

Autoreferat (w języku angielskim)

Academic portfolio

1. Personal data

Mirosława Podhajecka
Faculty of Philology – Institute of English
University of Opole
Pl. Kopernika 11a
45-40 Opole

2. Academic degrees

- **1990** – M.A. in English Philology at the Wyższa Szkoła Pedagogiczna im. Powstańców Śląskich [Higher Teacher Education School] in Opole; the dissertation entitled “Images of vitality, violence and brute strength in the poetry of Ted Hughes” was written under the supervision of Dr. Andrzej Ciuk;
- **2004** – Ph.D. in linguistics awarded on 8 June 2004 by the University of Opole Faculty of Philology Council; the dissertation entitled “Russian borrowings in English (on the basis of dictionaries)” was written under the supervision of Prof. Tadeusz Piotrowski.

3. Academic employment

- **1999 – 2003:** Research Assistant at the Institute of East Slavonic Philology of the University of Opole;
- **2003 – 2004:** Research Assistant at the Institute of English of the University of Opole;
- **2004 – 2014:** Lecturer at the State Higher Vocational School in Nysa (between 2010 and 2014 on unpaid leave);
- **2004 – up to date:** Assistant Professor at the Institute of English of the University of Opole.

4. Research achievements

4.1. Specification of research achievements pursuant to Article 16 Item 2 of the Act on Academic and Artistic Degrees and Titles (Dz. U. 65 Item 595 with further amendments)

The contribution representing an achievement pursuant to Article 16 Item 2 of the Act on Academic and Artistic Degrees and Titles is a monograph entitled *A history of Polish-English / English-Polish bilingual lexicography (1788–1947)*, published by the University of Opole in 2016 [5], and eight articles dedicated to various aspects of the history of Polish-English / English-Polish lexicography: [13], [14], [15], [16], [17], [18], [34] and [36].

The above-mentioned monograph is the first attempt to describe a history of Polish-English / English-Polish (P-E / E-P) lexicography, which has so far been only cursorily sketched (Piotrowski 2001: 184–219). My research focused on mono- and bilingual dictionaries published between 1788 and 1947. The book has been divided into three parts. Part One concentrates on the earliest works, from Julian Antonowicz's thematic vocabulary (1788) to Władysław Kierst and Oskar Callier's pocket dictionary (1895). Part Two (1896–1939) is an analysis of dictionaries published over the next 40 years, more than a third of which was addressed to Polish immigrants in the West. Part Three (1940–1947) covers mainly so-called 'war dictionaries' published in the wake of general Władysław Anders's Polish Army.

The research area which I focused on was far from incidental. Bilingual dictionaries have been the most widespread type of linguistic dictionary, but despite their popularity and important role for cross-linguistic and cross-cultural communication, they have relatively rarely been an object of scholarly investigation. Since existing monographs discuss issues of bilingual lexicography almost exclusively from the synchronic perspective (e.g. Piotrowski 1994, Adamska-Sałaciak 2006, Dziemianko 2012), I assumed that P-E / E-P dictionaries deserve to be comprehensively analysed also from the diachronic point of view. After all, any field of science should develop research models and specialist terminology; it should also be traced back to its sources.¹

The aim of my research was to analyse all dictionaries published between 1828, when Krystyn Lach-Szyrma's dictionary – treated as the first E-P endeavour – appeared in print (Piotrowski 2001: 186), and the mid-twentieth century. In the course of my research I

¹ The history of Polish-German and German-Polish lexicography has been comprehensively researched (Frączek 1999; Frączek, Lipczuk 2004; Frączek 2010).

discovered dictionaries unknown till then, which helped me antedate the publication date of the first P-E / E-P work first to 1813, and then to 1788. In this way, the beginnings of P-E / E-P lexicography have been pushed back by nearly half a century. Originally, the end of World War II was expected to be a convenient caesura, but the date was changed due to the fact the last war dictionary appeared as late as 1947.²

It was necessary to clarify what should be seen as dictionaries, so I needed to introduce criteria distinguishing dictionaries from books with a similar didactic function, like phrasebooks or self-study guides.³ I decided that, in order to consistently describe the history of lexicography, I would take into account trilingual and phraseological dictionaries, but because of the intended scope of work, I would exclude miniature and manuscript dictionaries. Since attention was paid to language dictionaries only, I disregarded specialist dictionaries describing the vocabulary of a specific field (e.g. dictionaries of aviation terms).

