion of a law in linguistics”] he presented a paper entitled *Der Begriff des Sprachgesetzes*. His study entitled *System przypadkowy języka polskiego* (*The case system of the Polish language*) was published in 1965. In 1966 he was appointed editor of *Biuletyn Polskiego Towarzystwa Językoznawczego* and he held this position until the end of his life. He also edited of a linguistic series known as *Zeszyty Naukowe UJ* (*Scientific Issues of the Jagiellonian University*) for many years.

He co-authored with Zbigniew Gołąb and Kazimierz Polański *Słownik terminologii językoznawczej* (*A dictionary of linguistic terminology*) (1968). In 1969 Professor Heinz received the academic title of an associate professor and he became dean of the Philological Faculty of the Jagiellonian University. In the years 1970–1972 he delivered lectures as a “professeur associé” on general and Slavic linguistics at the University of Nancy. In 1973 he became head of the Department of General Linguistics at the Jagiellonian University and he initiated the organisation of individual studies in the field of Indo-European and general linguistics. A well-known book entitled *Dzieje językoznawstwa w zarysie* (*An outline of the history of linguistics*) (1978, second edition 1983) was a result of many years of scholarly inquiry and reflection. In 1979 he received a position of the full professor, and in 1981 he was elected president of the Polish Linguistic Society.

The following issues constituted the theme of Professor Heinz’s works in the field of general linguistics: the structure of the language system, the transitory categories in language, the relationship between inflection and derivation, the notion of law in language, the role of linguistic variation, the relationship between language and other areas of human activities, the relationship between linguistics and other fields of scholarly activity.

In the field of morphology Professor Heinz elaborated upon an original theory of the parts of speech based on their primary and secondary distribution in the sentence. In his analysis of the exocentric function of the noun, he applied the principle of direct and indirect syntactic determination to nominal word formation and the inflection of cases. Thus he reached the conclusion that both domains of morphology have a common ground in the form of the secondary (exocentric) function of the noun. As far as syntax is concerned, Professor Heinz studied the structure of the constituents of determination and their morphological constituents.

The scholar devoted a great deal of attention to the syntax of cases. He analysed the case system of the Polish language from the structural perspective by distinguishing semantic and syntactic functions in this language, determinatives of equality and contact, primary (systemic) and secondary (textual) functions. He presented a comprehensive description of the semantic and syntactic problems associated with the genitive in the Indo-European context and he discovered the internal, functional and formal conditions of this case which had never been noticed before. He also devoted attention to the internal accusative whereby he established the lack of basic structural differences between the indirect object and the adverbial.

His theoretical study entitled *Język a inne dziedziny działalności człowieka* (*Language and other fields of human activity*), published in *Biuletyn Polskiego Towarzystwa Językoznawczego* (1983: xxxviii), deserves special recognition. In his study the

scholar concentrated upon those areas of human activity which are associated with language and which belong to the semiotic concept of culture. The aim of the article was to cast light on some of the areas of man's cultural activity from the perspective of linguistics. Language as a cultural and an *ex definitione* semiotic phenomenon should be (and may be by its very nature) considered a model instrument. However, this notion should not be identified with a logocentric stance. The scholar's intention was to formulate some conclusive and supplementary remarks which stem from a confrontation of the main areas of human activity and language. These remarks are based on the supposition which stipulates the common symbolic character of these areas, because both of these areas by their very nature amount to a mechanism which serves the purpose of communication between humans and of expressing oneself and the surrounding world from the logical and psychological perspectives.

Another great field of Professor Heinz's scholarly activity was the history of linguistics in which he pursued the study of the factors which determine its development. On the one hand, he incorporated among these factors the individual, the society, time and space, and on the other hand, the very nature of language. As far as specific problems are concerned, the scholar researched the evolution of the notions of the system and structure and the ancient debate between the adherents of the theories of analogy and anomaly. He also presented the basic tenets of contemporary general linguistics and the contributions of Polish linguistics to the development of world linguistics.

Professor Adam Heinz died on 1 June 1984 in Kraków. His colleagues and disciples honoured him by publishing a volume entitled *Collectanea linguistica in honorem Adami Heinz* (1986) which is followed by a list of his publication. A comprehensive selection of his works was published later and entitled *Język i językoznawstwo (Language and linguistics)* (1988).

