



WYŻSZA SZKOŁA
GOSPODARKI
W BYDGOSZCZY

THE LANGUAGE TELEGRAPH

SUMMER 2011 - 3TH EDITION

- J'AI COMPRI TOUT
LES MOTS

- ONCE UPON A
TIME
IN MEXICO

- 102 FLOORS TO
AMERICAN FRE-
EDOM

- INTERVIEW WITH
AMBASADOR PERU
IN POLAND

AND...

- L' ANGLAIS
& FRENCHMAN

Coffee, Incas and Gisel

Very big territory, two continents, oceans, tropical weather, coffee and football. And what is your first ideas when you think about Latin America? We asked this question to the specialists: geography students.



Olga Panchuk, tourism and geography student, University of Economy in Bydgoszcz:
- Latin America reminds me of the carnival in Rio, a model Gisele Bundchen, Cuba, Titicaca lake - because it is a funny name - and obviously football.



Ania Fedyna, tourism and geography student, University of Economy in Bydgoszcz:
- Latin America it's one of the continents of the world, where are located big countries such as: Brazil, Mexico, Argentina. This area I also associate with the Andes - it's a very long mountain chain. There are characteristic people there - loud with a strong temper.

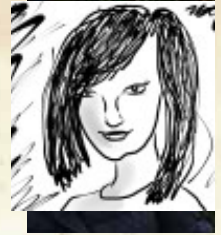


Alicja Banackowska, tourism and geography student, University of Economy in Bydgoszcz:
- Mostly Spanish language and characteristic countries like Mexico, Cuba, Brazil and with the great mysterious Inca Empire.

NOT. (DK)

Big Sam and señor Juan

Think: America(s). What is the first thing which comes to your mind? Brazilian coffee, Incas from Peru, samba, Micky Mouse, jungle and deserts. In America, North and South, you might find everything and necessarily everything big. Ryszard Kapuściński compared it with minimalist Africa, Nigerian, Kenyan and Ghanaian's huts to American homes full of trinkets. America - it is the country of fighting with space, wrote Ryszard Kapuściński in „Lapidarium” VI.



That's what makes the Americas interesting places to visit. About all of these things you will read in this edition of The Language Telegraph. You will meet Lupita, the Mexican girl who loved Bydgoszcz and Martha, ambassador of Peru. There will be much more in English and two new series of articles. Jowanka Różańska will introduce you to the friendship of the French and English. Ania Marchlik will take you for a tour around Spain. Enjoy your reading!

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tel. (52) 567 00 67
ul. Garbary 3, 85-229 Bydgoszcz

Wydawca: Szkoła Języków Obcych WSG
Redaktor naczelna: Agnieszka Obaid
Redakcja: Agnieszka Obaid, Jowanka Różańska, Elżbieta Szajkiewicz, Anna Marchlik, Kamila Grocholewska, Danuta Kubiś
Korekta językowa: Bryan Ross, Greame Frost, Manuel Sosa Rojano
Skład: Agnieszka Obaid
Fot. okładki: Anetta Górską

WE HAVE THE WINNER!
OUR COMPETITION FOR THE BEST ARTICLE
ABOUT LEARNING FOREIGN LANGUAGES
WAS WON BY MICHAŁ KIN, A STUDENT OF
COLLEGIUM CATHOLICUM BYDGOSTIENSE
THE WINNING ARTICLE
YOU MAY READ ON PAGE 4.

UNIWERSYTET
TRZECIEGO
WIEKU

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Psychologia rozwoju okresu późnej dorosłości - fakty i mity

WYKŁADY

Bydgoszcz, ul. Garbary 3, tel. 52 567 00 17 www.u3w.byd.pl

Once upon a time in Mexico

María Guadalupe Latabán Torres was sitting at her desk when her sister came shouting: - *Lupita, Lupita! I can't believe it! This Polish guy is here! He is sitting in our living room! Lupita left her work, straightened her back and went downstairs.*

AGNIESZKA OBAID

One year earlier, on Mexican Independence Day the 15th of September, María was in a really bad mood. But she still didn't know that her country's independence holiday would mark the end of her own independence...

It was her friend, Diana, who asked her to go to a party and finally they went to dance. - *I saw a foreigner dancing with five Mexican girls. Suddenly he turned to me and started to dance just with me. Those girls wanted to kill me - says Maria. - I was thinking he was American, but he didn't speak English. He used his friend as an interpreter to talk with me. His name was Zbyszek and he was from Poland.*

He had got this trip as an award from the company where he worked.

Is he going nuts?