The period under scrutiny (1788–1947) was difficult due to a complicated political situation of Poland. Subsequent partitions and the ensuing lack of Polish statehood, political emigration after the collapse of the November and January Uprisings, waves of economic emigration to the United States, deportations to Siberia after the September defeat of 1939 and the march, from the Soviet Union to the West, of general Władysław Anders' Polish Army were important factors influencing the development of lexicography. All this explains why P-E / E-P dictionaries came out not only in Poland (e.g. Warsaw or Lwów), in Europe (e.g. Berlin, Leipzig, Brunswick and London) and in North America (e.g. Chicago, Philadelphia, New York and Milwaukee), but also in the Middle East (Tehran, Tel-Aviv and Jerusalem).

Unsurprisingly, the project was related to specific problems: bibliographies of dictionaries (e.g. Lewański 1959, Grzegorzczak 1967, Stankiewicz 1984) turned out to be incomplete, a few P-E / E-P dictionaries survived in no single copy (e.g. *Wielki ilustrowany angielsko-polski i polsko-angielski słownik ...* (1899) by Antoni Paryski) and many dictionary-makers (e.g. Franciszek Bauer-Czarnomski or Władysław Kospoth-Pawłowski) were mentioned neither in Polish nor English metalexicographic literature. Collecting all the dictionaries for an in-depth analysis was an especially hard task, as was arranging their subsequent editions, often published by different publishers and under different titles.

Lexicographic research conducted for many years indicates that scholars have been interested mainly in contemporary lexicography. This notwithstanding, the history of

² I assumed that the post-war history of P-E / E-P lexicography would be the object of another study.

³ No rigid dividing lines have been used in bibliographic literature. To provide an example, Grzegorzczak (1967) and Wojan (2013) include not only dictionaries proper, but also a range of hybrid genres.

lexicography over the last few years, particularly in English-speaking countries, has enjoyed a great deal of recognition: we come across histories of single dictionaries (e.g. Stein 2014), histories of dictionary genres (e.g. Cowie 1999) and histories of entire lexicographic traditions (e.g. Hüllen 1999; Considine 2008), as well as lexicographers' biographical accounts (e.g. Reddick 1990; Mugglestone 2015). When one analyses the spectrum of conferences and publications on historical lexicography, one can easily see that their number is growing and the prestige of historical research is also on the rise (e.g. Mooijaart & van der Wal 2008; Considine 2010). Research into the history of lexicography brings about many interesting findings. Most importantly, it allows researchers to verify earlier – not infrequently unfair – decisions concerning the dictionaries and the lexicographic workbenches of their authors (e.g. Dolezal 2007).

My monograph contributes to the above research areas. The book encompasses the front matter, twenty nine chapters dedicated to the dictionaries in question, general conclusions, an appendix and bibliography. The front matter is composed of an introduction and a chapter on Renaissance and Enlightenment polyglot dictionaries that had preceded bilingual dictionaries proper. Each chapter begins with a lexicographer's biography, followed by an outline of the dictionary and an analysis of its P-E and/or E-P part. I allowed the dictionary-makers to speak for themselves, so the preface is often cited in full to be then confronted with the form and content of the whole endeavour. Scrutinising the macrostructure, I paid special attention to several types of headword, such as archaisms, colloquialisms, new words and culture-bound terms (plus typographical errors). Speaking of the microstructure, I surveyed the subsequent components of the entry, including phonetic transcription, grammatical information, labels and illustrative material, but attention was predominantly on translation equivalents.

The analysis of equivalents was as essential part of my research. The number and quality of equivalents admitted into the dictionaries differ, but almost every dictionary includes erroneous lexical items. The mistakes stem both from cross-linguistic semantic relations (e.g. intersecting semantic fields or the untranslatability of culture-specific terms) and careless selection of forms or meanings (hence, equivalents with spelling mistakes or in wrong parts of speech). No wonder one often encounters false friends (e.g. *apartament* 'apartment', *faworyt* 'favourite', *komfort* 'comfort' lub *szarlotka* 'charlotte'), archaic equivalents (e.g. *portki* 'trousers'), unnatural equivalents (e.g. *orchard* 'ogród owocowy') or equivalents used in a wrong register (e.g. *die* 'zdechnąć').

