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# Macrostructures and microstructures of multilingual LSP dictionaries

#### **Abstract:**

The aim of the present article is to provide an overview on selected macrostructural and microstructural choices made by the authors of multilingual LSP dictionaries. Particular attention is devoted to the headwords and the arrangement and content of dictionary entries. The above-mentioned questions are discussed based on several multilingual LSP dictionaries which have been published in Poland in 1991–2012

### Introduction

In this work, a multilingual LSP dictionary is understood as a dictionary which describes linguistic units of at least three languages (cf. M. Kleinowska Borowska 2014: 128-129) and which contains terminology of one or more specific domains of knowledge (cf. J. Lukszyn 2005). The role of multilingual LSP dictionaries was appreciated already in 1970s, when modern lexicography was still in its infancy. L. Zgusta (1971: 297) mentions that 'the multilingual dictionaries of different technical terminologies have a high, if limited, usefulness within their own field: they usually have a strong encyclopedic component and help much to guarantee the precise use of terms in different languages'. Contemporarily, multilingual LSP dictionaries are relatively common (cf. M. Łukasik 2007, M. Klejnowska-Borowska 2014), nevertheless they have been devoted insufficient amount of research. Among the researchers who explored them we should mention I. Boguslavsky et al. (2008), M. Klejnowska Borowska (2014) and R. Temmerman and S. Geentjens (2010). Typically, however, the dictionaries under discussion are devoted some attention at the occasion of research which concerns other wider subjects (e.g. S. Tarp 1995, Ł. Karpiński 2008).

The aim of this article is to provide an overview on typical macrostructural and microstructural choices made by the authors of multilingual LSP dictionaries. Particular attention will be devoted to headwords of the dictionaries under discussion as well as the arrangement and content of their entries. Besides, we should focus on optional information which is typically included within the entries. The above-mentioned questions will be discussed based on the following dictionaries, which were published in Poland in 1991–2012:

- 1. Wielojęzyczny słownik terminów z zakresu własności przemysłowej (H. Broszkiewicz et al. 1991).
- 2. Podręczny 4-języczny słownik samochodowy polsko-angielsko-francusko-polski (P. Wrzosek 1995).
- 3. Prawo Cywilne. Mikrotezaurus (E. Chmielewska-Gorczyca 1999).
- 4. Wielojęzyczny słownik florystyczny (J. Anioł-Kwiatkowska 2003).
- 5. Siedmiojęzyczny słownik terminów muzycznych: włosko-francusko-angielsko-niemiecko-rosyjsko-czesko-polski (G. Dąbkowski 2004).
- 6. Polsko-angielsko-niemiecki ilustrowany słownik budowlany (W.K. Killer 2004).
- 7. Polsko-angielsko-francusko-niemiecki glosariusz terminologii stosunków międzynarodowych i prawa międzynarodowego (J. Pieńkoś 2004).
- 8. *Słownik terminologii biznesowej polsko-angielsko-rosyjski* (O. Kosaczenko/ R. Kozierkiewicz 2008).
- 9. Słownik Europejskiej Konwencji Praw Człowieka: angielsko-francusko-polski (M.A. Nowicki 2009).
- 10. Słownik tematyczny interwencji policji (A. Urban 2012).

As for the dictionary macrostructure, in this work it will be understood as the structure of the central list of dictionary entries which allows the dictionary user to find the information that they search for. In the light of the definition, the macrostructure may be arranged, for instance, alphabetically, thematically or chronologically (R. Hartmann/ G. James 1998: 89, 91, R. Hartmann 2001: 64, cf. S. Gajda 1990: 121). It should be mentioned, however, that some researchers employ the term *macrostructure* to refer to the overall design of a dictionary. Thus, in some works the term designates not only the list of entries, but also the front matter (i.e. dictionary preface, introduction, table of contents, user guide etc.), the middle matter (i.e. dictionary entries, as well as, for instance, illustrations, diagrams or tables) and the back matter, which usually contains appendices and bibliography (H. Jackson 2003: 25, cf. T. Piotrowski 1993: 10, R. Hartmann/ G. James 1998: 92, R. Hartmann 2001: 61, B.T. Atkins/ M. Rundell 2008: 177).