- *I am interested in a serious relationship, he told me on that day.*

What would you say if a guy you had just met, a foreigner living thousands of kilometres away, with whom you can't even communicate, said something like this on the first day? The same as what Maria thought: Is he going nuts? So Maria continued living her life. She worked (as a PR assistant in a travel agency), met her friends, and watched TV in the evenings.

But she shouldn't take him for granted. After going back to Poland Zbyszek was calling her every Sunday, and then he showed up at her home in Acapulco one year after the moment they had met. - *My sister came to me shouting: Lupita, Lupita, the Polish guy is here. And really he was sitting there with a bunch of orchids that he had brought from Poland I have no idea how!*

Over the next four years they visited each other a few times a year. Finally they had had enough of the distance, so they decided to get married.



FOT. ANETTA GÓRSKA
FIESTA DEL PARACHICO, CHIAPAS - MEXICO

2006, Acapulco, golden beach

Maria in a long white dress which she had brought from Poland. 150 people. Salsa, cumbia. - *They put a wooden dance-floor on the sand.*

And kind of a carpet from palm-trees under the tables. We call it in Spanish "petate" - Maria remembers.

Thanks to petate a woman could participate

in weddings in high heels without going deep into the sand. - *I made a Polish flag. When we finished dancing I took it and gave my husband a Mexican one.*

That's how Maria Guadalupe Lataban Torres became Maria Guadalupe Lataban de Grzes. Wife of Zbigniew Grzes.



FOT. ANETTA GÓRSKA
MARÍA WITH HER HUSBAND, PARACHICO FESTIVAL, CHIAPAS - MEXICO

Next step: Poland

Maria packed her luggage, kissed her parents, her two sisters, Artemisa and Fabiola, brother Carlos Flavio and flew with her husband to Bydgoszcz. - *Ok, this is real life, you have a husband - I thought. I had to cook, I had to go shopping. I couldn't understand anything. I was paying with paper money because I didn't know how much money I should give. I had a money box full, full of coins.*

The most difficult thing for Maria? - *Cooking. I can't learn how to prepare Polish food. I said to my husband: sorry, no more Polish food. Fortunately he likes spicy Mexican meals.*

Maria is tall, very slim, has curly brown hair and big brown eyes. She looks like a model. No-one would think that she is 40 years old. Her beauty would make anyone shy. She smiles all the time. Maria is happy. She loves her new family, her new country, her Polish husband. She doesn't speak Polish much, but she pronounces her husband's name perfectly. - *Poland surprised me. I was thinking that here it is cold all the time - she laughs. - But I miss Mexico also. In Acapulco, where I was living, we spend Sundays at the main square. Here people are going home very early to be ready for work the next day. And the last thing: In Poland kids are very quiet. Mexican kids are not that easy...*

Maria likes to take a tour with her husband in their car, to travel together. Lupita, that's how she is called by her friends, is learning how to ride a bicycle. - *In Acapulco there are a lot of hills so there are few people who know how to ride a bike. My husband is giving me lessons so I hope I will learn quickly.*

What are her dreams? She wants to have a baby and open a travel agency organizing trips to Mexico, to be closer to her other country.

102 floors to American freedom

I used to hear many stories about the USA, how big everything is there and how different from Europe. During my studies at WSG I also learned a lot about American culture and American people. It seemed to be so distant and if one year ago someone had told me that I would go there, I would have called him CRAZY.

KAMILA GROCHOLEWSKA

But you never know when your life is going to surprise you and one day you find yourself stepping off a plane at New York airport.

I guess that I'm not the only one

whose first thought when arriving at Manhattan for the first time was "Wow... everything is so big!". Because it really is. Looking at the Empire State Building you think that it reaches to heaven, but standing on its 102nd floor you feel like you are in heaven for real.

When walking the streets of NY I understood why this place is called a melting pot. Not only can you meet people from all over the world, but also you can visit little versions of different countries like China or Italy by going to Chinatown or Little Italy. The City is busy day and night so opportunities for finding some attractions are unbelievable.

University town

As I'm a student, I was curious what an American university looks like. I went to Delaware University, which is situated about 2.5h drive south of New York City. It was very nice to see how the whole of Delaware city is devoted to the university, which makes student life easier. For sure studying there is a pleasure, since, for example, students of agriculture have their own huge farm with real animals and all the classrooms and the library are so well equipped.

Coming back to the place where I stayed, New York is the place where nobody could get bored. Broadway shows, theatres, cinemas, restaurants, pubs, clubs, shops etc. are the things that you can visit in the City that never sleeps. You can also enjoy American people's openness. You can talk to people that you meet in the shop, restaurant or train and nobody would consider it as bad behaviour and, what is more, if you have any problems, people are usually happy to help you.

