

LEXICAL REPRESENTATIONS OF THE CONCEPT OF “SEN” (‘DREAM, SLEEP’) IN THE ONOMASIOLOGICAL *SŁOWNIK* *POJĘCIOWY JĘZYKA STAROPOLSKIEGO* ONLINE

**Koncepto SAPNAS (‘sapnas, miegas’) leksinės reprezentacijos onomasiologinio
*Senosios lenkų kalbos sąvokų žodyno internetiniame variante***

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Fields of research: linguistics.

<https://doi.org/10.35321/all93-08>

ABSTRACT

The article provides a description of the *Słownik pojęciowy języka staropolskiego* (*Conceptual Dictionary of the Old Polish Language*), available online (hereinafter also referred to as SPJS). It was edited at the Institute of the Polish Language of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Kraków in the years 2011–2015 based on the printed eleven-volume *Słownik staropolski* (*Dictionary of Old Polish*) (hereinafter also referred to as SStp). It is a database for conducting onomasiological and other research on the oldest Polish vocabulary recorded from the 12th century to the beginning of the 16th century. The article also presents the results of the onomasiological analysis of continuous and discontinuous medieval lexical units representing the concept of SEN//DREAM, SLEEP in SPJS. It is one of 231 concepts of the SPJS conceptual structure. Within this concept, there are 19 discontinuous auto-semantic units and 86 continuous auto-semantic units. The conducted onomasiological analysis shows that they belong to 10 separate zones of the semantic field, each of which is complementary to the others. Most of the analysed words have survived to modern times in unchanged meanings, some of them are archaisms, and the rest are competence homonyms.

KEYWORDS: Old Polish, diachronic linguistics, onomasiology, lexis, concept, semantic field of *dream/sleep*, conceptual classification, semantic archaism.

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Received: / **Gauta:** 2025-05-24. **Accepted:** / **Priimta:** 2025-09-18.

ANOTACIJA

Straipsnyje aptariamas *Senosios lenkų kalbos sąvokų žodyno* (lenk. SPJS) internetinis variantas. Jis, remiantis spausdintu vienuolikos tomų *Senosios lenkų kalbos žodynu* (lenk. SStp), 2011–2015 metais buvo suredaguotas Lenkijos mokslų akademijos Lenkų kalbos institute Krokovoje. Tai duomenų bazė, skirta onomasiologiniams ir kitiems lenkų kalbos seniausios leksikos, užfiksuotos nuo XII a. iki XVI a. pradžios, tyrimams. Straipsnyje taip pat pateikiami tęstinių ir netęstinių viduramžių leksinių vienetų, SPJS reprezentuojančių sąvoką SAPNAS // SAPNAS, MIEGAS, onomasiologinės analizės rezultatai. Tai viena iš 231 SPJS konceptualiosios struktūros sąvokų. Šioje sąvokoje yra 19 netęstinių autosemantinių vienetų ir 86 tęstiniai autosemantiniai vienetai. Atlikta onomasiologinė analizė rodo, kad jie priklauso 10 atskirų semantinio lauko zonų, kurios viena kitą papildo. Daugumos išanalizuotų žodžių reikšmės iki šių dienų išliko nepakitusios, kai kurie iš žodžių yra archaizmai, o kiti – kompetencijos homonimai.

ESMINIAI ŽODŽIAI: senoji lenkų kalba, diachroninė lingvistika, onomasiologija, leksika, konceptas, žodžių *sapnas / miegas* semantinis laukas, sąvokų klasifikacija, semantinis archajiškumas.

1. Introduction

Onomasiological studies have a long tradition, initiated in the second half of the 19th century in the field of Romance languages by linguists such as Friedrich Diez, Ernst Tappolet, and Adolf Zauner. The term onomasiology, which was created from the Greek word *onomasia*, naming and gr. *-logia*, was introduced to linguistics by Zauner at the beginning of the 20th century. According to the etymological meaning of the term, onomasiology is the science of naming. In reality, however, its scope is much broader, because onomasiologists study, among other things, the ways in which language users categorize reality by giving names to distinguished elements of the world. In 1932, Karl Jaberg, one of the most important theoreticians of onomasiology, formulated its tasks very broadly:

In the context of the contemporary state of research, onomasiology is a linguistic discipline that, starting from more or less delimited, vivid in the consciousness of a given linguistic society, images or groups of related concepts, collects their various lexicological, stylistic, metaphorical and all extra-grammatical possibilities of expression in the literary language and dialects in a given linguistic territory. It aims to interpret [linguistic exponents] taking into account all conceptual, historical-factual, geographical and psychological factors, in a diachronic and synchronic approach (Jaberg 1932: 21, quoted after Puzynina 1968: 119–120).

