

BUSTA 1

1.

La candidata spieghi ad una classe di principianti i principali verbi di moto

2.

La candidata spieghi ad una classe di studenti avanzati la declinazione dei numerali

3.

Il Dipartimento

4.

Polish women made their way into universities, fought for their right to vote and even learned how to drive tractors, Polish linguists grappled with the question of the 'feminine suffix'. But has the language ever really caught up to the reality?

Unlike in English, every Polish noun has its own gender: masculine, feminine, or neuter. For example, the moon, 'księżyc', is masculine; a star, 'gwiazda', is feminine; and the Sun, 'słońce', is neuter. Although there are exceptions, the gender of any noun is typically distinguished by its ending. Because of this – and given that many public roles have historically only been open to men – these names have often only held masculine forms.

As women increasingly stepped into such positions, the need arose to adapt professional titles and distinctions to the gender of their new holders. This article tells the fascinating story of the 'feminine suffix' which may be added to masculine nouns to render them feminine.

The word 'kobieta' ('woman') has been present in Polish since the end of the 16th century, and most scholars, led by Aleksander Brückner, attach a negative meaning to it. They trace it back to the Old Polish 'koba' ('mare') or 'kob' ('pigsty').

5.

La candidata Indichi la procedura per esportare i dati di una tabella excel in un grafico.

F.to La Commissione

BUSTA 2

1.

La candidata spieghi ad una classe di principianti l'aspetto e i modi tempi verbali

2.

La candidata spieghi ad una classe di studenti avanzati la declinazione pronominale

3.

Il Rettore

4.

Others, such as Franciszek Sławski and Krystyna Długosz-Kurczabowa, detect Proto-Slavic roots – dividing the word into another 'kob' (telling fortunes on the basis of birds' movements) and 'veta' (a woman fortune-teller). Back in the 16th century, however, it wasn't the gentry who dealt in the telling of fortunes, but rather the common people. 'Kobieta' was a term referring to peasant-women and female servants.

The neutralisation of this word, then, must have taken place in later centuries. Some consider the turning point as the Enlightenment, with Ignacy Krasicki's *Myszeida* (The Mouseiad):
Despite the great merits of our sex / We rule over the world, but women over us.

Others, including Marek Łaziński, indicate the questionable character of the context of this phrase in order to point towards the 19th century, invoking the words of Adam Mickiewicz's *Telimena* in *Pan Tadeusz*:

Enough with this – she interrupted – I am not a planet / May the Lord have mercy, stop, dear Count: I am a woman.

Soon, there was only one condition a woman had to fulfil in order to enrol at a university: be a man. It is believed that the first woman to attend a Polish university was Nawojka – who, disguised as a man, entered the Academy of Kraków around the year 1414. It took a full three years for her to be discovered, which happened just before final exams.

5.

Si possono inviare messaggi da un PEC ad un destinatario che abbia una casella di posta tradizionale? Quale differenza c'è con un messaggio inviato da una Pec ad un indirizzo Pec?

F.to La Commissione

BUSTA 3

1.

La candidata spieghi ad una classe di principianti la declinazione nominale

2.

La candidata spieghi ad una classe di studenti avanzati come si costruisce il periodo ipotetico

3.

Il Consiglio di Amministrazione

4.

As we've seen, it's easy enough to change the gender of a name with a suffix – but not everyone will accept the results. Today, some are offended by the feminine term 'naukowczyni' (scientist), as opposed to 'naukowiec' – even though the suffix -ini/-yni is common and unambiguous in Polish. The popular suffix '-ka' doesn't surprise anyone, even though there are some reservations; 'reżyserka' can be both a woman who is a director and a director's room; 'dziekanka' can mean a woman who holds the position of dean, but also a dean's leave of absence.

'Sekretarka' carries less distinction than 'sekretarz' (typically used as in 'secretary of state', or 'secretary of the editorial office'). What's more, this suffix can be used to create diminutives, as well as the names of actions, places and tools. Anyway, 'poetka', the feminine for 'poet', remains more popular than the 'poetessa' (with French origins), which is associated with female poets of the early 20th-century Young Poland period.

'Filolożki' (the feminine for 'philologists') and 'dramaturżki' (for 'playwrights') are, according to the 'autorki' of *Kultura Języka Polskiego* (The Culture of The Polish Language), more often than not, exposed to ridicule. Feminine forms such as 'socjolożka' (for 'sociologist'), 'psycholożka' ('psychologist') and 'etnolożka' ('ethnologist') were registered in 2006 in the *Uniwersalny Słownik Języka Polskiego* (Universal Dictionary of the Polish Language) by Stanisław Dubisz, albeit qualified as 'colloquial'.

5.

Il Pacchetto Office.

F.to La Commissione

BUSTA 4

1.

La candidata spieghi, nelle modalità di insegnamento/apprendimento proposte, cosa deve essere modificato qualora l'insegnamento si svolga online

2.

La candidata spieghi ad una classe di studenti avanzati quale ausilio linguistico trarre dalla memorizzazione di un breve testo (poesia, canzone, altro)

3.

Il Senato Accademico

4.

The law and arts faculties were able to defend themselves from the 'mobs of women' and an 'invasion of female students' – as they were called in the press – for the longest. But even they had to yield to the pressure exerted by emancipatory movements once Poland regained independence in 1918.

The first women doctors, assistants and professors brought linguistic concerns along with them. As far back as at the beginning of the 20th century, a reader who signed his letters 'X.M.J.' asked the Poradnik Językowy (Linguistic Guide) magazine if using the masculine-gendered term 'doktor' would be correct in reference to a woman.

The editor replied that the creation of a feminine form is necessary – and that it should be 'doktorka', following the pattern used by the masculine 'aptekarz' and feminine 'aptekarka', even if it were against the likings of those directly affected. The magazine declared that:

As women are allowed to pursue university studies, we might be also forced to create the word 'magisterka' and maybe even 'adwokatką'. We will not back away from what the gender difference demands from the logic of language.

5.

Quali file hanno come estensione .xls; e per cosa viene utilizzato in prevalenza tale programma.

F.to La Commissione

BUSTA 5

1.

La candidata spieghi qual è il miglior approccio didattico per l'integrazione fra studenti di madre lingua e studenti di ambiente linguistico differente

2.

La candidata spieghi ad una classe di studenti avanzati i verbi irregolari

3.

Il Direttore Generale

4.

In 1904, *Poradnik Językowy* (Linguistic Guide) printed a mass protest by readers 'against the violation of the Polish language and using the title of Dr [from 'doktor'] instead of Drka [from 'doktorka']' with women's names. The editors took a similar stance in 1911, when they accused women of 'a lack of civil courage to admit that they are women, being ashamed of their femininity and attempting to disguise themselves in a masculine overcoat'.

During the Interwar period, people would write of 'lawlessness' and 'barbarity that would not be entertained by any cultural language'. The 1930s, however, introduced some leanings towards a compromise: the masculine form in official use, and the feminine in colloquial language. Even before WWII, Witold Doroszewski – the long-standing editor-in-chief of *Poradnik Językowy* – had predicted that the term 'pani profesor' (or 'madam professor', a term commonly used today) might become popular, but he stressed that Polish has a natural tendency to inflect nouns.

In turn, Kazimierz Nitsch, who headed the team publishing *Język Polski* (Polish Language) magazine, pointed towards the 'passion': with which some correctors of language attempt – against our long-standing tradition, but in accordance with their pedantic grammatical sense of order – to create atrocities like 'posłanka' or 'więźniarka'.

5.

Che cos'è l'ECDL e come si può ottenere.

F.to La Commissione