In conclusion,

I would like to recommend the experience of visiting this country and the best time for doing this is during your studies before you start your work and career. So believe me, join the internship program as I did and go and get this incredible feeling of freedom in the Big Apple.

Is learning foreign languages worth it?

Today, before our eyes the world becomes "a global village", which means, it is more and more subjected to the process of globalization. People of different nationalities wear the same clothes, listen to the same music, watch the same movies. The limits of folklore of every nation become blurred. However, what is the basic condition that makes agreement possible?

MICHAŁ KIN

It's the knowledge of foreign languages. Definitely, it propels the process of globalization. People from totally different countries can share with each other their observations, extensive or specialized knowledge and common practice for themselves. For example, knowledge of languages enables us to spend our holidays at the other end of the world, without stress and any fear of language confusion. It also allows us to get to know and understand the trends in the art of a foreign cultural space.

Meet the other culture

This phenomenon is perfectly illustrated by the huge popularity of foreign music bands among young people. In our operas, theatres and concert halls it is not difficult to meet foreign dancers, singers, actors and musicians. We invite them to us willingly, because we want to learn their language and through it also know their culture.

With the knowledge of foreign languages, we can have international friendships, which aren't restricted by different nationality, different language or huge distance. It also helps us to get a job outside the borders of our country, which is associated with better earnings and the possibility of more far-reaching and diverse career development. We can get a better specialization and take a look at our profession with a completely different perspective.

Express yourself

For artists - especially writers, poets and musicians - foreign languages are the way to unlimited self-expression and to express their views, which are sometimes "at the border" between universal norms and censorship. Such situations were characteristic of the postwar years, during which in Poland there was a communist system. In those days, Polish intelligentsia emigrated so that they were beyond the reach of totalitarian power and were able to, without restraint, boost - by momentous, bold and brave words - the spirit of battle in their countryman.

In my opinion, nowadays, the knowledge of foreign languages is essential. It is highly appreciated and surely it's of invaluable assistance in dealing with representatives of other nationalities and cultures. It's worth learning foreign languages!

J'ai compris tous les mots

Qui a chanté: « J'ai compris tous les mots, j'ai bien compris, merci » ? Et « Un ange frappe à ma porte » ? Ceux qui connaissent bien les chanteurs québécois répondront facilement qu'il s'agit de Céline Dion, Natasha St Pier et de Garou. Ils sauront également que tous les trois chantent souvent en français et que leurs cheminements artistiques se croisaient parfois.

ELŻBIETA SZAJKIEWICZ

Au Québec, la plus grande province canadienne, le français est la langue officielle et maternelle (de près de 80% de population). La chanson québécoise, très variée, est connue partout dans le monde et ses interprètes jouissent d'une renommée internationale. Céline Dion, Garou, Natasha St Pier, Bruno Pelletier, Isabelle Boulay, Leonard Cohen, Lynda Lemay, Luc de Larochellière et beaucoup d'autres ont fait carrière au Canada mais aussi en France, en Belgique, aux Etats-Unis, en Suisse... Mais bien avant, tous débutaient au Québec.

Céline Dion,

originaire de Charlemagne (à 50 km de Montréal), a commencé à chanter à l'âge de 5 ans. Aujourd'hui, elle est l'une des artistes les plus reconnues dans l'histoire de la musique pop. En mai dernier, elle a été désignée chanteuse préférée des Américains (sondage de Harris), devant U2 à la 2e place, Elvis Presley et the Beatles à la 3e place.

Céline Dion a vendu plus de 220 mln d'albums et a reçu plus de 1000 prix - Grammy, American Music Awards, Juno et Félix (au Canada), puis le prix « Diamond » au World Music Awards (en tant qu'artiste féminine qui a vendu le plus d'albums de tous les temps) et le prix « Legend » en reconnaissance de son succès planétaire et de sa contribution exceptionnelle à l'industrie de la musique (www.celinedion.com).

Parmi de nombreux

admirateurs de Céline Dion il y avait une jeune fille, rêvant d'une carrière musicale. Après ses débuts remarquables aux con-

cours pour les jeunes talents, elle a été aperçue par Céline, déjà superstar internationale. Avec son appui, la fille a signé son premier contrat avec les Productions Mi Ré La et c'est ainsi que sa carrière a vraiment démarré.

Natasha St Pier, c'était bien elle, est vite devenue une vedette de la chanson, d'abord dans son pays natal, puis en Europe, en France notamment où sa carrière a pris de l'ampleur. C'est elle qui a chanté « Tu m'envoies », « Nos rendez-vous », « Je n'ai que mon âme » ou « Embrasse-moi » et autres chansons qui lui ont apporté plusieurs prix au Canada et en France.

