

## **Summary in English**

The aim of the research in this dissertation is to verify the activity of party leaders in the parliamentary debate in the Sejm of the Republic of Poland during the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> term (2001-2023) and its comparative analysis. The quantitative research used the Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) generative model, which made it possible to create a list of the most popular topics discussed in the analyzed parliamentary speeches, as well as to specify key words in the statements. In turn, the qualitative research used the political discourse analysis (PDA) method. Based on the conducted research, it was found that the parliament plays a key role in shaping the debate, and the functions it performs testify to its subjectivity in the democratic system. It was confirmed that parliamentary speeches are an important form of implementing parliamentary activity for leaders. By expressing positions and declarations, they build their image and political capital, and also influence the course of the legislative process. The results of quantitative research have shown that, depending on the functions performed in parliament by given political parties, there are significant differences in the number and frequency of speeches by their leaders, and that party leaders are more active in the parliamentary debate after taking over the function of the leader of their political environment. Based on the results of qualitative research, it was indicated that the rhetoric used by leaders towards the government changed depending on the role played by their party in parliament. In turn, leaders criticized their political opponents regardless of the role played by their party in the Sejm.