I used monolingual dictionaries in order to evaluate the Polish and English items. For English, I took into consideration mainly the *Oxford English Dictionary* (the third edition

available in the electronic form as *OED Online*). For Polish, I consulted the largest dictionaries available: *Słownik języka polskiego* by Samuel B. Linde (1807–1814), *Słownik języka polskiego* edited by Aleksander Zdanowicz et al. (so-called *Słownik wileński*, 1861), *Słownik języka polskiego* edited by Jan Karłowicz, Adam Kryński and Władysław Niedźwiedzki (so-called *Słownik warszawski*, 1900–1927), as well as *Słownik języka polskiego* edited by Witold Doroszewski (1958–1969).

To be able to explain where the lexicographers' inspiration and lexical material had come from, I conducted comparative analyses of the dictionaries or samples excerpted from them. The diachronic method employed throughout enabled me to sketch developmental trends. Although it would be difficult to speak of fully consistent and systematic growth of lexicographic conceptions, one has to agree that subsequent dictionary-makers elaborated on and improved ideas of their antecedents. Interestingly, in an attempt to blur the evidence of borrowing, some works were based on outdated conventions. The most conspicuous example is J. K. Socz's *Słownik polsko-angielski i angielsko-polski z wymową ...* (1944). Unlike Jan Stanisławski's endeavour (1933), which can be safely treated as the parent dictionary, Socz's headwords are not arranged in strictly alphabetical order (e.g. „ę” precedes „e” and „ś” precedes „s”).

Comparative analysis is an indispensable element of a lexicographic study. However, it is difficult and time-consuming because many dictionary-makers deliberately modified data borrowed from other endeavours. My research shows that the authors of the first P-E / E-P dictionaries resorted to Polish-foreign and foreign-Polish dictionaries (e.g. Polish-French and English-French), whereas works produced later point to a complex scheme of mutual dependence. Therefore, I aimed not only at the description and assessment of the dictionaries under scrutiny, but also at uncovering possible links between them. Such lexicographic comparisons are convergent with, but not tantamount to, the so-called 'lexicographic archaeology' (cf. Ilson 1986).

All the dictionaries underwent a careful analysis conducted against the socio-historical background, which provided us with knowledge of the linguistic and lexicographic strategies employed. In my monograph, I proposed some hypotheses to explain some decisions taken by the lexicographers. In many cases, I managed to specify fairly reliably the mono-, bi- and multilingual sources of the P-E / E-P dictionaries. The comparative material shown in tables indicates how much the given dictionary-maker relied on this or that source. Each chapter ends with information of the number of headwords across the alphabet, which stems from quantitative analyses. The monograph is rounded off by a chronological appendix which

encompasses all the bi- and multilingual endeavours with Polish and English and their confirmed editions.

As results from my research, four dictionaries over the period exerted the greatest influence onto the development of P-E / E-P lexicography. These were: a two-volume dictionary compiled by Erazm Rykaczewski (*A complete dictionary English and Polish ...*, 1849; *Dokładny słownik polsko-angielski i angielsko-polski ...*, 1851), a pocket dictionary by Władysław Kierst and Oskar Callier (*Słownik języka polskiego i angielskiego*, 1895), Władysław Kierst's edition prepared for Trzaska, Evert and Michalski (*Trzaski, Everta i Michalskiego słownik angielsko-polski i polsko-angielski*, 1926–1928) and Jan Stanisławski's first bilingual dictionary (*Słowniczek angielsko-polski i polsko-angielski*, 1933).⁴ As has been shown, these works were valuable sources for other lexicographers and were also the longest and most frequently republished P-E / E-P dictionaries.

The above-mentioned dictionaries were the most popular endeavours in Poland and abroad, but the monograph also covers works which never achieved success in Poland. This is, above all else, the case of Ernest Lilien's unfinished E-P dictionary (1944–1951), modelled on American encyclopaedic dictionaries, mainly *Webster's new international dictionary of the English language* (1934), the largest dictionary in the history of English lexicography. Since Lilien translated lexicographic information from English into Polish, many of his items were descriptive equivalents of little practical use. One has to admit, however, that a great many headwords he included had no established Polish equivalents (e.g. *blood money* 'suma pieniężna jaką płacił zabójca lub jego rodzina, szczerp, klan itp. najbliższemu krewnemu zabitego ...').