Céline Dion et Natasha St Pier

sont apparues dans la vie artistique d'un autre Québécois qui, comme elles, a commencé à chanter très tôt, étant enfant et qui aussi a remporté un grand succès international. C'est Garou. Céline, fascinée par son talent, lui a proposé une coopération et Natasha l'a accompagné dans sa tournée artistique en Europe.

Garou s'est fait connaître par son rôle de Quasimodo dans le drame musical « Notre Dame de Paris ». La chanson « Belle » qu'il y avait interprété, lui a valu le prix Félix Révélation de l'année 1999 au Québec et un prix aux World Music Awards. Elle a été aussi votée meilleure chanson des 50 dernières années par le public français.

En 2002, Garou

est venu pour la première fois en Pologne pour conquérir le cœur des milliers des Polonais et des Polonaises surtout. Et pour revenir encore plusieurs fois pour des concerts inoubliables. Céline Dion n'a chanté qu'une fois pour le public polonais (Cracovie, 2008). Natasha St Pier – qui sait, peut-être un jour elle viendra avec ses anciennes et nouvelles chansons. Pour l'instant nous vous invitons à essayer de comprendre et apprendre ses chansons pour pouvoir répéter après Céline Dion : « j'ai compris tous les mots... ».

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WYŻSZA SZKOŁA **WSG**
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One country, many nations

Latino beauty and diplomatic elegance. Soft voice. In her filled with work, busy days, she found a while to tell us about her country, Peru.

INTERVIEW WITH
MARTHA CHAVARRI DUPUY
AMBASADOR OF PERU IN POLAND

- **Poland and Peru. Do these two countries have something in common?**
- Similar is the difficult history. Peru suffered from a terrorist leftist orientation. Both of our countries developed democratic rules and free market. In Peru there still more to do. We intend to make the situation of our people better.
- **The situation in Peru can be more difficult because of its differentiation. It's like many countries in one: geography, language, people.**
- It could be a problem or an advantage. In our region it is not just different people, but also difficulties of communication. New technology, information systems, mobiles have been expanded in Peru recently. For us it's a solution. Even the older population have learnt how to use them. We can't give for example health and other services. Trains and main roads is what we need. Also to transport produce. We are producing a lot of vegetables and other products, but we can't transport them!

- How would you describe Peru in a few words.

- I cannot do that because it is too big. When I think about my country I think it is many nations in one country. And I would like to see it as one nation.

- Does an ambassador have free time?

- I try to have. I like to read, to know new places, social life and art. I also like to learn. Music of different kinds: classic, popular, folk, jazz. From books I like thrillers, historic, philosophy, good science fiction. Before I liked romance and novels. Mario Vargas Llosa is not my favourite writer, but he did a lot of good things for Peru.



Interview by AGNIESZKA OBAID

KNOWN AND (UN)FORGOTTEN

Conversación en La Catedral

La embajadora de Perú, en la entrevista publicada en esta misma página, dice que su país está marcado por una historia difícil. Para conocerla mejor, vale la pena leer una novela que, aunque no es una novela histórica, refleja la sociedad peruana durante "el ochenio dictatorial" del general Manuel Arturo Odría, una época plena de la inestabilidad y frustración, corrupción, prejuicios y, en general, de un envejecimiento colectivo.

"Conversación en La Catedral" de Mario Vargas Llosa, porque de esta obra se trata, nos conduce por todos los niveles de la sociedad peruana, cuenta historias aparentemente inconexas que, con el paso de las páginas, sorprenden al lector y forman un retrato social magnífico. Esta novela nos brinda una imagen muy pesimista de Perú de aquel entonces pero es tan verdadera que no deja indiferente a nadie. A su vez, el libro de Llosa es muy complejo y por describir varios temas a la vez puede resultar difícil para el lector, hay que acostumbrarse a su ritmo y estilo excepcional para poder gozar plenamente de la lectura.

Sin embargo, la mejor recomendación para leer este libro es el nombre de su autor, Mario Vargas Llosa, un gran escritor peruano quien en el año 2010 obtuvo el Premio Nobel de la Literatura. Sobre "Conversación en La Catedral" él mismo dijo que "si tuviera que salvar del fuego una sola de las novelas que he escrito, salvaría ésta". Les recomiendo este libro a todos porque, como la concesión del Nobel a Llosa comentó José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero, presidente del Gobierno español „los libros de Mario Vargas Llosa recrean nuestro universo e historia. Su obra tiene un alcance universal[...]"

