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# ON THE DICTIONARY OF SEMANTIC EQUIVALENTS IN POLISH, BULGARIAN AND RUSSIAN

## Abstract

*Leksykon odpowiedniości semantycznych w języku polskim, bułgarskim i rosyjskim* [The Dictionary of Semantic Equivalents in Polish, Bulgarian and Russian] is the first Polish dictionary which compares semantic equivalents in the largest languages of each Slavic subgroup: The West Slavic group (Polish), the South Slavic group (Bulgarian) and the East Slavic group (Russian). The content of the dictionary reflects the social processes, changes and trends which have taken place over recent years. The dictionary consists of 5 volumes, with approximately 5 000 entries for each language. What sets it apart from other dictionaries is that it ventures beyond the standard vocabulary one might expect from a dictionary of this sort. *Leksykon...* also contains neologisms as well as realogisms — words which do not often have perfect equivalents in other languages because they are so deeply embedded in a nation's culture. Each entry in the dictionary offers state-of-the-art semantic and syntactic categorisers, developed by Polish experts in Slavic semantics and aspectology.

We consider the dictionary to be an innovation in lexicography, because its open structure enables more languages to be added in the future, including non-Slavic languages. Developed with the use of the most recent methodologies available, the dictionary will constitute a sound basis for lexicographic research in the future, in particular for the development of multilingual electronic dictionaries.

In the 21st century, we face two great challenges: to make academic research more interdisciplinary and to build an integrated multinational European community. We hope that our dictionary will help address these challenges by promoting multilingualism and facilitating intercultural communication. The primary language of the dictionary is Polish — the largest Slavic language in the European Union.

During the Polish presidency of the EU, a conference entitled *Multilingual Competences for Professional and Social Success in Europe* was held. It concluded with the following declaration: "Multilingualism is not only part of European heritage, but also a chance to develop a society which is open, respectful of cultural diversity and ready for cooperation". However, the chief obstacles that prevents the EU from attaining the full integration of its economies and societies are language barriers. This dictionary will help overcome these barriers by promoting Slavic languages. The target audience of the dictionary are speakers of Polish, both in Poland and all around the world: experts in Slavic languages, scholars, lexicographers, encyclopaedia writers, students, etc.

**Keywords**: dictionary; multilingualism; semantic labels; syntactic labels; net model of time

# 1 Multilingualism

The dictionary described in this paper contains entries in three Slavic languages: Russian, Bulgarian and Polish. The main purpose of the dictionary is to show semantic equivalents between words and phrases in these languages. Each entry consists of three columns — one for each language. The equivalents are aligned horizontally, so that the equivalents of a source word in one language appear in the same line, as in the example below:

Table 1:

| абонемéнт, -a; -ы *rz. m.* | абонамéнт (*sg. tantum*) *rz. m.* | abonament, -u; -y *rz. mnieżyw.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. 'prawo do regularnego korzystania z czegoś lub dokument potwierdzający to prawo, a także opłata za regularne korzystanie z czegoś' *телефóнный абонемéнт абонемéнт в бассéйн концéртный абонемéнт вы́купить абонемéнт* | 1. 'prawo do regularnego korzystania z czegoś lub dokument potwierdzający to prawo, a także opłata za regularne korzystanie z czegoś' *телефóнен абонамéнт абонамéнтна кáрта за плýвен басéйн абонамéнт за (порéдица) концéрти* | 1. 'prawo do regularnego korzystania z czegoś lub dokument potwierdzający to prawo, a także opłata za regularne korzystanie z czegoś' *abonament telefoniczny abonament na koncerty wykupić abonament* |
| 2. 'miejsce w bibliotece, gdzie wypożycza się książki' *рабóтать в абонемéнте* | 2. brak znaczenia | 2. brak znaczenia |
| абонéнт, -a; -ы *rz. m.* | абонáт *rz. m.* | abonen\|t, -ta; -ci *rz. mos.* |
| 1. 'ten, kto płaci za regularne korzystanie z czegoś' *абонéнт нахóдится вне зóны дéйствия абонéнт телефóнной сéти* | 1. 'ten, kto płaci za regularne korzystanie z czegoś' *(В момéнта) ня́ма врóзка с абонáта.* | 1. 'ten, kto płaci za regularne korzystanie z czegoś' *abonent telewizyjny, telewizji abonent niedostępny* |

**1.1** Work on the dictionary was based on a number of various data sources: written and spoken texts, our own research experience as well as many inspiring papers and monographs, which are listed in the bibliography. The structure and the contents of the dictionary reflect the changes Slavic languages have undergone recently, e.g. the Russian word *апартамент / апартаменты*, which is currently used in both the plural and singular form, whereas previous dictionaries only listed the plural form as correct.

