

The main goal of the “DARIAH-PL Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities” project is building the Dariah.lab infrastructure, which would allow for sharing and integrated access to digital resources and data from various fields of the humanities and arts. Among numerous tasks that the Institute of Polish Language, Polish Academy of Sciences coordinates, we are working towards the integration of our lexicographic data with the LLOD resources (Chiarcos et al. 2012). The essential step of this task is to convert the raw text of a dozen of paper-born dictionaries into TEI-compliant XML format (TEI Consortium).

In this paper we would like to outline the main issues involved in TEI XML modelling of these heterogeneous lexicographic data.

In the first part, we give a brief overview of the formal and content features of the dictionaries. For the most part, they are multi-volume works developed between the 1950s and 2010s with the research community in mind, and as such they are rich in information and structurally complex. They cover diachronic development (from medieval Polish and Latin to present-day Polish) and the functional variation of Polish (general language vs. dialects, proper names).

Bagrownik	270	Bai
BAGROWNIK 'robotnik obsługujący pogłębiarkę': Bagrownik rob. na bagrow. <i>Kacz S VII 5.</i> TG	<i>ju 58; Jabłonka [Cieszyn Czeł] PIJPI w 43 s 58; Jauroryzka ciesz; Oszczadnia [Czeza Czeł] AJSP II m 6; Kacze [Spiaz Czeł] AJPP 139; Fryguska n-tar ZNUJ COLXXVIII 49; N-tar RWP XVII 25; [st, nie sz] Brzema-Litacz n-od PPodegr 164; Palejówka sanoc AJPP 139; Labowierz buch PE II 357.</i> TG	
BAGRÓWKI 'ryby — węższe płoki': Bagrówki Ląd kowik. TG		
Bagteryjka zob. BATERYJKA		
I. BAGUN 'zółdąk w zwierzęt': Bagun Oruska n-tar. TG		
II. BAGUN <i>Forma:</i> Bagun <i>Gietromid czeł [N Troki, Wilno ZSER] MAGP XI s 63; bahun Bagów [Poniewież ZSER] ju.</i> TG		
<i>Znaczenie:</i> 'rodzina — bagno (Ladum palustre)': Gietromid czeł [N Troki, Wilno ZSER] ju; <i>Bagów [Poniewież ZSER] ju.</i> TG		
BAHAJMA 'o czowieku: niezdar': Taká bahajma — cwovek niedorożony Cergona hroł. TG		
BAHAJMO 'o czymś bezwartościowym': To tako bahajmo Przegad wś. TG		
Bahastwo zob. BAGASTWO		
Bahaża zob. BAGAŻA		
	Bahrować zob. BAGROWAĆ	
	BAHRY bhp 'chwał o niebieskich kwiatach rosnący w zbożu': Bahry Du-bica wślad. TG	
	Bahun zob. II. BAGUN	
	BAI I. w funkcji ekaprowanej I. <i>szczenia czeł wyponiewię: Smoga — to je taki to lepka, to nji tjeńka puśco, ni jyny smrek baji Lępotka Kasperalna [Cieszyn Czeł] AJSP II s 56; a. w potwierdzeniu 'oczyszczenie': Bai tak! Bai zo tak! Sucha [Cieszyn Czeł]; Müm pjiśóć baji pfiś Kozakowice ciesz; G Sobitowice [Cieszyn Czeł] Kell II 128; b. w pytaniu 'czy': Rozmoŕalyśóć Baji ne!</i>	

Wladislawes: Mesco Wladislawes ... Wladislawes Bolestan XIV (ca 1194—1206) *Koř s. 397, 405; Casimirus Wladislawes Jaglo 1463/1464 (1450) MPH III s. 120 (cf. Serenissimi principis, domini Wladislawi ... regis Poloniae ... et ... filiorum suorum ... Wladislawi et Casimiri 1432 UPL 57 s. 83); Duxes Pincenses Wladislawes, scilicet Semovitus et Wladislaw 1463/1464 (1462) MPH III s. 121 (cf. Wladislaw, Masowice et Pincensis princeps ... filius duobus Semovito et Wladislaw (1458) DOp XIV s. 217); Wladislawes (I pro Wladislawes) Meskonem et Bolestan XIV—XV (XIII) *Reg s. 551 (cf. Boteslaw, filius Wladislaw cum fratre suo Mescon XV (1163) MPH II s. 875); Anna, filia Gedymini ... consors Kazimir, regis Poloniae Wladislawis dicti Lochitensis XV (XIII—XV; sub a. 1330) MPH III s. 199 (cf. Kazimir, filius regis Poloniae Wladislaw dicti Lochit duxit uxorem, Annam nomine ... filiam Gedimini, ducis Lituwanorum ca 1341 (sub a. 1325) MPH II s. 854).**

Dictionary of Old Polish Personal Names

Zły formy: *n. sg. m. zły Gn 14b. 173a. 181b, etc. etc.; f. zła Gn 12a, 1449 R XXV 165, ca 1450 PF IV 568, etc.; neutr. zle Gn 183b, Fl i Puł 77, 10. 90, 10, etc. etc.; ~ g. sg. m. złego Fl 70, 5, Fl i Puł 42, 1. 100, 5, etc.; f. zle BZ Lev 21, 7, SkargaWroc w. 58; zlej Fl i Puł 118, 101, 1449 R XXV 164, XV med. R*

Dictionary of Old Polish

On a practical level, this means that, first, substantial effort had to be put into optimizing the quality of the OCR output. Since, except for grobid-dictionaries (Khemakhem et al. 2018), there are no tools at the moment that would enable easy conversion of lexicographic data, the subsequent phase of structuring of dictionary text had to be applied on a *per resource* basis.

TEI XML annotation has three main goals. First, it is a means of preserving the textuality of dictionaries which make heavy use of formatting conventions to convey information and employ a complex system of text-based internal cross-references. Second, TEI modelling aims at a better

understanding of each resource and its explicit description. The analysis is performed by lexicographers who may, however, come from a lexicographic tradition different from the one embodied in a particular dictionary, and thus need to make their interpretation of the dictionary text explicit. Regardless, this way we may also detect and correct editorial inconsistencies, which are natural for collective works developed over many years. Third, the annotated text is meant to be the input used in the alignment and linking tasks, it is therefore crucial that functionally equivalent structures are annotated in a systematic and coherent way. As we plan to provide an integrated access to the dictionaries, the TEI XML representation is also where the first phase of data reconciliation takes place. It does not only concern the structural units of a typical dictionary entry, such as <sense/> or <form/>, but also mapping between units of analytical language the dictionaries employ, such as labels, bibliographic reference system etc.

References

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Mohamed Khemakhem, Axel Herold, Laurent Romary. 2018. Enhancing Usability for Automatically Structuring Digitised Dictionaries. In: *GLOBALEX workshop at LREC 2018*, May 2018, Miyazaki, Japan. 2018.

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