Onomasiology is a branch of lexicology in which continuous or discontinuous auto-semantic units are studied from various points of view in the context of the names of concepts to which they are assigned. An onomasiologist is equally interested in the semantics of these units and the concepts they represent. The research problem posed by onomasiology can therefore be summarised within two questions:

1. What concept does a given auto-semantic unit represent?
2. Where is this concept situated within a specific classification scheme consisting of concept names?

This research problem gave rise to onomasiological research conducted at the Institute of the Polish Language of the Polish Academy of Sciences (Instytut Języka Polskiego Polskiej Akademii Nauk IJP PAN) in Kraków from 2011 to the present.

2. The online *Conceptual Dictionary of the Old Polish language*¹ as a modified database

In order to conduct later onomasiological lexicological work, the IJP PAN in Kraków created the online onomasiological *Conceptual Dictionary of the Old Polish Language* in the years 2011–2015. It has been available on the Internet since 2015². I call it a modified database because in the years 2015–2025, as a result of onomasiological work conducted using data on the characteristics of auto-semantic units assigned to the concepts of this dictionary, 1) its classification scheme was and is being improved by increasing or decreasing the number of concepts contained in it, and 2) there were and are modifications to the assignment of auto-semantic units to the concepts contained in SPJS.

The electronic *Conceptual Dictionary of the Old Polish Language* is therefore an open and systematically expanded work.

2.1. Methodology of developing the *Conceptual Dictionary of the Old Polish Language*³

The aim of creating the *Conceptual Dictionary of the Old Polish Language* online was to include within its classification scheme, consisting of names of concepts, all the contemporary Old Polish vocabulary by assigning continuous auto-semantic and discontinuous auto-semantic units to this scheme, i.e. meanings with examples extracted from the dictionary entries of the printed *Old Polish Dictionary* – to enable further work on Old Polish lexis, including onomasiological and other research.

The inspiration for the creation of SPJS was, among others, the following lexicographic works:

- *Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases* by Peter Mark Roget (1852; 2002);
- *Der deutsche Wortschatz nach Sachgruppen* by Franz Dornseiff (1934; 1970);
- *Begriffssystem als Grundlage für die Lexikographie. Versuch eines Ordnungsschemas* by Rudolf Hallig and Walther von Wartburg (1952; 1963);
- *Historical Thesaurus of the Oxford English Dictionary* (HTOED 2009 and HTOED_e);

¹ SPJS – *Conceptual Dictionary of the Old Polish Language*, ed. B. Sieradzka-Baziur, Kraków: Institute of the Polish Language PAN, 2015. Internet Access: <http://spjs.ijp.pan.pl> [accessed 16.04.2025].

² Internet Access: <https://spjs.ijp.pan.pl/>.

³ A detailed description of the process of creating this dictionary is included in the monograph *Onomazjologiczny słownik online. Metodologia, zawartość, wykorzystanie w badaniach na przykładzie „Słownika pojęciowego języka staropolskiego”* (Sieradzka-Baziur 2020).

– *Wielki słownik języka polskiego PAN* (WSJP 2018)⁴ (*The Great Dictionary of the Polish Language of the Polish Academy of Sciences*) edited by Piotr Źmigrodzki (alphabetical dictionary of the general language, in which lexical units are also categorised thematically).

The onomasiological *Conceptual Dictionary of the Old Polish Language* online was edited using the material contained in the eleven-volume printed *Dictionary of Old Polish* (1953–2002) edited by Stanisław Urbańczyk and based on the *Dictionary of Old Polish. Supplement p. I (verba absentia)* (SSStP 2014) edited by Ewa Deptuchowa. The material basis of the onomasiological *Conceptual Dictionary of the Old Polish Language* online consists of 22,735 dictionary entries from the *Dictionary of Old Polish* and 1,151 keywords from its supplement. These dictionary entries contain the oldest Polish vocabulary from the 12th century to the first half of the 16th century. The *Conceptual Dictionary of the Old Polish Language* online takes into account the full structure of all dictionary entries of the *Dictionary of Old Polish* and its supplement. Data extracted from the alphabetical, printed *Dictionary of Old Polish* were entered into the computer's memory and subjected to numerous ordering and interpretation procedures – adapted to the nature of the work being performed, which is an electronic dictionary with a semantic hierarchical structure, presenting Old Polish material in various arrangements: primarily conceptual, but also additionally in the alphabetical and grammatical ones. The Old Polish lexicon collected in the *Dictionary of Old Polish* and the supplement, within 23,886 dictionary entries, is most represented by continuous auto-semantic units (38,234) and discontinuous auto-semantic units (5,943). It is these continuous and discontinuous auto-semantic units that are key in the conceptual dictionary – they have been assigned to the SPJS classification scheme and constitute the essence of this project⁵. They were classified and assigned to 231 conceptual categories of SPJS (data as of April 16, 2025).