The research conducted allowed me to revise the bibliography of P-E / E-P dictionaries in question. As many as eight dictionaries, including those by Antoni Paryski (1899), Władysław Kospoth-Pawłowski (1933), and Janina Colonna-Walewska and Aleksander Then (1942?), have not been introduced into the lexicographic discourse so far. In the course of archival and genealogical research, I also collected the lexicographers' biographies. The monograph embraces the first published biographies of such dictionary-makers as Władysław Kierst, Leonard Szumkowski, Waclaw Jesień czy Adam Richter. What I perceive as a particularly valuable achievement is working out the biographical sketch of Władysław Kierst; he was the author of three P-E / E-P dictionaries, but even such basic biographical information as the

⁴ An earlier edition of the dictionary, under a slightly different title, was published in 1929 in Warsaw under the imprint of Gustaw Dorn.

date of his birth and death is unknown.⁵ Whenever possible, the biographies are illustrated by photographs (portraits) of the lexicographers and/or their autographs. They come from a variety of sources, such as the Polish Museum of America (Chicago), the Central Military Archives (Warsaw), the Polish Institute and Sikorski Museum (London), the J. S. Umiastowska Roman Foundation, the PAN of Kórnik Library, the Jagiellonian University Archives (Kraków) and the Library of the Ossolinski National Foundation (Wrocław).

The research project, when completed, allowed me to achieve a few specific goals. Firstly, the monograph fills a research void by showing how the history of P-E / E-P lexicography developed. Among other things, it indicates that while most dictionaries catered to users' receptive needs (as passive dictionaries), a few were designed to help users with the production of foreign-language texts (as active dictionaries). Secondly, the monograph provides information on linguistic aspects (e.g. semantic changes in Polish and English vocabulary) as well as metalexigraphic ones (e.g. the concepts of meaning description or the arrangement of lexicographic information in the entry), both of which are necessary to estimate the lexicographers' knowledge and skills. Thirdly, thanks to revised primary sources, I managed to collect a bibliography of the P-E / E-P dictionaries published in the research period, which is all the more significant that many editions are no longer available. Fourthly, based on the newly discovered archival materials, I succeeded in compiling biographies, even of those lexicographers who are unknown in Poland, based on the premise that they deserve more interest. Fifthly, the monograph has laid foundations for the planned history of P-E / E-P lexicography from 1948 up to date. It may also become an inspiration for further research in bilingual lexicographic traditions and contribute to knowledge on broadly-interpreted language and cultural contact between Poland and English-speaking countries.

The achievement pursuant to Article 16 Item 2 of the Act on Academic and Artistic Degrees and Titles also refers to articles [12], [13], [14], [16], [17], [18], [34] and [36], linked thematically to the monograph presented above.

Articles [12], [13] and [14] provide insights into the beginnings of P-E / E-P lexicography, which has been sketched cursorily in the chapter *Polyglot dictionaries*. They include an analysis of the earliest polyglot dictionaries with Polish and English, i.e. two Renaissance editions of Calepino (a ten-language dictionary of 1585 and an eleven-language dictionary of 1590), *Thesaurus polyglottus: vel dictionarium multilingue ...* (1603) by H. Megiser, *Teütsche Sprach und Weissheit. Thesaurus linguæ and sapientiæ Germanicæ ...* (1616) by G. Henisch

⁵ This also refers to the National Library databases at http://alpha.bn.org.pl/search*pol.

(unfinished), *Gazophylacium: decem linguarum Europæarum ...* (1691) by C. Warmer and *Linguarum totius orbis vocabularia comparativa ...* (1787–1789) by P. Pallas. The only polyglot which remains to be scrutinised is *Kurzes Wörterbuch in deutscher, französischer, italienischer, englischer und polnischer Sprache ...* (1794) by H.A. Kunstmann.⁶

Articles [17] and [34] are earlier versions of Chapter 3 and the first part of Chapter 4 of the monograph. Importantly, I introduced into the monograph not only stylistic changes, but also revised factographic information. Among other things, in the course of the research I managed to find confirmation that the first edition of Rykaczewski's dictionary published under Chodźko's name should be dated to 1870 rather than to 1874 (cf. Grzegorzcyk 1967: 72; Wojan 2013: 58).

Articles [16] and [18] focus on dictionaries which have failed to appear in print. The first concerns part of a typescript dictionary (1939?) found in the Ludwik Krzyżanowski fonds in PIASA, New York. Despite the fact that the date of compilation has not been established, the article suggests probable sources of the E-P dictionary and presents its author's biography. The second paper is dedicated to a manuscript dictionary compiled by Paweł Sobolewski (1840) and deposited in the archives of the Polish Library in Paris. It is an entirely new resource in the literature because even Sobolewski's biographer was convinced that the manuscript had been lost during shipment from America to Europe in the nineteenth century (Klimaszewski 2000: 589).

