

WHAT LOOKS AND WHAT APPEARS TO US AS HEALTHY, ILL OR PATHOLOGICAL

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Abstract: *Language is the primary means of interpersonal communication, and thus an essential means of communication in teaching and learning. Teaching utilises not just a communicative and specialised communicative function of language, affecting the language as a tool of passing on information and interpretation, but also an aesthetic function, especially appropriate in texts, whose aim is to influence emotions and develop emotional images in the reader. A teacher also chooses such language means in teaching that may evoke emotional experiences in the pupils and create different ideas associated with them. The language means affecting the emotional perception also include some words derived from the School And Health keywords: healthily, unhealthily, pathologically, sickly. They appear in texts that explain what it means to live a healthy / unhealthy life, what makes someone appear ill or even pathological or in texts, which evaluate a behaviour as healthy, unhealthy, or even pathological. In conjunction with many other expressions, such observations have the ability to affect the emotional aspects, such as presenting a picture of a person appearing sickly or pathologically (pathologically pale, pathologically thin, sickly white, sickly yellow), or highlighting a poor, unsuitable (“unhealthy”, “pathological”) way of behaving.*

Key words: *health, illness, physical health, appearance, character, behaviour, subjective view on health, healthily, unhealthily, sickly, pathologically*

Language is the primary means of interpersonal communication (comp. e.g. Čer-
ný 1998), and thus an essential means of communication in teaching and learning. It is a tool not only for developing pupils' ability to communicate in various situations (RVP ZV: 12–13), working with information (interpreting, sorting, rating), but also for the development of other skills. To teach students how to deal with language, i.e. to communicate actively, but also to perceive the text and interpret it, is the goal of various areas of education, with a central role of *language and language communication*. Communication skills are also developed through other educational areas and specific subjects, including thus also the subjects in the People and Health sector.

At the same time, topics related to health and disease can be applied in the Language And Communication area. A number of contributions from previous anthologies and monographies on the topic of School And Health show that a positive effect of the pupils' and

students' experience and shaping their attitudes and the resulting behaviour and actions are importantly influenced among other things by well-chosen use of language and work with specialized texts, and also journalistic and artistic ones. Siegllová (2008, 2009) and Šubrto-
vá (2009) for example show how well-chosen reading can help students develop a positive attitude to caring for their health, the understanding of health as a priority, the need to avoid negative habits (drugs, reducing food intake), but also to develop tolerance to various peculiarities caused by some diseases. Šmajso-
vá-Buchtová (2009) shows how interpretations of nature and life in nature can affect pupils' attitudes towards a healthy life-style. Others, such as Ruisel (2008) and Rybář (2008, 2009) reflect on the concept of health and awareness of the need to live healthy in a wider philosophical and psychological contexts.

The aim of the educational process is also to teach students to express their own feelings, build up some ideas and then describe them (RVP ZV: 13, 14-15). A prerequisite for mastering the teaching profession thus includes teacher's good language skills and the ability to use it not only as a means of material communication, but also as a means of acting on emotional perceptions, encouraging the creation of substantive ideas as well as emotionally motivated ones (Minářová, 1996; Hauser, Klímová, Martinec, Ondrášková, 2007; Minářová, 1996; Čechová, Krčmová, Minářová, 2008: 258f.). Effects on emotions and creating emotional ideas is associated primarily with the aesthetic features of language, particularly in artistic texts. Terms affecting emotional aspects (aesthetic perception) are also involved in journalism and rhetoric (Černý, 1998; Čechová, Krčmová, Minářová, 2008).