**1.2** The dictionary consists of 5 volumes (or 10 sub-volumes). The first volume contains around 1 000 entries in one language (letters A – E in the Cyrillic alphabet).

**1.3** Examples come from the National Corpus of Polish, the Polish-Bulgarian Parallel Corpus (Dimitrova, Koseska-Toszewa) and the Polish-Bulgarian-Russian Parallel Corpus (Koseska-Toszewa, Satoła-Staśkowiak, Sosnowski, & Kisiel). The dictionary does not contain all the lexis available in the languages. A decision had to be made over which lexemes to include, and this was done on the criterion of frequency.

# 2 Structure of entries

The principle that guided the development of the dictionary was that all the languages should enjoy equal status. Nevertheless, a decision needed to be taken as to which alphabet was to be used

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to sort the entries. Neither the Cyrillic nor the Latin alphabet has any substantial advantages over the other, so it was an arbitrary choice. In the end, it was decided to sort the entries according to the Cyrillic script, in the order the words appear in Russian.

**2.1** Different meanings of homonyms are indicated with Roman numerals:

Table 2:

| **её I** forma *B., D.* zaimka osobowego *она* | **(на) нéя** forma zaimka osobowego *тя* | **jej I** forma *D.* zaimka osobowego *ona* |
|---|---|---|
| 'wyraz wskazujący na obiekt (osobę, zwierzę, przedmiot, wydarzenie — rodzaju żeńskiego), o którym mówimy' *Я её вчерá не вúдел.* | 'wyraz wskazujący na obiekt (osobę, zwierzę, przedmiot, wydarzenie — rodzaju żeńskiego), o którym mówimy' *Вчéра нéя не съм я вúждал. Дай квитáнцията на нéя, а парúте скрúй в шкáфа!* | 'wyraz wskazujący na obiekt (osobę, zwierzę, przedmiot, wydarzenie — rodzaju żeńskiego), o którym mówimy' *Nie widziałem jej wczoraj.* |
| **её II** *(ndm)* zaimek dzierżawczy *r. ż.* | **нéин, й** *zaimek dzierżawczy r. ż.* | **jej II** *(ndm)* zaimek dzierżawczy *r. ż.* |
| 1. 'to, o czym mowa, należy do czegoś (do jakiejś osoby, przedmiotu, zjawiska itd. — rodzaju żeńskiego)' *её мать* | 1. 'to, o czym mowa, należy do czegoś (do jakiejś osoby, przedmiotu, zjawiska itd. — rodzaju żeńskiego)' *нéйната мáйка; мáйка ú* | 1. 'to, o czym mowa, należy do czegoś (do jakiejś osoby, przedmiotu, zjawiska itd. — rodzaju żeńskiego)' *jej matka* |
| 2. 'używane przy zwracaniu się do osoby o wysokim stanowisku lub tytule' *Её королéвское велúчество* | 2. 'używane przy zwracaniu się do osoby o wysokim stanowisku lub tytule' *Нéйно велúчество* | 2. 'używane przy zwracaniu się do osoby o wysokim stanowisku lub tytule' *Jej Królewska Mość* |
| brak znaczenia | brak znaczenia | **jej III** *wykrzyknik*<br><br>'wyraz wskazujący na nieoczekiwaność danej emocji' *O jej, ale mnie wystraszyłeś! Jej, już nie mogę…!* |