Let us now turn to dictionary microstructure, which can be defined as the internal design of individual dictionary entries. Each entry consists of a headword and some accompanying information. As far as the headwords are concerned, they are lexemes, compounds, derivational affixes, abbreviations, proper names etc. which are described in a given entry. In the case of headwords with more than one meaning, the entries are often divided into subentries. As for the accompanying information, its type and range is influenced by the type of headword as well as the type of dictionary. For the sake of example, in a prototypical multilingual LSP dictionary, the accompanying information will consist of headword equivalents in all the target languages. Additionally, it may encompass, for instance, comments on pronunciation, spelling variants, irregularly inflected forms, etymology, idioms, collocations etc. (R. Hartmann/ G. James 1998: 94, 132, H. Jackson 2003: 25-27, cf. F.J. Hausmann/ H.E. Wiegand 2003, R. Hartmann 2001: 59, 64).

# 1. Typical macrostructure of a multilingual LSP dictionary

Multilingual LSP dictionaries are often arranged alphabetically. The alphabetical arrangement of entries is applied, inter alia, in the dictionaries by H. Broszkiewicz et al. (1991), J. Anioł-Kwiatkowska (2003), G. Dąbkowski (2004), O. Kosaczenko/ R. Kozierkiewicz (2008) and M.A. Nowicki (2009) (see *Figures 1* and 2):

| 1102 (20 | 00) and will 1.  | (10H) (200) (500)                   | 1 18111 05 1 4114 2).                                  |
|----------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| A 28     | agent wyłączny   | exclusive agent                     | агент с исключительными<br>правами                     |
| A 29     | akcept czeku   | acceptance of a check               | акцепт чека  |
| A 30     | akcept in blanco   | acceptance in blank                 | бланковый акцепт                                       |
| A 31     | akcept traty   | acceptance of a draft               | акцепт тратты  |
| A 32     | akcept weksla  | acceptance of a bill                | акцепт векселя   |
| A 33     | akceptacja wniosku   | acceptance of an application        | принятие заявки  |
| A 34     | akcesja  | accession                           | акцессия; вступление                                   |
| A 35     | akcja  | share; stock                        | акция  |
| A 36     | akcja bez ustalonej<br>dywidendy                             | equity                              | акция без фиксированного<br>дивиденда                  |
| A 37     | akcja bezpieczna   | blue chip                           | первоклассная акция;<br>акция, имеющая высокий<br>курс |
| A 38     | akcja defensywna   | defensive stock                     | защищённая акция                                       |
| A 39     | akcja dochodowa  | income stock                        | доходная акция   |
| A 40     | akcja imienna  | inscribed share; nomi-<br>nal share | именная акция  |
| A 41     | akcja na okaziciela  | bearer share                        | акция на предъявителя                                  |
| A 42     | akcja nowej emisji   | junior share                        | акция нового выпуска                                   |
| A 43     | akcja o zaniżonej<br>wartości                                | value stock                         | недооцененная акция                                    |
| A 44     | akcja rosnąca<br>(przewidywany stały<br>wzrost jej wartości) | growth stock                        | акция, цена которой<br>повышается                      |
| A 45     | akcja założycielska  | founders' share                     | учредительская акция                                   |
| A 46     | akcja zwykła   | ordinary share                      | обыкновенная акция                                     |
| A 47     | akcje firm wysokiej<br>technologii                           | high-technology<br>stocks           | акции компаний высокой<br>технологии                   |
| A 48     | akcje kapitałowe   | capital shares                      | акции инвестиционного фонда                            |
| A 49     | akcje notowane<br>na gieldzie                                | listed shares                       | котируемые на бирже<br>акции                           |
| A 50     | akcje pierwszej<br>emisji                                    | original shares                     | акции первого выпуска                                  |
| A 51     | akcje przedsię-<br>biorstw kolejowych                        | railroad stocks                     | акции железнодорожных компаний                         |
| A 52     | akcje przedsię-<br>biorstw użyteczności<br>publicznej        | utility shares                      | акции коммунальных<br>предприятий                      |

Figure 1. Alphabetical arrangement of entries in the dictionary by O. Kosaczenko/R. Kozierkiewicz (2008: 1)