Specific texts show us that whether a word is rather a means of material or professional communication or whether it also has aesthetic (or mainly aesthetic) effect, i.e. on the emotional side of things, it is influenced by other expressions, which are linked (or contexts in which it is set). As expressions with a function of professional or simple communication on the one hand, and as a means of acting on emotions on the other hand, words derived from some of the key words for our topic can also have a function, namely the words *health, healthy, illness, sick, disease, pathological*: we will try to see how they are applied in texts and how adverbs such as *healthy, unhealthy, pathological, sick* can affect our perception.¹

As the frequency of occurrence is concerned, the most frequent of these adverbs is as expected the adverb *healthily* – it appeared almost 2000 times in our text, while *pathological* and *unhealthy* had are a little more than 400 appearances (i.e. 4 to 5 times less than the word *healthily*), as expected, the least common adverb was *ill* (not even 100 hits). Even the meaning of these adverbs and words from which they are formed, shows that, with the exception of the word *healthily* they would rather produce more negative images. Their use for aesthetic effect is not connected only with their own meaning, but also with the other terms with which they are linked.

We will try to see how the words *healthy, unhealthy, ill, pathological* affect human characteristics that are related:

- with a healthy diet, a healthy lifestyle
- physical health and appearance, which reflects physical health (including fashion trends)
- the behaviour and actions of man, with their character.

¹ All quoted documents come - as in contributions from 2008 and 2009 - from a half-billion SYN corpus which is part of the Czech National Corpus.

The adverbs *healthy, unhealthy, pathological or ill* appear as expressions involving human characteristics - appearance, diet, behaviour - in regular communication texts or specialist texts - textbooks, encyclopaedias and popular educational texts or artistic and journalist texts.

It should be noted that it is always an expression of opinion about another person, a subjective opinion, which, although it may rely on experience from literature, it cannot be directly considered specialised knowledge.

1. On diet and lifestyle in a *healthy or unhealthy* way

In technical texts, popular educational texts focusing on healthy lifestyle, healthy eating, healthy exercise etc. one especially finds adverbs such as *healthily* and *unhealthily*, in conjunction with verbs - *live (healthily), eat (healthily)* (with the occurrence of several hundred), less common expressions include *eat (healthily), cook, lose weight / reduce weight, grow healthily* and more rarely *breakfast healthily*. In conjunction with a negative adverb *unhealthily* (i.e., resulting from the negation of the adverb *healthily* or from the adjective *unhealthy*) mostly the same verbs and the same words appear: *unhealthy living, unhealthy eating, unhealthy catering, unhealthy nourishment*.

- **Healthy living** means above all to **eat healthily**. (SYN, encyclopaedic text) - If we want to achieve that old and long-term ill people, figuratively speaking, continue in a **healthy life** even in "illness" or for them to live decently without any significant functional limitations, they need to retain those functions that are necessary for physical and psychological self-sufficiency as long as possible... (SYN; textbook text)²
- I order to ensure that treatment was effective, we must force the source of the disease out of the body. This means to **eat healthily**, rest, sleep enough, spend time in nature, not smoke, drink alcoholic beverages, think positively. (SYN; journalistic text)
- Principles of a diet according to blood groups. Many of us are familiar with the problem: they **eat healthily**, consume full-value products - maybe even according to principles of the split diet. (SYN, encyclopaedic text)
- I had always been slim, but the fact was, that when nobody watched over me, **I ate terribly untidily and unhealthily**. (SYN; popular educational text)
- Do you want to learn how to **cook** without water, **healthily** and **cheaply**? (SYN, encyclopaedic text)
- During the regular visits (the most applied programme includes 30 seminars) we check the measurements, weight and blood pressure. In 15 days it is possible to **reduce your weight healthily** by up to 10 kg. (SYN; popular educational text)
- Ask yourselves why you stuff yourselves without hunger and how you can solve this problem. Being overweight can deteriorate your health. And so we ask: how can I **lose weight healthily**? (SYN; journalistic text)
- It is the weekend and people should recreate themselves in a **carefree and healthy way**. (SYN, artistic text)
- British researchers have begun to search for "Churchill's gene", which apparently protects some people from heart disease, even though they **live quite unhealthily**. (SYN; journalistic text)
- Do you have coffee, bread with butter and cheese or ham for **breakfast**? You **start the day unhealthily**. (SYN; journalistic text)
- What is less gratifying, is that children eat a relatively **unhealthily**, the food contains too much fat, carbohydrates and little fish. (SYN; journalistic text)

¹ The original Czech texts are translated in English in this article.

