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**Some Theoretical Remarks on the Definition
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This contribution examines the problematic of borrowings, the definition of borrowing as a process, the broader debate on the conditions of borrowing, reasons for borrowing describing both linguistic and extralinguistic aspects, the stratification of borrowings with its subclasses and consequent terminology. As far as the mentioned specification of borrowings is concerned, the paper focuses on various pieces of knowledge regarding the borrowing as well as significant issues related to the study of American English with its recent lexis development defined by such distinguished scholars as Mary Serjeantson, Einar Haugen, Charles F. Hockett, Thomas Pyles, W. F. Bolton, Garland Cannon, John Algeo, Tom McArthur, David Crystal, Allan Metcalf, David Barnhart, Donald Winford and others.

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The contribution deals with the role of language in representation of the world. It examines different concepts of this relation, concentrating on the main historical periods: the Renaissance, the Classical Age and the Postmodern era pointing out their paradigms: resemblance, representation, language games. It compares different functions of language such as denoting, expressing and processing reality, as well as, it emphasises the shift in its understanding from linguistic issues to ethical consequences. It considers the change in understanding reality from the essentialist concept to anti-essentialism the revolutionary idea in the relation world – language. Since “the linguistic turn” people have been in possession of reality, so that they can use it in accordance with their beliefs, needs and expectations. Although this development brought freedom and creativity, it caused the difficulties in the theoretical field of science as well as in everyday life: plurality of language games, the situation of double bind, disintegration of traditional values and superficial approach to reality.

Marek Hampł

**American Doctrinal Thought Against the
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This paper analyzes the most important doctrinal statements of American foreign policy from 1947 to 1965. Attention will be primarily focused on The Truman Doctrine, the writings by George F. Kennan, The Eisenhower Doctrine and the Johnson Doctrines. These statements of US foreign policy constituted broader strategy of containment of Communism during the first two decades of the Cold War. I shall argue that these declared doctrines and strategies provided theoretical background for containing the Soviet influence on a global scale. Also, the doctrines and strategies provided basis for active involvement of the United States in the regions where there was an imminent danger of Communist expansion.