- · abstention
- · abstention
- · powstrzymanie się od głosowania

akt, w wyniku którego sędzia dobrowolnie rezygnuje z udziału w sprawie albo ze względu na istnienie osobistych powodów do wyłączenia się, bo ze względów sumienia pożądana byłaby rezygnacja z udziału; wstrzymanie się od głosu w postępowaniu przed Trybunalem; zob. abstain (to) (from)

- · abstract review
- · examen abstrait
- abstrakcyjna kontrola (przegląd)

Trybunał nie dokonuje abstrakcyjnej kontroli prawa krajowego, ma natomiast obowiązek orzec, czy jego stosowanie w konkretnej sprawie nie naruszyło konwencji (zob. orzeczenie Golder v. Wielka Brytania, 21.02.1975 r., A. 18, § 39)

- abuse
- abus, utilisation abusive, usage abusif
- nadużycie; obelga

- · abuse of rights
- · abus de droit
- · nadużycie prawa

# · abuse of the right of petition

- abus de droit de recours, requête abusive
- nadużycie prawa do skargi

jest jedną z podstaw odrzucenia skargi jako niedopuszczalnej (art. 35 ust. 3 konweneji), może polegać np. na złożeniu jej wyłącznie w celach politycznych lub propagandowych

- abusive
- · abusif
- stanowiący nadużycie
- · accept (to)
- accepter
- przyjmować, akceptować, zgadzać się

#### · accept the applicant's claim (to)

- accueillir (accepter) la demande du requérant
- · uznać zadanie (roszczenie) skarzącego

Figure 2. Alphabetical arrangement of entries in the dictionary by M.A. Nowicki (2009: 11)

Another very popular macrostructural solution which is applied in the case of multilingual LSP dictionaries is thematic arrangement of entries. It is applied in the dictionaries by P. Wrzosek (1995), W.K. Killer (2004), J. Pieńkoś (2004) and A. Urban (2012). It should be mentioned, however, that in the dictionaries by P. Wrzosek (1995) and A. Urban (2012), the chapters devoted to particular subjects contain entries which are ordered alphabetically. *Figure 3* below demonstrates an example page from the dictionary by W.K. Killer, which is arranged thematically (s. pp 173).

Interestingly, Figures 1, 2 and 3 demonstrate that the headwords of multilingual LSP dictionaries frequently constitute multi-word units, sometimes relatively long (e.g. dom mieszkalny z przemieszczonymi kondygnacjami, abuse of the right of petition, akcje przedsiębiorstw użyteczności publicznej. In the case of the alphabetical macrostructure (Figures 1 and 2), the single-word and multi-word headwords are put on one alphabetical list. The two types of headwords are also not separated in the case of the thematic arrangement of entries (Figure 3). The phenomena under discussion can be observed in all the dictionaries analysed in the present research (cf. Figure 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10).



Figure 3. Thematic arrangement of entries in the dictionary by W.K. Killer (2004: 11)

# 2. Typical microstructure of a multilingual LSP dictionary

The prototypical entry of a multilingual LSP dictionary consists of a headword and its equivalents in all the languages covered by the dictionary. Sometimes the equivalents coming from different languages are put in separate lines (see *Figure 2*, A. Urban (2012)). Besides, they may also be juxtaposed in columns, which facilitates comparison and which seems to be the most popular choice (see *Figure 4*, J. Pieńkoś 2004, W.K. Killer 2004, O. Kosaczenko/ R. Kozierkiewicz 2008: 1, cf. S. Tarp 1995: 55–

56). Finally, the equivalents in the dictionary entry may also be listed in a row (see *Figure 5*).

#### 1388. Granat właściwy

s. granatowiec właściwy, granatowe drzewo, granatowy krzew r. granatowcowate, *Punicaceae* I. *Punica granatum* L. a. pomegranate, common pomegranate f. grenadier n. Granatapfelbaum

Figure 4. An example entry of the dictionary by H. Broszkiewicz et al. (1991: 69), with headword equivalents juxtaposed in columns.

| badać zgłoszenie | prûfen eine       | examine (to) a | examiner une      |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| patentowe (patrz | Patentanmeldung - | patent         | demande de brevet |
| PCT, art. 1(1))  |                   | application    |                   |