- ... our dogs in contrast to the Swiss ones are fed **unhealthily**. (SYN; journalistic text)
- Silke, not only taught by the family example, did not drink alcohol, but lived **healthily** and **alternatively**. (SYN, artistic text)

The word *pathological* appears rarely – it is found, perhaps surprisingly, in journalistic texts on specialised topics:

- The beginnings of a too lazy, or conversely a **pathologically active thyroid gland** may be observed by everyone on themselves. (SYN; journalistic text)
- What exactly causes these itchy and scaly red patches on the skin of psoriasis patients? In short – an abnormal, **pathologically quick skin regeneration**. (SYN; journalistic text)

At the same time, especially journalistic texts, but also texts of artistic expression containing the adverb *unhealthily*, show current views on what harms our health (e.g. excessive weight gain and excessive weight loss, excessive tanning) *unhealthy broiling in the sun, unhealthy weight gain, unhealthy weight loss / torment oneself unhealthily with hunger*, there is even mention of “*unhealthy work with a voice*”:

- In such kind of neighbourhood, probably half the people go and **broil unhealthily** somewhere on a beach in the Mediterranean. (SYN, artistic text)
- Blood pressure in young people’s **rises unhealthily**. (SYN; journalistic text)
- Kate gained weight significantly after birth, but does not intend to go through any drastic diets. She only laughed at her skinny colleagues who **unhealthily suffer from hunger**. (SYN; journalistic text)
- Lumberjacks’ cars are passing by at four in the morning when we still roll in our sleeping bag in a **healthy sleep**. (SYN, artistic text)
- ... That’s what happens when you **work with your voice so intensely and unhealthily** - the worst thing for the vocal cords is whispering and I actually only whisper. (SYN; journalistic text)

In most of these texts there is an obvious tendency to personal expressions, reflected in the author’s efforts to stylize contact with the expected reader, even in professional texts.

2. Words like *healthy, unhealthy, pathological, sickly* as a means of describing an appearance related to health or illness

In combination with adverbs *healthily, unhealthily*, or even *pathologically*, but also *sickly*, there are verbs expressing ill appearance: *look, look like, seem, blossom*, (with health)...:

- The advertisement was to be filmed in the open countryside or on a ranch with **sporty, youthful, healthy and happy-looking** man and a woman. (SYN; journalistic text)
- Constance belongs to the *healthy blossoming* sportswomen, which look so well in the autumn scenery ... (SYN; artistic text)
- Marek is doing fine and **looks completely healthy**, as if nothing were wrong yesterday. (SYN, artistic text)
- We stopped and breathed deeply. I looked left. A few **healthy-looking women** in outfits made of high quality lycra were maintaining their fitness by jogging. (SYN; journalistic text)

Images of appearance of healthy humans are expressed linking the adverb *healthily* with names of colours (*healthy pink, healthy red, even healthy green*):

- Through the windows of Ostrozrak – the day before yesterday - September morning light from Wenceslas Square shone on Mr. Bůžek's **healthy-looking rosy face** and the unfortunate man repeated the end of his story: "You are practically looking at a corpse." He did not really look like one yet. (SYN, artistic text)
- The voice belonged to short older guy with a **healthy sanguine face** and tousled white hair. The man was quickly heading to the niche with short, energetic steps. (SYN, artistic text)
- For the first time she saw a smile in his **healthily red face**. (SYN, artistic text)
- Some people still looked almost normal, only moved a little shakily, and their faces were **morbidly white**, or even **red**. (SYN, artistic text)

Rarely is a healthy appearance associated with yellow colour, the text, however sounds rather ironic.