The above articles discuss various aspects of the history of P-E / E-P lexicography, bringing new and revised information into the field. They enhance the existing knowledge with facts previously unknown and, when the facts are impossible to establish, with new research hypotheses.

References

Primary Sources:

- Antonowicz, J. (1788). *Słownik potrzebniejszych wyrazów*. W: *Grammatyka dla Polaków chcących się uczyć angielskiego języka krótko zebrana ...* W Warszawie: W Drukarni Nadwor. JKMci i P.K. Edu.
- Colonna-Walewska, Janina and Aleksander Then (1942?). "*Cosmos*" *angielsko-polski. Słownik kieszonkowy z dokładną wymową fonetyczną. Specjalny dział zawierający określenia wojskowe*. Vols. 1–2. Jerusalem: Cosmos Aurel & Co.
- Doroszewski, Witold (ed.) (1958–1969). *Słownik języka polskiego*. Vols. 1–11. Warszawa: Wiedza Powszechna.
- E. G. a B. [1700?] *Dictionarium octoglotton, exhibens ordine alphabetico omnes voces Latinas ...* [a manuscript dictionary].

⁶ A preliminary analysis of a manuscript polyglot entitled *Dictionarium octoglotton, exhibens ordine alphabetico omnes voces Latinas ...* (ca. 1700) by E. Gottlieb von Berge was presented by me in 2015 at OX-LEX4 held in Oxford ("An unknown octolingual manuscript dictionary: *Dictionarium octoglotton* (ca. 1700)").

- Henisch, Georg (1616). *Teütsche Sprach und Weissheit. Thesaurus linguae and sapientiae Germanicae ...* Augustae Vindelicorum: Davidis Franci.
- Calepino, Ambrogio (1585). *Dictionarium decem linguarum ...* Lugduni.
- . (1590). *Dictionarium undecim linguarum ...* Basileae: Sebastian Henricpetri.
- Karłowicz, Jan, Adam Kryński and Władysław Niedźwiedzki (eds.) (1900–1927). *Słownik języka polskiego* (so-called *Słownik warszawski*). Vols. 1–8. Warszawa: Nakładem prenumeratorów i Kasy im. Mianowskiego [i in.].
- Kierst, Władysław (1926–1928). *Trzaski, Everta i Michalskiego słownik angielsko-polski i polsko-angielski. Część pierwsza angielsko-polska* (Vol. 1). *Secnd part: Polish-English* (Vol. 2). Warszawa: Trzaska, Evert i Michalski.
- , and Oskar Callier (1895). *Słownik języka polskiego i angielskiego*. Vols. 1–2. Leipzig: Otto Holtzes Nachfolger.
- Kospoth-Pawłowski, Władysław (1933). *Słownik angielsko-polski: wstępny słowniczek do Basic English na podstawie "The basic words" C. K. Ogdena z krótką gramatyką*. Wilno: Skład Główny Księgarnia Św. Wojciecha.
- Krzyżanowski, Ludwik [1939?]. *English-Polish / Polish-English dictionary* [part of a typescript dictionary in the letter section „O” deposited in the Ludwik Krzyżanowski fonds in PIASA, New York].
- Kunstmann, H.A. (1794). *Kurzes Wörterbuch in deutscher, französischer, italienischer, englischer und polnischer Sprache, zum gebrauche für die Jugend*. Berlin: Friedrich Maurer.
- Lach-Szyrna, Krystyn (1828). *Słownik angielsko-polski ułożony przez K. L-S. dla użytku młodzieży Instytutu Politechnicznego*. Warszawa: Drukarnia Gałęzowskiego i Komp.
- Linde, Samuel B. (1807–1814). *Słownik języka polskiego*. Vols. 1–6. Warszawa: U Autora.
- Megiserus, Hieronymus (1603). *Thesaurus polyglottus: vel dictionarium multilingue ex quadringentis circiter tum veteris ...* Francofurti ad Mœnum: Sumptibus Authoris.
- O zabytkach mowy ludu polskiego* (1858). Warszawa: W Drukarni J. Jaworskiego.
- Oxford English Dictionary*. John A. Simpson (ed.) (2000–2013); Michael Proffitt (ed.) (2013–). 3. wydanie = *OED Online*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Pallas, Peter S. (1787–1789). *Linguarum totius orbis vocabularia comparativa, Augustissimæ cura collecta ...* Petropoli: Iohannis Caroli Schnoor.
- Paryski, Antoni A. (1899). *Wielki ilustrowany angielsko-polski i polsko-angielski słownik, zawierający wszystkie wyrazy, zwroty i przysłowia, używane w mowie i literaturze angielskiej i polskiej ... Część 1: Słownik angielsko-polski* [fascicles 1–?]. Toledo, Ohio: A.A. Paryski.
- Ryakaczewski, Erazm (1849). *A complete dictionary English and Polish ...* (Vol. 1). Berlin: B. Behr.
- . (1851). *Dokładny słownik polsko-angielski i angielsko-polski ...* (Vol. 2). Berlin: B. Behr.
- Sobolewski, Paweł [1840]. *English and Polish Dictionary, containing all words and phrases of general use ...* [a manuscript dictionary deposited in the archives of the Polish Library in Paris].
- Socz, J.K. (1944). *Słownik polsko-angielski i angielsko-polski z wymową ...* London: W. Filski.
- Wermer, Christoph (1691). *Gazophylacium: decem linguarum Europæarum apertum, in quo non solum pronunciations ...* Cassoviæ: J. Klein.
- Zdanowicz, Aleksander et al. (1861). *Słownik języka polskiego* (so-called *Słownik wileński*). Vols. 1–2. Wilno: Maurycy Orgebrand.