**2.2** Consequently, if a verb has a single phonetic realisation of two different aspects, it is treated as homonymous:

Table 3:

| **аренд\|овáть, -ýю, -ýешь I** *vi. state, transitive* | **да взéма\|м под нáем** *fraza werbalna* lub **да наéма\|м нéщо** *fraza werbalna* | **dzierżaw\|ić, -ię, -isz** *vi. state, transitive* |
|---|---|---|
| 1.'mieć coś w dzierżawie' *арендовáть зéмлю у сосéда* | 1. 'mieć coś w dzierżawie' *да наéмам земя́ / да взéмам земя́ под нáем* | 1. 'mieć coś w dzierżawie' *dzierżawić ziemię od sąsiada* |
| 2.'mieć coś oddane w dzierżawę' *арендовáть пóле сосéду* | 2. 'mieć coś oddane w dzierżawę' *Наéмам нúва на съсéда си* | 2. 'oddawać coś w dzierżawę' *dzierżawić pole sąsiadowi* |

| аренд\|ова́ть, -у́ю, -у́ешь II *vp. event, transitive* | да взе́ма под на́ем *fraza werbalna* lub **да нае́ма нещо** *fraza werbalna* | wydzierżaw\|ić, -ię, -isz *vp. event, transitive* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. 'wziąć coś w dzierżawę' *арендова́ть у сосе́да луг* | 1. 'wziąć coś w dzierżawę' *да взе́ма земя́ под на́ем* | 1. 'wziąć coś w dzierżawę' *wydzierżawić od sąsiada łąkę* |
| 2. 'oddać coś w dzierżawę' *арендова́ть дом на кани́кулы* | 2. 'oddać coś w dzierżawę' *Нае́ ни́ва под на́ем* | 2. 'oddać coś w dzierżawę' *wydzierżawić komuś dom na wakacje* |

It would be undesirable for a verb to be treated both as perfective and imperfective, e.g. *арендова́ть vi., vp.*

For Russian and Bulgarian — which have variable word stress — the word stress was marked both in the lemma, as well as in the examples:

Table 4:

| ед\|а́, -ы́ *(sg. tantum) rz. ż.* | хран\|а́, -и *rz. ż.* | jedzeni\|e, -a *(sg. tantum) rz. n.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. 'to, co można jeść' *вку́сная, изы́сканная еда́* *гото́вить еду́* | 1. 'to, co można jeść' *вку́сна храна́* *Пригото́вям храна́ за бо́лния.* | 1. 'to, co można jeść' *pyszne, wykwintne jedzenie* *przyrządzać, szykować, przygotowywać jedzenie* |
| 2.'przyjmowanie posiłku' *принима́ть лека́рство до еды́* | 2. 'przyjmowanie posiłku' *Взе́мам това́ лека́рство преди́ я́дене.* | 2. 'przyjmowanie posiłku' *wziąć lekarstwo przed jedzeniem* |

**2.3** Each meaning of a lemma is presented separately and given a new number. The meanings are ordered according to the frequency with which they occur in Russian. The fact that Russian was chosen does not indicate any superiority — a choice had to be made, due to the constraints of the linear structure of the dictionary. Also, it does not also mean that if a given meaning of a lemma does not occur in Russian, it is not included in the dictionary. The most important meanings in each language for each lemma are presented. If a meaning does not occur in a given language, it is indicated by the phrase *brak znaczenia* 'the meaning does not occur'. This does not mean, however, that this particular meaning does not occur in the language at all. It only means that the meaning is not encoded in the word that is given as the equivalent of the Russian lemma. If the equivalents for all the **meanings** of all lemmas in each of the languages were to be included, it would inevitably lead to an infinite number of meanings and definitions, as well as to a potential circularity of description. For the sake of transparency and clarity, the option above was discarded and the formula described earlier was adopted.

**2.4** The definitions in the dictionary are composed of simple words. Defining lemmas with their synonyms was avoided. Example phrases and sentences for each meaning of every lemma are provided. The examples come from monolingual national corpora, as well as multilingual parallel corpora. Examples were chosen carefully, so as to fulfil two main purposes: (a) to illustrate typical collocations of a word and (b) to illustrate its grammatical properties, e.g. the valence of a verb, the prepositional and case constraints of adjectives, or the position the word should appear in. The examples often include phrasemes (phrases that are fixed in a given culture but have not become a unit of language yet), sayings and idioms, e.g. *abonent czasowo niedostępny* for **abonent**, or *Apetyt rośnie w miarę jedzenia* for **apetyt**.