... there is no overdose risk with beta-carotene. As medical researchers have discovered, the body converts only the dose which it currently needs and discharges the rest. However, who does not want to bring about "a healthy yellow colour", should not exaggerate even the otherwise harmless provitamin A. (SYN; journalistic text)

Characteristics of an unhealthy / ill appearance of a patient is usually expressed by language means that reflect a *lean figure* (often with exaggeration) *gauntness, haggardness, slimness, paleness*:

- Bouzek staggered slowly down the corridor, from wall to wall, as he used to, a **long, thin, sickly looking, with a geriatric skin** ... (SYN; artistic text)
- **He looked sickly**, with sunken eyes, unshaven and malnourished, he lost about 20 pounds and looked ill. (SYN, artistic text)
- "I cannot eat, work, I dropped to 34 kilograms," said a **pathologically skinny and pale** girl. (SYN; journalistic text)

Sometimes language reflects tendencies to consider even the signs of aging as "ill" or "unhealthy" (wrinkles, white hair ...), old age is associated cachexia, gray or gray colour of not only hair but also skin:

- ... he was about forty-five, but looked ill all over, his face was **full of wrinkles** and his **thin**, translucent beard had long turned **gray**, which **made** him look much **older**. (SYN, artistic text)
- Some looked **old and ill**. (SYN, artistic text)
- ... and they looked very decrepit, they had pathological, elongated faces, **unhealthily swollen** for various reasons... (SYN; artistic text)
- He had a **bloated, unhealthy-looking** body. His skin was yellowed. (SYN, artistic text)

Just as certain complexion or skin colours of a person associated with a healthy appearance, others are associated with an unhealthy appearance: *unhealthily pale, unhealthy yellow, unhealthy green, unhealthy white, pathologically pale, pathologically green, pathologically white, pathologically skinny, pathologically off-white, sickly pale, sickly sallowish, ashen gray*

- Someone cropped him terribly short, his eyes looked like plates in his **skinny, unhealthily yellow face**.

- And the face, that strange face, pale, but **unhealthily yellowy**, almost fleshless, and entirely made of sharp lines and wrinkles, was still ancient, but Billy Neeks thought that it was not human at all. (SYN, artistic text)
- ... whose once clear-cut bronze face had lost all nobility and was now an **unhealthy shade of gray**. (SYN, artistic text)
- Casefakis was an **ashen gray, sickly-looking** man of average height. (SYN, artistic text)
- Chestnut leaves were turning red outside the window, drowning the weathered building in a rusty autumnal glow, and a girl in a dressing gown in the glow of those fires looked **unhealthy, gaunt and a little wilted**. (SYN, artistic text)
- There was room for thirteen patients at the clinic, its residents varied, changing as the ocean, which lay at her feet and stretched to the horizon, **unhealthily green**, surging in the endless unrest. (SYN, artistic text)
- From behind the walls I could see the **morbidly green light** of the street lamp. (SYN, artistic text)
- She was really **sickly pale**. (SYN, artistic text)
- The people of Manhattan went to Sea Gate to sunbathe, but I still had a **morbidly white skin**. (SYN, artistic text)

Use of adverbs like *healthily*, *sickly*, *pathologically*, *unhealthily*, linked with a topic is also apparent in texts reflecting fashion trends: they have their place for example in publications in which women are warned against “ill” appearance with poorly chosen colours of clothing or improperly selected make-up.