The assignment of units to concepts was made by me using the contexts in which a given word or word structure was embedded, the definitions of the editors of the *Dictionary of Old Polish*, and often also after analysing the etymological and word-formation data concerning the studied vocabulary.

The SPJS lexical units categorised by meaning, representing concepts, are part of the noun, verb, adjectival and adverbial dictionary entries of the *Dictionary of Old Polish*, in which the oldest Polish vocabulary recorded in medieval texts, created up to and including the beginning of the 16th century, is attested.

The SPJS classification scheme currently contains (April 16, 2025) 79,782 semantic units, i.e. assignments of lexical units to this structure⁶. The vocabulary included in the *Conceptual Dictionary of the Old Polish Language* is valuable material for onomasiological research, due to the wealth of lexical units contained therein, representing several hundred

⁴ Internet Access: <https://wsjp.pl> [accessed 16.04.2025].

⁵ Due to the fact that SPJS is a full alphabetical dictionary, created on the basis of the material of the printed dictionary, it also contains synsemantic units and incomplete A, incomplete B and others.

⁶ Internet Access: <https://spjs.ijp.pan.pl/ukladSemant/index> [accessed 16.04.2025].

concepts – including vocabulary relating to, among others, the universe, the world, plants, animals, the physical, mental, spiritual and social life of man, as well as time, space, movement, form, structure, number, relations.

My onomasiological research on this vocabulary aims to characterise the linguistic exponents used by medieval translators of foreign texts, mainly written in Latin, or by native creators, to systematize the oldest Polish lexicon within concepts. My analyses so far, based on data collected within the classification scheme of the *Conceptual Dictionary of the Old Polish Language*, concerned the ways of verbalising in the Middle Ages, among others, such SPJS concepts as 2.2.2. EMOTIONS; 2.3.5.1.3.1. BAPTISM. JOHN'S BAPTISM. LORD'S BAPTISM; 2.3.5.1.3.4. HOLY MASS; 2.4.1.4. EDUCATION; 2.4.1.5.3. MEDIATION; 2.4.4. LANGUAGE; 2.4.4.7. SILENCE⁷. Conducting this research is dictated by the desire to better understand the language, by detecting semantic connections occurring within lexical groups from the oldest period of development of the Polish language, and providing data for further onomasiological and semantic analyses aimed at determining how a given concept was verbalized in subsequent eras – in which the methodology I have proposed can help.

2.2. Classification scheme of the *Conceptual Dictionary of the Old Polish Language* online

The most important part of the *Conceptual Dictionary of the Old Polish Language*, systematically expanded and improved, is the SPJS classification scheme with medieval auto-semantic lexical units assigned to it. It was designed to enable systematic research on the oldest Polish vocabulary to be conducted based on the lexical data it contains.

Table 1. Classification scheme⁸ of the *Conceptual Dictionary of the Old Polish Language*. Internet Access: <https://spjs.ijp.pan.pl> [accessed 16.04.2025]

Number of lexical units	Name of the conceptual or descriptive category	Number of semantic units
1.	UNIVERSE and the WORLD	34
1.1.	SKY	32
1.1.1.	CELESTIAL BODY	102
1.1.2.	ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENON. WEATHER	223
1.2.	EARTH	50
1.2.1.	TERRAIN. LANDSCAPE	484
1.2.2.	MINERAL. ROCK. SOIL TYPE etc.	229
1.2.3.	METAL. CHEMICAL COMPOUND	197
1.2.4.	INLAND WATER. SEA	461
1.3.	PLANT	14
1.3.1.	PLANT DEVELOPMENT. PLANT PART. FRUIT. VEGETABLE	612
1.3.2.	PLANT DISEASE. PLANT DYING	51
1.3.3.	TREE. SHRUB. FOREST	575
1.3.4.	CEREAL. CEREAL PLANT	137
1.3.5.	MEADOW PLANT. FOREST PLANT. WATER PLANT. ORNAMENTAL PLANT etc.	1598
1.3.6.	Plant defined by SS/rp editors in Latin only	354
1.4.	ANIMAL	33

⁷ See the expandable section of the *Conceptual Dictionary of the Old Polish language*: Works on the SPJS and the material contained therein <https://spjs.ijp.pan.pl/spjs/strona/praceNtSlownika> [accessed 16.04.2025].