Secondary sources:

- Adamska-Sałaciak (2006). *Meaning and the bilingual dictionary*. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang.
- Considine, John (2008). *Dictionaries in Early Modern Europe. Lexicography and the making of heritage*. Cambridge: Cambridge UP.
- . (ed.) (2010). *Adventuring in dictionaries: New studies in the history of lexicography*. Newcastle: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
- Cowie, Anthony (1999). *English dictionaries for foreign learners. A history*. Oxford–New York: Oxford UP.
- Dołozal, Fredric (2007). “Writing the history of English lexicography: Is there a history of English lexicography after Starnes and Noyes?” In John Considine and Giovanni Iamartino (eds.), *Words and dictionaries from the British Isles in historical perspective*. Newcastle: Cambridge Scholars Publishing. 1–13.
- Dorosz, Beata (2010). “Korespondencja Kazimierza Wierzyńskiego i jego żony Haliny z Ludwikiem Krzyżanowskim – listy z lat 1947–1958 i 1976–1977”. *Archiwum emigracji: Źródła i materiały do dziejów emigracji polskiej po 1939 roku* 1.2 (12–13): 271–304.
- Dziemianko, Arna (2012). *Noun and verb codes in English monolingual dictionaries for foreign learners: A study of usefulness in the Polish context*. Poznań: Wydawnictwo Naukowe UAM.
- Frączek, Agnieszka (1999). *Zur Geschichte der deutsch-polnischen und polnisch-deutschen Lexikographie (1772–1868)*. Lexicographica Series Maior 93. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer.

11
12
13
14
15
16

- . (2010). *Słowniki polsko-niemieckie i niemiecko-polskie z przełomu XVII i XVIII wieku: analiza leksykograficzna*. Warszawa: Universitas Varsoviensis.
- , and Ryszard Lipczuk (2004). *Słowniki polsko-niemieckie i niemiecko-polskie: historia i terażniejszość*. Wołczkowo: InPlus.
- Grzegorzczak, Piotr (1967). *Index lexicorum Poloniae*. Warszawa: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe.
- Hüllen, Werner (1999). *English dictionaries 800–1700. The topical tradition*. Oxford–New York: Clarendon Press.
- Ilson, Robert (1986). “Lexicographic archaeology: Comparing dictionaries of the same family”. In R.R.K. Hartmann (ed.), *The history of lexicography. Papers from the Dictionary Research Centre seminar at Exeter, March 1986*. Amsterdam–Philadelphia: John Benjamins. 127–136.
- Klimaszewski, Bolesław (2000). “Paweł Sobolewski (1816–1884)”. *Polski Słownik Biograficzny*. Vol. 39(4): 589–590.
- Krzyżanowski, Ludwik (1957). “Needed: An English-Polish and Polish-English dictionary”. *The Polish Review* 2(1): 99–103.
- Lewański, Richard C. (1959). *A bibliography of Slavic dictionaries: With a supplement of Lusatian and Polabian dictionaries*. Vol. 1: Polish. New York: New York Public Library.
- Mooijjaart, Marijke & Marijke van der Wal (eds.) (2008). *Yesterday's words: Contemporary, current and future lexicography*. Newcastle: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
- Mugglestone, Lynda (2015). *Samuel Johnson and the journey into words*. Oxford: Oxford UP.
- Piotrowski, Tadeusz (1994). *Problems in bilingual lexicography*. Wrocław: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego.
- . (2001). *Zrozumieć leksykografię*. Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN.
- Reddick, Allen (1990). *The making of Johnson's Dictionary 1746-1773*. Cambridge: Cambridge UP.
- Stankiewicz, Edward (1984). *Grammars and dictionaries of the Slavic languages from the Middle Ages up to 1850: An annotated bibliography*. Berlin–New York: Mouton.
- Stein, Gabriele (2014). *Sir Thomas Elyot as lexicographer*. Oxford: Oxford UP.
- Wojan, Katarzyna (2013). *Język angielski w polskiej leksykografii. Słowniki przekładowe lingwistyczne i encyklopedyczne wydane w latach 1782–2012*. Gdańsk: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego.