Figure 5. An example entry of the dictionary by J. Aniol-Kwiatkowska (2003: 69), with headword equivalents listed in a row

Furthermore, as *Figure 4* and *Figure 5* demonstrate, the entries of multilingual LSP dictionaries typically contain scarce information which can be perceived as optional, such as grammar tips, pronunciation details or illustrations (see also J. Pieńkoś 2004, G. Dąbkowski 2004, A. Urban 2012). It seems that the optional information that is most often included in the entries is the indication of the languages of equivalents. It can be found, inter alia, in the entries of the dictionaries by E. Chmielewska-Gorczyca (1999), J. Anioł-Kwiatkowska (2003), G. Dąbkowski (2004), and A. Urban (2012).

An example of multilingual dictionary whose entries do contain other types of optional information is the dictionary by M.A. Nowicki (2009). As was shown in *Figure 2*, its entries, such as the entry for *abuse of the right of petition*, happen to contain some encyclopaedic information. Some pieces of encyclopaedic information are also included in the dictionary by J. Anioł-Kwiatkowska (2003, see *Figure 5*) and E. Chmielewska-Gorczyca (1999, see *Figure 7*). As *Figure 2*, 5 and 7 demonstrate, the inclusion of optional information definitely makes the dictionary entry richer and more interesting. Nevertheless, sometimes the presence of optional information may make the search for equivalents slightly challenging, especially when the information under discussion is particularly extensive and when the user is not familiar with the structure of a given dictionary.

All in all, though multilingual LSP dictionary entries happen to contain some optional information, its amount is frequently scarce in comparison to optional information which is typically found, for instance, in monolingual dictionaries devoted to general language. The tendency may be attributed to various reasons, such as space limitations, high level of linguistic competence of target dictionary users, or the unwillingness of lexicographers to additionally complicate the task of multilingual dictionary compilation (cf. L. Bowker 2003: 159–160).

# 3. Innovative macrostructural and microstructural solutions in multilingual LSP dictionaries

So far we have focused on the types of macrostructure and microstructure which are most often employed in multilingual LSP dictionaries. Now it is time to examine some particularly imaginative macrostructural and microstructural solutions adopted by authors of the dictionaries under discussion.

Firstly, let us turn to the dictionary by H. Broszkiewicz et al. (1991), which presents vocabulary of industrial property in Polish, German, English and French. The above-mentioned dictionary is divided into four parts, each arranged alphabetically. The entries of the first part consist of the headwords in Polish and their equivalents in the remaining three languages. The second, third and four part of the dictionary contain, respectively, German, English and French headwords and their Polish equivalents. To sum up, it seems that the dictionary under discussion encompasses one unidirectional multilingual part and three unidirectional bilingual parts. Each of the four parts is printed on paper of another colour, which facilitates dictionary consultation. Incidentally, a similar arrangement of data was proposed by W. Okoń et al. (1990) in their multilingual dictionary of pedagogical terms.

Another dictionary with an innovative macrostructure is the dictionary by G. Dąbkowski (2004), which is devoted to the language of music. The headwords of the above-mentioned dictionary come from seven languages and are all put on one alphabetical list. In the case of the Polish headwords, the entries contain equivalents in the remaining six languages. Contrastingly, if a given headword comes from a language other than Polish, the entry indicates its source language and its Polish equivalent. Besides, the lexemes which take the same form in all the seven languages are marked with two equal signs (e.g. =frottola=). *Figure 6* presents several entries of the dictionary under discussion:

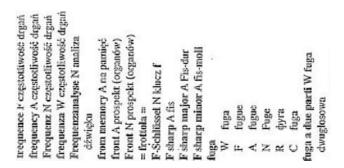


Figure 6. The arrangement of entries in the dictionary by G. Dabkowski (2004: 95)

Last but not least, let us turn to the quadrilingual dictionary by E. Chmielewska-Gorczyca (1999), which is devoted to civil law and which follows a particularly interesting organisational scheme. It should be mentioned that the dictionary under discussion constitutes a part of a series of dictionaries which is referred to as STEBIS (System Tezaurusów Biblioteki Sejmowej). In general, the dictionary by