# 3  Types of labels

There are three types of labels in the dictionary:

**3.1 Formal labels**: part of speech, grammatical properties (gender, aspect, defective inflectional paradigms), and the subject area of the word.

*zaimek* [pronoun] **егó I** *forma B., D. zaimków osobowych* **он, оно**; **нéго** *forma B., D. zaimka osobowego* **мой**; **jego I** *forma B., D. zaimka osobowego* **on** *i D. zaimka osobowego* **ono**

*przymiotnik* [adjective] **бéгл|ый** *przymiotnik*; **бéгъл** *przymiotnik*; **pobieżn|y** *przymiotnik*

*przysłówek* [adverb] **авáнсом** *przysłówek*; **авáнсово** *przysłówek*; **awansem** *przysłówek*

*spójnik* [conjunction] **éсли** *spójnik*; **акó** *spójnik*; **jeśli** *spójnik*

*partykuła* [particle] **авóсь** *partykuła*; **данó** *partykuła*; **a nuż** *fraza part.*

*wykrzyknik* [interjection] **агá** *wykrzyknik*; **ахá** *wykrzyknik*; **aha** *wykrzyknik*

*fraza rzeczownikowa* [nominal phrase] **белорýчк|а, -и; -и** *rz. ż. pot. iron.*; **готовáнк|о, -овци** *rz. m. pot. iron.*; **paniczyk z białymi rączkami | panienka z białymi rączkami** *fraza rzeczownikowa*

*fraza partykułowa* [particle phrase] **авóсь** *partykuła*; **данó** *partykuła*; **a nuż** *fraza part.*

*vi.* [perfective form of a verb] **взбегá|ть, -ю, -ешь** *vi. state, intransitive*; **изтúчвам, -аш** *vi. state, intransitive*; **wbiega|ć, -m, -sz** *vi. state, intransitive*

*vp.* [imperfective form of a verb] **вбить, вобью, вобьёшь** *vp. event, transitive*; **вбúя, -еш** *vp. event, transitive*; **wbi|ć, -ję, -jesz** *vp. event, transitive*

*l. poj.* [singular] **апартамéнт|ы, -ов** (*pl. tantum*) (rzadziej *l. poj.*)

*l. mn.* [plural] **бъ́деще** *rz. n.* bez *l. mn.*

*sg. tantum* [singularia tantum] **бель|ё, -я́** (*sg. tantum*) *rz. n.*; **бельó** (*sg. tantum*) *rz. n.*; **bielizn|a, -y** (*sg. tantum*) *rz. ż.*

*pl. tantum* [pluralia tantum] **алимéнт|ы, -ов** (*pl. tantum*) *rz. m.*; **издръ́жка, -и** *rz. ż.*; **alimen-t|y, -ów** (*pl. tantum*) *rz. mnieżyw.*

*rz. m.* [masculine noun] **бéрег, -а**, *Msc.* **о -е** i **на -у; -á** *rz. m.*

*rz. mnieżyw.* [masculine inanimate noun] **brzeg, -u; -i** *rz. mnieżyw.*

*rz. mos.* [masculine personal noun] **aferzys|ta, -ty; -ci** *rz. mos.*

*rz. mżyw.* [masculine animate noun] **goł|ąb, -ębia; -ębie** *rz. mżyw.*

*rz. n.* [neuter noun] **таралéж|че, -та** *rz. n.*

*rz. ż.* [feminine noun] **девóйка** *rz. ż.*

*D.* [genetive] **дéвушк|а**, *D. l. mn.* **-шек** *rz. ż.*

*C.* [dative] **dzięki** *przyimek z C.*

*B.* [accusative] **душ|á, -й**, *B.* **-у**; *l. mn.* **-и** *rz. ż.*

*N.* [ablative] **nią** *forma N. zaimka osobowego* **ona** *po przyimku z*

*Msc.* [locative] **аэропóрт, -а**, *Msc.* **в -ý; -ы** *rz. m.*

*Voc.* [vocative] **бог, -а**, *Voc.* **Бóже; -и, -óв** *rz. m.*

*bot.* [botany] **ежевúк|а, -и** (*sg. tantum*) *rz. ż. bot.*; **къпúн|а, -и** *rz. ż. bot.*; **jeżyn|a, -y; -y** *rz. ż. bot.*