- While brunettes with dark eyes (so-called winter-type) will look good in a dark blue suit, straw yellow blondes and redheads **would look ill** in it, platinum blondes would look sad and the colour will overpower them. (SYN; popular educational text)
- Specifying the colour type (spring, summer, autumn, winter), is necessary in order to ensure that the person became aware in which colours they will **look great, healthy and shiny**, and in which ones on the other hand **dull, faint or ill** (SYN; popular educational text)
- Significant eyes Your eyes will seem more pronounced when you blend out the dark shadow under the eyelashes and in the outer canthus. (...) With individually used violet or pink eye shadow you would probably **look unhappy and ill**, therefore always combine them with other colours. (SYN; popular educational text)

3. Adverbs healthy, unhealthy, pathological as a means of assessing the character features and behaviour

The words *healthy*, *unhealthy*, *pathological* in conjunction with certain verbs or adjectives usually characterize actions and behaviour and symptoms of mental health or mental characteristics that are perceived positively (i.e. as “healthy”) or negatively (i.e. as “unhealthy”, “pathological”). According to the texts at our disposal, behaviour or conduct is considered “healthy” if it is that is correct, appropriate, socially suitable, and at the same time also / or beneficial for the psyche and self-confidence: “Healthy behaviour” means therefore to act “properly”, “right”, “beneficially” for oneself, e.g. *healthy anger*, *healthy provocation*, *healthy activation*, *healthy incitement*), but also beneficial to society (e.g. *healthy competition*, *healthy risk*, *healthy development*)

- I’m jealous **quite healthily**. Do you know, doctor, when I am jealous for example? When I specifically tell her that I despise stuffed bras ... (SYN; artistic text)
- ... and it brought forth a new, very wise decision: I will now gut imps not so furiously, I will let the now unnecessary triarios rest, that my **thinking will be only healthily casual**, only here and there when not disturbed. (SYN, artistic text)

- He was surprised during the registration that most people preferred to give their coupons to funds and were not willing to do business and **take a healthy risk**. (SYN; journalistic text)
- The ‘B’ team began to **simmer in a healthy way**. (SYN; journalistic text)
- Unfortunately, instead of sometimes becoming **healthily angry** and hitting the table, I sometimes rather crawl under it. (SYN, artistic text)
- Anyway, younger classes inspire and energize me: they **provoke me healthily**. (SYN; journalistic text)
- We were prepared carefully and the opponent’s claims that we would be going to Karlovy Vary to bag goals **provoked us healthily**. (SYN; journalistic text)
- Some petrol stations will most likely not be able to adapt to the market price because they need funds for a new environmental programme. They will not be such **healthy competition** for their rivals. (SYN; journalistic text)
- The competition is **really healthy** here. (SYN; journalistic text)
- If V.D. really cares about the **healthy development** of our power generation industry, he should start with the preparation of tenders as soon as possible. (SYN; journalistic text)

Likewise, having a character feature with “healthy” effects means having a reasonable, good measure of such characteristic, i.e. a rate which is beneficial, or socially appropriate: *healthy boldness, healthy self-confidence, healthy criticism, healthy aspiration, healthy scepticism, healthy thinking, healthy ambition, even healthy aggression*:

- Of course I had mastered it and before Jane and the entire environment I retained a **healthy confidence**, a peaceful authority radiating guy, who did not mind ... who did not perceive that not only men, but most women outgrew him. (SYN, artistic text)
- However, the plot the same time revolves around a complicated relationship between a father, an experienced journalist, and his **healthily ambitious** daughter. (SYN; journalistic text)
- After a severe disappointment from the four hundred, I was **healthily heated-up**. (SYN; journalistic text)
- We led 8:1, but then we could not get one more point to reach 8: 12 The players must make their youth an advantage to have more **healthy drive**. (SYN; journalistic text)
- However, I still want to draw attention to the young Pole, who behaved like a real old hand. He has some **healthy rudeness, aggressiveness**, does not let anything happen to him just like that. Moreover he has everything incredibly arranged in his head. (SYN; journalistic text)

The character feature *self-confident* is mostly assessed with the word *healthy* (about 8 times more than *unhealthy* or *pathological*), an *aspiring* feature is linked about as often with the expression *healthy* and the opposite expression, i.e., *pathological*. The character feature described as *ambitious* is much more linked with the word *pathologically* (*pathologically ambitious*) than the *healthy* connection.