E. Chmielewska-Gorczyca (1999) seems to be a combination of alphabetical dictionary and thematic dictionary. It is divided into five parts. The main part, ordered alphabetically, consists of a list of entries with the headwords in Polish. The entries include detailed information on items related to the headwords, for instance by their synonyms, hyponyms or hyperonyms. Besides, they comprise headword equivalents in English, French and German. *Figure 7* below demonstrates an example entry coming from the above-mentioned part of the dictionary under discussion:

```
adopcja
   TT: 03.1 PRAWO RODZINNE
   UF: adopcja dziecka
      przysposobienie
       przysposobienie dziecka
   BT: prawo rodzinne
   NT: adopcja zagraniczna
   RT: dom dziecka
       dzieci
       dziecko adoptowane
       Europejska Konwencja o Adopcji Dzieci 1967
       Europejska Konwencja o Wykonywaniu Praw
        Dzieci 1996
       nazwisko
       ochrona dziecka
       opiekuństwo
       prawa dziecka
       rodzice
      rodzina zastępcza
       sierota
      stosunki w rodzinie
  FT: adoption of a child * (ang.)
       adoption d'enfant * (fr.)
      Adoption * (niem.)
adopcja dziecka
 USE: adopcia (03.1)
adopcja zagraniczna
  TT: 03.1 PRAWO RODZINNE
  UF: przysposobienie zagraniczne
  BT: adopcia
  RT: dziecko adoptowane
      Europejska Konwencja o Uznawaniu
        i Wykonywaniu Orzeczeń dotyczących Pieczy
        nad Dzieckiem 1980
      handel ludźmi
      malżeństwo mieszane
      międzynarodowe prawo prywatne
      obywatel-cudzoziemiec
      obywatelstwo
      przyjmowanie cudzoziemców
  FT: intercountry adoption (ang.)
      Auslandsadoption (niem.)
Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Pro-
 perty Rights
 USE: Porozumienie w sprawie Handlowych Aspek-
        tów Praw Własności Intelektualnej (03.2)
```

Figure 7. A fragment of the alphabetical part of the dictionary by E. Chmielewska-Gorczyca (1999: 16)

As for the remaining four parts of the dictionary by E. Chmielewska-Gorczyca (1999), each of them is devoted to one of the four dictionary languages and is further divided into smaller parts. Firstly, each of the four parts presents the vocabulary of civil law in a given language in hierarchical order, subsequently in thematic order. *Figures 8* and *9* below come from the dictionary part which is devoted to the Polish language. They present the hierarchical and thematic arrangement of entries within the Polish part:

#### 03.1 PRAWO RODZINNE



Figure 8. Dictionary by E. Chmielewska-Gorczyca (1999: 47).

A fragment of the part devoted to the Polish language with the entries ordered hierarchically

Figure 8 demonstrates that in the section arranged hierarchically, the order of entries which are placed on the same level is alphabetical, and the entries on the highest level of the hierarchy are printed in bold. As for the part that is arranged thematically, the entries assigned to one thematic section are put in the alphabetical order (see Figure 9).

#### 03.1 PRAWO RODZINNE

adopcja adopcja zagraniczna dzieci

dziecko adoptowane dziecko jedyne dziecko porzucone

dziecko pozamałżeńskie

kodeks rodzinny małżeństwo

małżeństwo mieszane małżonkowie matka

mlode małżeństwo

nazwisko nieletność obowiązek alimentacyjny odpowiedzialność rodziców

opiekuństwo osoba owdowiała osoba rozwiedziona

oiciec

osoba stanu wolnego osoba w separacji osoba zamężna pełnoletność pokrewieństwo powinowactwo

pozbawienie praw rodzicielskich

prawo małżeńskie prawo opiekuńcze

rodzice rozwód

separacja sądowa

sierota

stan małżeński umowa majątkowa usamodzielnienie władza rodzicielska wspólne pożycie

wstępni zstępni

Figure 9. Dictionary by E. Chmielewska-Gorczyca (1999: 52).

A fragment of the part devoted to the Polish language with the entries ordered thematically

Besides, within the dictionary parts devoted to particular languages, what follows the hierarchical and thematic part is a type of multilingual microdictionary. It is organized alphabetically and it contains headwords and their equivalents in the remaining three languages. In each of the four dictionary parts the headwords of the microdictionary under discussion come from another language. *Figure 10* presents a fragment of the microdictionary taken from the dictionary part devoted to the Polish language (s. pp. 179).