LUCYNA OSTACHOW

WAKACYJNE KURSY JĘZYKOWE

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L' Anglais & Frenchman

This is the first of a series of short articles on the quasi amicable relations between the French and English by

JOWANKA RÓŻAŃSKA

Frankly speaking, a considerable number of locutions (or expressions if you prefer) do tend to reflect not only the historically grounded antagonisms, but also stereotypes. Let us now relish some of the jokes I have recently come across which brilliantly illustrate the selected expression - better than some etymological dictionaries.



“To take a French leave” - to leave failing to notify

the host of the fact. The phrase, until very recently, meant desertion in the British Army. There is a plethora of English jokes about the French national habit of surrender:

Q. What is the first thing the French teach their kids at school?

A. How to say „We Surrender” in German!

or even better:

Q. What do you call a French man killed defending his country?

“To take a French leave” - to leave failing to notify

A. ... I don't know, it's never happened!

The crowning example...

... being a statement of the former President of France, Jacques Chirac: „As far as I'm concerned, war always means failure”.

It leaves us only to consider how this relates to the French version of this idiom – “flier a l'anglaise”, literally meaning “to flee English style”. Apparently, both languages have equivalent expressions describing the behaviour they'd normally shun, and attributing it to “the others”.

And to top it all - little known facts...

A long time ago,

Britain and France were at war. During one battle, the French captured an English Major. Taking the Major to their headquarters, the French General began to question him. The French General asked, „Why do you English Officers all wear red coats? Don't you know the red material makes you easier targets for us to shoot at?”

In his bland English way, the Major informed the General that the reason English officers wear red coats is so that if they are shot, the blood won't show and the men they are leading won't panic.

And that is why from that day until now all French Army officers wear brown pants.

mendar este lugar. Si os gustan las playas, aquí hay cientos de kilómetros de costa. Si preferís la montaña, os invito a Sierra Nevada. Si os gusta la arquitectura, tenéis que conocer los preciosos castillos construidos durante más de 700 años de dominación de los árabes en España. Para los amantes de la música y el baile, en Andalucía vais a poder ver los mejores espectáculos de flamenco.



Me encanta compartir mis experiencias con los demás. Por ello empecé a escribir un blog sobre la vida en el sur de España. Lo podéis encontrar en Internet buscando www.pisanewsewilli.com. En las próximas ediciones de “Language Telegraph” os contaré los lugares bonitos y especiales de España. ¡Hasta pronto!

Sobre mí...

Mi nombre es Ania, soy de Bydgoszcz. Desde que era pequeña me gustaba mucho viajar, conocer nuevas culturas y aprender idiomas. Por eso decidí estudiar turismo y hostelería. Me fascinan los países mediterráneos y espero que un día vuelva a vivir en Túnez del cual me enamoré ya hace unos años.



Especialmente para The language Telegraph desde España

ANNA MARCHLIK

España es un país fascinante. El sol y sus playas, la arquitectura y la gastronomía atraen a miles de turistas cada año. En particular, el sur del país me gustaba tanto que decidí mudarme a una de las ciudades más bonitas del mundo, Sevilla, cuna del flamenco, las corridas y las tapas.

Los principios no fueron fáciles, me preguntaba a menudo: ¿cómo me adaptaré a 45° C a la sombra? ¿Por qué casi todas las tiendas tienen que cerrar en el mediodía para la siesta? ¿Cómo olvidar el sabor de żurek, pierogi y bigos? Afortunadamente, después de unos años allí, puedo decir que en España me siento igual de bien que en Polonia. Los españoles son muy abiertos, alegres y les gusta mucho salir a comer en los bares.

He viajado bastante por el sur de España y os puedo reco-

Chill out in Chile



San Alfonso Del Mar



San Alfonso Del Mar



Termas de Chillan

A colourful, 4,300 kilometre long ribbon which connects the Andes on one side and the Pacific Ocean on the other. That's Chile. The Chilean climate varies from the delectable Mediterranean climate in the centre to the world's driest deserts in the north. The south of the country is rich in forests and features a string of volcanoes and lakes.

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chile>

For the photoreport we used the pictures from the following websites:

<http://luxhomes.com/showthread.php?t=88>

<http://travel.pfluegl.at/2007.01.04.SantiagoDeChileTrip.php>

<http://worldtourguide.wordpress.com/2011/02/23/bizarre-beaches-of-the-world/>

http://www.pinger.pl/szukaj/po_tagu/p/5/?t=rozdzielczo-%C5%9B%C4%87

http://www.giltur.com/chile_10.php



San Pedro de Atacama



Santiago main square