

# POLISH PHRASEOGRAPHY

## Theory and practice

### Summary

The term phraseography, which has been used in the title of the author's monograph, refers to phrasal lexicography. According to the traditional approach, functioning in Polish linguistic works, lexicography is treated as the field of applied linguistics dealing with theory and the practice of arranging language dictionaries (in contrast to encyclopaedic dictionaries). The author treats phraseography as a sub-discipline of lexicography, a field also belonging to linguistics, having both a theoretical and practical aspect. In this monograph, this term is used to refer both to the theory of phraseological dictionaries, as well as practice of combining them, as well as the collection of phraseological dictionaries.

The aim of the undertaken research are problems concerning both the theory of phraseological dictionaries and methods of their arrangement, as well as issues related to the description of semantic properties, grammatical and pragmatic phraseological relationships in the language dictionary. The book presents changes that have taken place in Polish phrasal lexicography over the space of almost 120 years, which have passed from the publication of the first phrasal dictionary of Antoni Krasnowolski in the late nineteenth century to modern times. The purpose of the research is to show the development of the lexicographic workshop of outstanding Polish phrenologists, the presentation of the phases of shaping the theories of phraseography and gathering its most important achievements.

The monograph consists of three main parts, introduction, ending, explanation of abbreviations for dictionaries and bibliography. In the first part the author presents theoretical and methodological issues. After introducing phraseography into the subject and presenting the basic terminology concerning the scope of related fields (lexicography, lexicology and phraseology), the author ponders on the most important issues of the dictionary workshop. Using the lexicographic terminology from the works of Piotr Żmigrodzki, Mirosław Bańko, Tadeusz Piotrowski, the author discusses the theoretical assumptions of describing phrasemes in a dictionary. The author characterizes the phases of phraseographic work and typical lexicographic procedures used to distinguish between phraseological units from texts and the principles of their description in a dictionary. Next, current theoretical concepts that have influenced Polish phraseological lexicography are reviewed. Special attention is paid to the concept of phraseology of Stanisław Skorupka, who had the greatest impact on the development of Polish phraseography. In the next chapter, the author ponders on what types of lexical units are the subject of a description in a phraseological dictionary. The differences in understanding basic terms are shown for further considerations, such as phraseme, idiom, phrase. The

first part, devoted to general and methodological issues, ends with the discussion of the typology of phraseological dictionaries.

The second part of the monograph is of a review nature. In the opening chapter, the beginnings of the Polish phraseography are described. The first phrasal dictionary from 1899, written by Antoni Krasnowolski, is subjected to a detailed review from the point of view of metalexography, and also – on the selected examples of forgotten phrasemes – the monograph presents the lexical material contained in the historical and linguistic perspective. Analysing the resources of expressions recorded in this work, the author justifies that it contains a rich and diverse linguistic material, it is a valuable source for research into the evolution of the Polish phraseological resource, rarely exploited so far.

The following part, includes characteristics of the most important phraseological dictionaries created in the second half of the twentieth century and the phraseological works published after 2000. The author presents particular lexicons according to their broadest possible types. In the description such parameters as the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the material contained in the work, the general concept of the dictionary, the arrangement of terms and methods of their elaboration, the character of the intended recipient are taken into account. The last chapter includes an analysis of specialized dictionaries (phraseological dialect dictionaries and dictionaries containing biblical, mythological and ephemeral phrases). On the example of these works, the latest trends and methods in contemporary phraseography are shown.

The third part of the monograph entirely concerns issues related to lexicographic practice. The author presents issues regarding the construction of dictionaries, the content of entries and the form of phrasemes. Special attention is paid to the most important issue of the structure of the dictionary in the lexicographical analysis: the mutual arrangement of entries and the internal structure of the entry. The author ponders on in what type of information with linguistic properties of phraseological units are contained in the dictionaries studied. The author presents a standard information system in the entry: the canonical form of a phrase, qualifiers, definitions, illustrative material, information on the origin of the phrase, and grammatical information. The method of arranging the entries in the phraseological dictionary, i.e. macro-structure, has – as it turns out – a decisive influence on its character, as well as quality. It is an important factor influencing the assessment of the dictionary by the recipient, for whom the arrangement of entries may facilitate or hinder the finding of the phrase being searched. An overview of the phraseological dictionaries available on the market proved that in almost every new work a different layout of linguistic material was used, taking into account the introduction of cross-references and various types of indexes. The comparative analysis covered three main types of dictionaries: dictionaries with a nested system of entries, dictionaries with an alphabetical arrangement of entries and dictionaries in which onomasiological (conceptual) ordering was used. The last chapter of analytical nature includes illustrative and comparative material, in which the issues of the lexicographic description of biblical phrases in the old and new phraseological dictionaries of the Polish language are discussed. Special attention is drawn to problems in determining the correct form of phrases and the frequent lack of any information about the biblical origin of these units in the studied dictionaries.

The analyses, observations and comparisons made by the author in the monograph may contribute to the development of a theoretical reflection on phraseography. In dictionary practice, they can be used by editors and authors of dictionaries to improve their lexicographical skills. They can also be creatively used in the work of phraseographers who will develop new types of dictionaries and electronic databases on language units.