The dictionary by E. Chmielewska-Gorczyca (1999) constitutes an interesting example of how various macrostructural and microstructural solutions can be applied in one lexicographic resource. Moreover, it demonstrates that when it comes to the macrostructural and microstructural choices, the compilers of multilingual dictionaries can show their imagination and search for completely new ideas instead of sticking to standard solutions.

| Francuski  | Niemiecki  |  |
|--|--|--|
| doption d'enfant *   | Adoption * Auslandsadoption  |  |
| * 0.4 * 0.50 * 10 0.0 * 10 0.0 * 1   |  |  |
| Convention de Berne pour la protection des œuvres<br>littéraires et artistiques 1971   | Berner Übereinkunft zum Schutze von Werken de<br>Literatur und Kunst |  |
| registre d'état civil *  | Standesamtsregister *  |  |
| donation *   | Schenkung *  |  |
| ponne foi  | guter Glaube   |  |
| document sur la propriété intellectuelle   | Dokument betr. das geletige Elgentum                                 |  |
| enfants  | Kinder   |  |
| enfant adopté *  | adoptiertes Kind *   |  |
| enfant unique *  | Einzelkind *   |  |
| enfant abandonné *   | ausgesetztes Kind *  |  |
| enfant naturel *   | nichteheliches Kind *  |  |
| héritage *   | Erbschaft *  |  |
| oeuvre d'art *   | Kunstwerk*   |  |
| bail rural *   | Landpachtvertrag *   |  |
| Polski   | Angleiski  |  |
| adopoja  | adoption of a child *  |  |
| adopoja zagraniczna  | Intercountry adoption  |  |
| Akt Paryski Konwencji Berneriskiej o Ochronie Dzie<br>Literackich i Artystycznych 1971 | al .   |  |
| akta stanu cywlinego   | population register *  |  |
| darowizna  | gift •   |  |
| dobre wiara  | good faith   |  |
| dokument dotyczący własności intelektualnej  | document on intellectual property                                    |  |
| dzleci   | children   |  |
| dzlecko adoptowane   | adopted child *  |  |
| dziecko jedyne   | only child .   |  |
| dziecko porzucone  | abandoned child *  |  |
| dziecko pozamalżeńskie   | natural child *  |  |
| dziedziczenie  | inheritance *  |  |
| dzielo sztuki  | work of art *  |  |
| dzierżawa  | farm lease *   |  |

Figure 10. Dictionary by E. Chmielewska-Gorczyca (1999: 56–57). A fragment of the microdictionary in the part devoted to the Polish language

## **Conclusions**

To sum up, the macrostructure of multilingual LSP dictionaries is typically arranged alphabetically or thematically. The popularity of both types of macrostructure is comparable. As the microstructure, the entries of the dictionaries under discussion typically consist of headwords and their equivalents in all the dictionary languages. Some of the headwords constitute multi-word units. As far as the equivalents are concerned, they are juxtaposed in columns, listed in a row or put in separate lines. As for the optional information within dictionary entries, its amount is frequently rather limited.

Furthermore, when it comes to both macrostructure and microstructure, it appears that multilingual LSP dictionary compilers happen to search for solutions which may seem non-standard or even surprising. The tendency may be related to the fact that that the creation of multilingual LSP dictionaries seems particularly challenging at the macrostructural and microstructural level. In turn, the challenges seem to be directly related to the multitude of languages included in the dictionaries under discussion. The application of innovative macrostructural and microstructural solutions probably constitutes an attempt to facilitate the search for information in the dictionaries and to arrange the data in a user-friendly way. Thus, the desire to propose new solutions is entirely justified and understandable, especially given the unquestionable complexity of information presented in multilingual LSP dictionaries.

The variety of multilingual LSP dictionaries as well as their numerosity and popularity undoubtedly encourage further research. It should be highlighted that the present article constitutes merely a preliminary overview of the subject that it is devoted to. Besides, careful attention should also be given to the typical access structure as well as the mediostructure of the dictionaries under discussion. Last, but certainly not least, an interesting subject for investigation is the needs and preferences of multilingual LSP dictionary users.

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