*zool.* [zoology] **áист,-а; -ы** *rz. m. zool.*; **щъ́ркел, -и**; (два) **щъ́ркела** *rz. m. zool.*; **bocian, -a; -y** *rz. mżyw. zool.*

*ekon.* [economy] **бúрж|а, -и; -и** *rz. ż. ekon.*; **бóрс|а** *rz. ż. ekon.*; **giełd|a, -y; -y** *rz. ż. ekon.*

*teatr.* [theatre] **акт, -а; -ы** *rz. m. teatr.*; **акт, -ове**; (два) **áкта** *rz. m. teatr.*; **akt, -u; -y** *rz. mnieżyw. teatr.*

*mors.* [sailing] **бак II, -а; -и** *rz. m. mors., żegl.*; **бак, -ове** *rz. m. mors., żegl.*; **bak, -u; -a** (w zn. 3.); **-i** *rz. mnieżyw. mors., żegl.*

*inform.* [computer technology] **ба́за да́нных** *fraza rzeczownikowa ż. inform.*; **ба́за да́нни** *fraza rzeczownikowa ż. inform.*; **baza danych** *fraza rzeczownikowa ż. inform.*

*prawn.* [law] **акт, -а; -ы** *rz. m.*; **акт, -ове;** (два) **а́кта** *rz. m.*; **akt, -u; -y** *rz. mnieżyw.*

*med.* [medicine] **бельм|о́, -а́; -а** *rz. n.*; **перде́ на око́то** *fraza rzeczownikowa*; **bielm|o, -a; -ø** *rz. n.*

*etn.* [etnography] **ау́л, -а; -ы** *rz. m. etn.*; **ау́л, -и;** (два) **аула** *rz. m. etn.*; **auł, -u; -y** *rz. mnieżyw. etn.*

**3.2** Semantic labels indicate the stylistic features of words, as well as the meaning of verbs described in accordance with the net theory of time and aspect and the semantic metalanguage developed in Koseska-Toszewa (2006). The net theory stipulates that the form of a verb is either its perfective or imperfective variant, whereas the meaning is a *state* or a *number of states and events that concludes with a state* or *an event*, or *a number of events and states that concludes with an event. The definitions of the terms event, state* and *configuration of events / states* are taken from the net model of time and aspect: an *event* has no temporal duration — it only begins, ends or interrupts states, whereas a *state* is extended in time and thus has temporal duration[1]. The Petri net theory — crucial for the description of time and aspect — is also a theory with a direct approach to the semantics of natural languages (see Petri, 1962; Mazurkiewicz, 1986; Koseska & Mazurkiewicz, 1988, 1994).

**3.3 Petri nets** consist of a finite number of objects that symbolise states and events, which are connected by succession relations. These proceed either from an event to a state (when an event gives rise to a state) or from a state to an event (when a state concludes with an event). A succession relation does not have to proceed in a linear order; some objects in a Petri net might not be comparable in terms of linearity, when none of the objects precedes another object. A *state* is a feature of an object in the real world. In the discrete approach to process description, the paradigm of a state is its *persistence*. Every state persists for some time. Two successive states are divided by an event, which gives rise to a new state and concludes the previous state. In general, an *event* concludes one state and/or gives rise to another. We can conceive of an event as a point on a temporal axis, because being a boundary between two states, it does not have temporal duration (it does not persist in time). To give an example, the four seasons are states, whereas equinoxes and solstices are events — the spring equinox (an event) is a boundary between winter (a state) and spring (a state) (see Petri, 1963; Mazurkiewicz, 1986).

**3.4** The differentiation between states and events is a crucial feature of Petri nets. Every event either gives rise to or concludes a state; two successive states must be divided by an event that concludes the first and gives rise to the second. Analogically, a state always comes between two successive events, even if it is a state of the following sort: "one event occurred but another event has not happened yet". Perfective verb forms have two typical meanings: an event (event_1) or a number of states and events that conclude with an event (event_2). Consequently, an imperfective verb form carries one of the two meanings: a state (state_1) or a number of states and events that conclude with a state (state_2). We can illustrate the meanings of states and events with the aspectual and temporal relation, that is when a verb form conveys a given tense in a sentence (our dictionary provides sentences in Bulgarian, Polish and Russian). As far as infinitives are concerned, our dictionary only indicates whether it is an event or a state.