4.2. Description of other research achievements and scientific record

Over fifteen years of my career I have done research in the field of contact linguistics, translation and lexicography. Throughout that time, I have been an avid supporter of the corpus methodology in synchronic and diachronic studies of language.

Questions of language contact, primarily those concerning borrowings, were undertaken in articles [19], [27] and [30]. Papers [1] and [28] looked at Polish loanwords included in the *Oxford English Dictionary*. Special attention was paid to Russian borrowings in English vocabulary: [2], [20] and [21]. The monograph resulting from my Ph.D. project [4] explores Russian borrowings recorded in English texts from the mid-sixteenth century up to the close of the twentieth century. It is the first fully-fledged study of Russian influences, so far been marginalized in the literature, which embraces two basic parts. The first part introduces the research methodology, outlines the history of Anglo-Russian and Russo-American relations and includes the analysis of sources, whereas the second provides insight into the rich documentation material. As the dictionary and corpus study reveals, many of the loanwords in question have functioned in Russian culture-specific contexts, but the impact of Russian vocabulary on English – both from the diachronic and synchronic perspectives – should nevertheless be considered quite significant.

The research on Russian borrowings, which was conducted on English dictionaries, kindled my interest in lexicography, which grew slowly. Article [22] is dedicated to the description of idioms in contemporary E-P dictionaries, article [24], written in collaboration with Monika Bielińska, is a discussion of an E-P dictionary of metalexical terms, while article [29] looks at the means employed in abridged dictionaries, *American heritage college dictionary* (2004) being a case in point. Papers [25] and [26] focus on lexicographic terminology.

A few of my publications have been devoted to problems of historical lexicography. What was of primary importance was discovering the potential of Google Books, a gigantic though unkempt corpus of texts, which could be used to antedate words and senses in *Oxford English Dictionary*. Problems deriving from research procedures were discussed and illustrated in articles [30], [31], [32] and [38]. It is worth adding that the results of my research were appreciated by Dr. John Simpson, the then Chief Editor of the *Oxford English Dictionary*, who included the antedatings collected by me for more than 100 headwords into the electronic version of the dictionary.

I also aimed at compiling a bibliography of materials for the teaching of English in Poland and abroad (including P-E / E-P dictionaries). A survey of the resources was presented at the TAL Conference in 2011 (“English for Poles: Towards a bibliography of English didactic materials for Polish students”). Article [33] offers a critical discussion of a handful of early self-study guides for the learning of English.

My research interests also concern Polish-English translation. The omnipresence of English texts today means that one may easily gather bilingual research material (P-E or E-P) in the form of DIY corpora to be subsequently analysed with the corpus methods (e.g. [35] i [39]). An analysis of this kind allows one to look at translation techniques described in the literature in a fully innovative way.

The results of my research have been presented at many conferences, both in Poland and abroad. For the last few years, I have participated in conferences dedicated specifically to historical lexicography and lexicology. The most prestigious lexicographical conferences at which I gave papers include the following:

- XV Meeting of the Dictionary Society of North America (2005);
- Symposia on New Approaches in English Historical Lexis (2005, 2007, 2009);
- International Conferences on Historical Lexicography and Lexicology (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016);

- EURALEX Congresses (2008, 2010).