Exclusively negative – as “pathological” evaluations are linked with expressions such as: *pathologically jealous, pathological overeating, pathological dependence* and the characteristics such as *dependent, jealous, obsessed, sensitive, competitive: pathologically addicted, pathologically jealous, pathologically obsessed, pathologically sensitive, pathologically competitive*; less often we meet with the characteristics of pathologically suspicious, pathologically excitable, pathologically trusting, pathologically stingy, pathologically aggressive, feisty morbidly, pathologically clinging, pathologically irritable.

- František Krch from a psychiatric clinic of the Prague General Hospital said that diets of various kinds are in eighty percent at the beginning of a sad career of girls who either refuse food, or **pathologically overeat** and end up as so-called mental anorexics and bulimics. (SYN; journalistic text)

- In the story, the man **pathologically clanged** to a birthmark on the face of his wife. (SYN; journalistic text)
- According to the victim's sister Jane H, the defendant who worked as taxi driver for 15 years, was **pathologically jealous** of his wife and came home drunk frequently. (SYN; journalistic text)
- Michael, just like his father, **pathologically loved** the risk to the very edge. (SYN; journalistic text)
- He loved his daughters and wanted them to visit him. But Bessie did not agree. Charmian was **pathologically jealous** of him. She would not let him speak with other women. (SYN; journalistic text)
- Gabbo, a ventriloquist, is a man who is **pathologically selfish**, brutal, and longing for admiration and success. (SYN; popular educational text).
- This man is as young and healthy as well as **pathologically ambitious** as his opponent. (SYN; journalistic text).
- This vain, and **pathologically ambitious** young man who for two whole months has been desperately looking for a foothold, which would have provided him with a semblance of decency and dignity, realized that he was only a rookie on the chosen path of life ... (SYN; artistic text)
- The sponsor, however, did not know that C. drank like a fish, was **pathologically neat**, cultivated Sansevieria and took eight kinds of drugs. (SYN; journalistic text)
- He was one of the most dangerous collaborators, because he was very intelligent, had great knowledge, great experience and was almost **pathologically consistent**. (SYN; journalistic text)
- The situation is further complicated by Charley's former mistress, Mae Rose Prism, who is **pathologically vain and jealous** at the same time. (SYN; journalistic text)
- Since her age of 10 when she started playing in Semafor, everything turns just around her, and therefore she is **pathologically arrogant**. (SYN; journalistic text)
- The role of the rapacious and **pathologically greedy** Koliáš was cast by director Alfréd Radok with Saša Rašilov. (SYN; journalistic text)
- Huysmans' Des Esseintes, the main character of the novel Inside Out, is a person who is **pathologically oversensitive**, suffering from an unknown illness and anxiety. (SYN; journalistic text)
- Gladiator is a film about a tyrant who is **pathologically obsessed** with the suspicion of anyone who has immediate access to him. (SYN; journalistic text)
- A man considers it an insult (...) and begins to behave appropriately, that is totally intolerably. Thus the impression of a man **pathologically clinging** to his mother even deepens. (SYN, artistic text)
- Lately, we hear and read more and more about people who are **pathologically addicted** to their work and their status, which is now subject of observation by psychologists and psychiatrists. (SYN; journalistic text)
- I remember one tyrant from Frýdek-Místek. He was **pathologically jealous** and teetotaler. (SYN; journalistic text)

Some of the properties are assessed with the word *unhealthily*:

- She is **unhealthily sensitive**, yet utterly selfless. Her fate is extraordinary. (SYN, artistic text)
- Another problem is whether the idea of the town that they will earn on interest margins, is not just **unhealthy optimism**: placing bonds on the market costs something ... (SYN; journalistic text)
- In my opinion, M. Fuksová is a hard and **unhealthily self-confident** woman, therefore I am not surprised by the affair at Přerov town hall. (SYN; journalistic text)
- Boldy's sincerity is touching, not **unhealthily sentimental**. (SYN; journalistic text)

It is evident that particularly the assessment of characteristics expressed by adjectives *cheeky*, *confident*, *critical*, *ambitious* or behaviour such as *get angry*, *energize*, *provoke*, *be jealous* etc. with expressions like *healthy*, *unhealthy*, *pathological* is highly subjective, based solely on personal opinion on this behaviour.