**3.5** The semantic category of time is a category that sets states and events against the state of discourse with the use of precedence and succession relations (Koseska-Toszewa, 2006). Since the model is finite, we cannot treat states as sets of events and, consequently, reduce the model to

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[1]For more information on the application of Petri nets in the description of natural languages see: Mazurkiewicz (1986); Koseska-Toszewa and Mazurkiewicz (1988); Koseska-Toszewa (2006); Koseska-Toszewa and Mazurkiewicz (2010).

events only, as proposed by Reinchenbach (1967). If we try to interpret a state as a set of events, we come up against a number of problems: Which events should we choose? All of them or just a limited number? If it is a limited number, what criteria should we adopt to choose them? On the other hand, if we try to reduce the model only to states, we will be unable to interpret such phenomena as „zderzenie", „otwarcie", „odsłonięcie", „przebudzenie" and so on:

*state*: **гада́|ть, -ю, -ешь** *vi. state, intransitive*; **предска́зв|ам, -аш** *vi. state, intransitive*; **wróż|yć, -ę; -ysz** *vi. state, intransitive*

*state transitive*: **аттест|ова́ть, -у́ю, -у́ешь I** *vi. state, transitive*; **атести́ра|м, -ш, -ø I** *vi. state, transitive*; **opini|ować, -uję, -ujesz** *vi. state, transitive*

*event transitive*: **аттест|ова́ть, -у́ю, -у́ешь II** *vp. event, transitive*; **атести́ра|м, -ш, -ø II** *vp. event, transitive*; **zaopini|ować, -uję, -ujesz** *vp. event, transitive*

# 4    Other semantic labels

*przen.* [metaphorical] **дожд|ь, -я́** *rz. m.* 2. *przen.* 'bardzo duża ilość czegoś' *На сце́ну па́дает дождь цвето́в.*; **дъжд** *rz. m.* 2. *przen.* 'bardzo duża ilość czegoś' *дъжд от цветя́, метеори́тен дъжд*; **deszcz, -u; -e** *rz. m.*; 2. *przen.* 'bardzo duża ilość czegoś' *deszcz złota, prezentów, meteorytów*

*pot.* [informal] **ба́б|ки, -ок** (*pl. tantum*) *rz. ż. pot.*; **пари́** *rz.* (*pl. tantum*); **forsa, -y** (*sg. tantum*) *rz. ż. pot.*

*ofic.* [formal] **акт, -а; -ы** *rz. m.* 1. *ofic.* 'działanie, czyn (zazwyczaj będący urzeczywistnieniem jakiegoś zamysłu bądź przejawem, wyrazem czegoś)' *террористи́ческий а́кт; а́кт до́брой во́ли; полово́й а́кт*; **акт; -ове** (два) **а́кта** *rz. m.* 1. *ofic.* 'działanie, czyn (zazwyczaj będący urzeczywistnieniem jakiegoś zamysłu bądź przejawem, wyrazem czegoś)' *терористи́чен акт; акт на добра́ во́ля; по́лов акт*; **akt, -u; -y** *rz. mnież* 1. *ofic.* 'działanie, czyn (zazwyczaj będący urzeczywistnieniem jakiegoś zamysłu bądź przejawem, wyrazem czegoś)' *akt terroru; akt dobrej woli; akt płciowy; akt koronacji*

*przestarz.* [dated] **бухга́лтер** *rz. m.* (*m. i ż.*): **счетоводи́тел, -и** *rz. m.*; **buchalter, -a; -rzy** *rz.m. przestarz.*

*hist.* [historical] **атама́н, -а; -ы** *rz. m.* 1. *hist.* 'dowódca wojsk i naczelnik osiedli kozackich' *Командова́л ру́сским во́йском атама́н Ерма́к.*; **атама́н, -и** *rz. m.* 1. *hist.* 'dowódca wojsk i naczelnik osiedli kozackich' *Кома́ндвуващ ру́ските войски́ бе́ше атама́нът Ерма́к.*; **ataman, -a; -i** *rz. mos.* 1. *hist.* 'dowódca wojsk i naczelnik osiedli kozackich' *Dowódcą wojsk rosyjskich był ataman Jermak.*