My research activity has been appreciated by the organisers of the 8th International Conference in Historical Lexicography and Lexicology (ICHLL8), who invited me to give one of the plenary talks. My lecture entitled „History in lexicography and lexicography in history: A reappraisal”, which focused on the relationships between history and lexicography, was received with great interest. The conference was organised on 12–15 July 2016 in Bloomington (United States).

The list of my books and articles, both those published before and after receiving the Ph.D. degree, can be found in Attachment no. 4. The list of my conference papers has been included in Attachment no. 6.

5. Description of teaching activities

My teaching activities at tertiary level included

- B.A. courses (several times);
- M.A. courses in the field of linguistics, translation and lexicography (twice):
 - 29 students completed their M.A. theses under my supervision;
 - I reviewed several dozen M.A. theses.
- Other courses run by me for undergraduate and graduate students:
 - The history of English (lecture);
 - The theory of translation (lecture);
 - Introduction to linguistics (lecture);
 - Descriptive grammar (lecture);
 - Commercial correspondence;
 - Business English;
 - Academic texts;
 - English grammar;
 - Written translations (different text types);
 - Oral translation (consecutive interpreting);
 - Practical English (reading, listening, conversations).
- For many years I have been in charge of students in my capacity as tutor;
- I was a member of admissions committees, and have acted as a member of B.A. and M.A. defence committees;

- I ran several courses in written and oral translation for post-bachelor's and post-master's students at the University of Opole (2008–2011).

6. Administrative duties and promotional activities

As for the organisational and promotional activities undertaken, I was/have been:

- English Institute's coordinator of the Opole Festival of Science (2005–2012);
- active participation in the Opole Festival of Science (2005, 2008, 2009);
- translator of the diploma supplement into Polish (2009);
- member of scientific committees for conferences held in Poland:
 - Ogólnopolska Konferencja Edukacyjna SJO Politechniki Śląskiej *Przez języki obce do sukcesu* 2005, 2007;
 - The Translator and the Computer 2 Conference, Wrocław, Wyższa Szkoła Filologiczna 2014;
- member of the Senate of the University of Opole (2008–2012);
- member of the Scientific Committee of the Silesian Digital Library (2013–);
- co-author of the curriculum for the programme in translation (2010);
- organiser of a lexicography session at the PASE conference held in Kamień Śląski (19–22 April 2009);
- organiser of lectures hosted by the Institute of English (2008, 2013, 2015);
- interviewed by the curator of the Cordell Collection of Dictionaries, Cunningham Memorial Library, Indiana State University (2005);
- interviewed by the Polish Radio in Chicago (2012) on the history of P-E / E-P lexicography;
- interviewed by Ms. Idalia Błaszczuk (Polish Radio, Chicago) on the results of the research at the Polish Museum in America, Chicago (2012).

7. Research grants and scholarships

- I have been involved as Principal Investigator in the research project funded by the National Science Centre DEC-2011/01/B/HS2/05678 (OPUS 1):
 - title: *A history of Polish-English / English-Polish bilingual lexicography (1788–1947)*;
 - budget: 75.600 PLN;

- date of completion: 18 October 2016.
- I was granted scholarships of the Warren N. and Suzanne B. Cordell Collection of Dictionaries, Cunningham Memorial Library, Indiana State University, Terre Haute (United States) in 2005 and 2012. The Cordell Collection is the largest collection of historical dictionaries in the United States;
- I conducted numerous research trips abroad to, among other things, London, Oxford and Chicago.

8. Editorial positions and refereeing

- I am a member of the following societies and associations:
 - Polskiego Towarzystwa Językoznawczego (PTJ);
 - Polish Association for the Study of English (PASE);
 - European Association for Lexicography (EURALEX);
 - International Society for Historical Lexicography and Lexicology (ISHLL);
 - Dictionary Society of North America (DSNA).
- I have peer-reviewed articles for:
 - *Explorations: A Journal of Language and Literature* (Instytut Filologii Angielskiej, Opole);
 - *Studia Anglica Posnaniensia* (Wydział Anglistyki, Poznań).

9. Awards and distinctions

- The *Quality* award for increasing the quality of education at the University of Opole in the academic year 2008/2009;
- The so-called 'honorable mention' of the European Society for the Study of English (ESSE) in 2014 for my monograph entitled *Russian borrowings in English: A dictionary and corpus study* (Opole: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Opolskiego, 2013).

Michał Paweł Paluch