The word *healthy* exclusively characterizes features such as *cheeky*, *heated-up*, *critical*, *provoked*. Surprisingly, a more frequent connection found in texts speaks of *healthily conservative* rather than *unhealthily conservative* or *healthily aggressive* rather than *unhealthily aggressive*.

In our opinion, it is to be expected that pupils will want the teacher to explain why the properties are perceived in such a way as those characterized by the mentioned adverbs [or adjectives] (i.e., *healthily*, *unhealthily*, *pathologically*). In higher classes it is possible to use knowledge of biology, i.e. a subject from the educational area People And Health, and explain to the students why some phenomenon makes a “healthy” or “unhealthy” impression, respectively later require such an explanation from the pupils. At the same time it is possible - but with caution and prudence – to ask students questions, why are some types of behaviour or some properties perceived as “healthy”, others as “unhealthy” or even “pathological”: why is it that dependency, aggression, greed and other properties are perceived as “pathological” whose names are linked with expressions *pathologically* or *unhealthily*. However, it is always necessary to count the subjectivity of perception and attention to children is hyperbole, which is contained in the meaning of the word “*pathologically*”. It is also possible to discuss carefully, when can ambition be considered reasonable, that is “healthy”, and when, on the other hand, it appears as a “pathological” property; when a confidence is “healthy”, and when on the other hand unhealthy, when cheekiness is “healthy”, whether one can talk about “healthy aggression”. This is for students to develop not only skills to solve problems but also social skills in conjunction with the development of tolerance (the perception of different characteristics, understanding a different perspective on the same property).

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Korpus SYN, který zde citujeme, je tvořen třemi korpusy SYN2000, SYN2005 a SYN2006PUB.

CO VYPADÁ A CO NA NÁS PŮSOBÍ ZDRAVĚ, NEZDRAVĚ, CHOROBNĚ

Abstrakt: Jazyk je základním prostředkem mezilidské komunikace, a tedy i základním prostředkem komunikace ve vyučování a vzdělávání. Ve výuce je využívána nejen prostě sdělná a odborně sdělná funkce jazyka, postihující jazyk jako nástroj předávání informací a výkladu, ale též funkce estetická, vlastní především textům, jejichž cílem je působit na emoce a vytvářet v čtenáři emocionální představy. Také učitel při výuce volí takové jazykové prostředky, které mohou u žáků vyvolávat emocionální prožitky a vytvářet různé představy s nimi spojené. K jazykovým prostředkům působícím na emocionální vnímání patří i některá slova odvozená od slov klíčových pro téma Škola a zdraví: **zdravě, nezdravě, chorobně, nemocně**. Objevují se v textech, které vysvětlují, co znamená **žít zdravě / nezdravě**, co způsobuje, že někdo **vypadá nemocně**, popř. až **chorobně**, popř. v textech, které hodnotí jednání jako zdravé, nezdravé, nebo až chorobné. Ve spojení s řadou dalších výrazů mají taková vyjádření schopnost působit na emocionální stránku, např. podávají-li obraz člověka působícího nemocně, chorobně

(chorobně bledý, chorobně hubený, nezdravě bílý, nezdravě žlutý) nebo zdůrazňují-li špatnou, nevhodnou („nezdravou“, „chorobnou“) stránku jednání.

Klíčová slova: zdraví, nemoc, fyzické zdraví, vzhled, charakter, chování, subjektivní pohled na zdraví, zdravě, nezdravě, nemocně, chorobně