*pogardl.* [derogatory] **дед** *rz. m.*; **дя́до** *rz. n.*; **dziad, -a; -y; -owie** *rz. m.*; 2. *pogardl.* 'stary człowiek' *Weźcie stąd tego dziada, niech tu nie mamrocze.*

*pejor.* [pejorative] **ба́ба, -ы; -ы** *rz. ż.* 2. *pejor.* lub *lekcew.* 'mężczyzna, który jest zbyt delikatny, słaby, nieśmiały' *Не будь ба́бой, прояви́ тве́рдость!*; **жен|а́, -и** *rz. ż.*; 2. *pejor.* lub *lekcew.* 'mężczyzna, który jest zbyt delikatny, słaby, nieśmiały' *Той се държи́ като́ жена́!*; **bab|a, -y; -y** *rz. ż. pot.* 2. *pejor.* lub *lekcew.* 'mężczyzna, który jest zbyt delikatny, słaby, nieśmiały' *Ale z niego baba!*

*wulg.* [offensive] **е́дк|ий** *przymiotnik*; **разя́жд|ащ** *imiesłów czynny*; **żrący** *imiesłów czynny* 3. *wulg.* 'taki, który żre' (imiesłów od *żreć* w zn. 'jeść') *żrąca świnia*

# 5   Syntactic labels

Syntactic labels indicate whether a verb is transitive, intransitive or reflexive. A verb is transitive if it is takes a direct object; in Polish the direct object comes in the accusative case. Conversely, a verb is intransitive if it precludes taking a direct object; in Polish, an intransitive verb takes a noun phrase where a noun is in any case other than the accusative.

*transitive*: **адрес|ова́ть, -ую, -уешь** *vi. state, transitive*; **адреси́ра|м, -ш, -ø** *vi. state, transitive*; **adres|ować, -uję, -ujesz** *vi. state, transitive*

*intransitive*: **гля|де́ть, -жу́; -ди́шь** *vi. state, intransitive*; **гле́дам, -аш** *vi. state, transitive* **patrz|eć, patrz|yć, -ę; -ysz** *vi. state, intransitive*

*aux*: **вы́леч|иться, -усь, -ишься** *vp. event, aux;* **излеку́вам се** *vp. event, aux*; **wylecz|yć się, -ę, -ysz** *vp. event, aux*

# 6   Conclusions

In the 21$^{st}$ century, we face two great challenges: making academic research more interdisciplinary and building an integrated multinational European community. We hope that our dictionary will help address these challenges by promoting multilingualism and facilitating intercultural communication. The primary language of the dictionary is Polish — the largest Slavic language in the European Union. The target audience of the dictionary are speakers of Polish, both in Poland and all around the world: experts in Slavic languages, scholars, lexicographers, encyclopaedia writers, students, etc.

We see the dictionary as an innovation in lexicography, because its open structure enables more languages to be added in the future, including non-Slavic languages. Developed with the use of the most recent methodologies available, the dictionary will constitute a sound basis for lexicographic research in the future, in particular for the development on multilingual electronic dictionaries.

What sets the dictionary apart from other dictionaries is that it ventures beyond the standard vocabulary one might expect from a dictionary of this sort. *Leksykon...* also contains neologisms as well as realogisms — words which often do not have perfect equivalents in other languages, because they are so deeply embedded in a nation's culture. Each entry in the dictionary offers state-of-the-art semantic and syntactic labels, developed by Polish experts in Slavic semantics and aspectology.

During the Polish presidency of the EU, a conference entitled *Multilingual Competences for Professional and Social Success in Europe* was held. It concluded with the following declaration: "Multilingualism is not only part of European heritage, but also a chance to develop a society which is open, respectful of cultural diversity and ready for cooperation". However, the chief obstacles that prevents the EU from attaining the full integration of its economies and societies are language barriers. This dictionary will help overcome these barriers by promoting Slavic languages.

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