⁸ This scheme in SPJS has only a Polish version.

1.4.1.	ANIMAL DEVELOPMENT. ANIMAL BREED. YOUNG ANIMAL	126
1.4.2.	ANIMAL DISEASE. ANIMAL DEATH	84
1.4.3.	ANIMAL BODY PARTS. FUNCTIONS OF BODY PARTS. APPEARANCE	266
1.4.4.	ANIMAL BEHAVIOUR. ANIMAL NUTRITION	242
1.4.5.	ANIMAL MEAT. ANIMAL SKIN. HONEY etc.	169
1.4.6.	ANIMAL BED. ANIMAL CAVE. NEST	13
1.4.7.	ANIMAL TYPES	6
1.4.7.1.	4-LEGGED ANIMAL	674
1.4.7.2.	BIRD	285
1.4.7.3.	FRESHWATER FISH. FRESHWATER ANIMAL. SEA FISH. MARINE ANIMAL	131
1.4.7.4.	REPTILE. AMPHIBIAN. INSECT etc.	189
1.4.8.	Animal defined by the <i>SSip</i> editors only in Latin	38
1.4.9.	MYTHICAL ANIMAL. FAIRYTALE ANIMAL	29
2.	HUMAN (here also a personified spiritual being, etc.)	119
2.1.	PHYSICAL LIFE	17
2.1.1.	BEGINNING OF LIFE. BIRTH. SUBSEQUENT STAGES OF LIFE. DEATH	1043
2.1.2.	GENDER	127
2.1.3.	HUMAN BODY PARTS. FUNCTIONS OF BODY PARTS. APPEARANCE	1062
2.1.4.	SENSES	10
2.1.4.1.	SENSE OF SIGHT	127
2.1.4.2.	SENSE OF HEARING	33
2.1.4.3.	SENSE OF TOUCH	60
2.1.4.4.	SENSE OF TASTE	6
2.1.4.5.	SENSE OF SMELL	6
2.1.5.	HEALTH STATE. TREATMENT	1054
2.1.6.	NUTRITION. DRINKING	242
2.1.6.1.	MEAL. BREAKFAST. LUNCH. DINNER	22
2.1.6.2.	FOOD. DISHES	240
2.1.6.3.	MEAT. COLD CUTS. FISH. FAT	94
2.1.6.4.	FLOUR. FLOUR PRODUCTS	149
2.1.6.5.	DAIRY. EGGS	65
2.1.6.6.	FRUIT. VEGETABLE. HONEY. NUTS. PRESERVES	207
2.1.6.7.	BEVERAGE. ALCOHOL	137
2.1.7.	DREAM. SLEEP	105
2.1.8.	BODY PROTECTION FROM COLD etc.	66
2.1.8.1.	CLOTHES. HEADGEAR. FOOTWEAR. DECORATIONS etc.	438
2.1.8.2.	FABRIC. LEATHER. FIBRES etc.	354
2.1.9.	BODY CARE	94
2.1.10.	MATERIAL NEEDS	31
2.2.	MENTAL LIFE	36
2.2.1.	COGNITION	0
2.2.1.1.	SENSE PERCEPTION	1046
2.2.1.2.	AWARENESS	108
2.2.1.3.	ATTENTION	69
2.2.1.4.	MEMORY	113
2.2.1.5.	IMAGINATION	39
2.2.1.6.	THINKING	891
2.2.2.	EMOTIONS	94
2.2.2.1.	FAMILIES OF EMOTIONS	0
2.2.2.1.1.	LIKING. FRIENDSHIP. LOVE.	109
2.2.2.1.2.	ADMIRATION. DELIGHT. PRIDE	184
2.2.2.1.3.	GRATITUDE	19
2.2.2.1.4.	PITY. COMPASSION	67
2.2.2.1.5.	SATISFACTION. PLEASURE. HAPPINESS. JOY	236
2.2.2.1.6.	PEACE. SOOTHING. RELIEF	59
2.2.2.1.7.	HOPE. TRUST	57
2.2.2.1.8.	SURPRISE. AMAZEMENT. ASTONISHMENT	23
2.2.2.1.9.	CERTAINTY. UNCERTAINTY. DIFFICULTY	29
2.2.2.1.10.	DISLIKE. GRIEVANCE. HOSTILITY. HATE	74
2.2.2.1.11.	JEALOUSY. ENVY	14
2.2.2.1.12.	DISGUST. LOATHING. AVERSION	41
2.2.2.1.13.	CONTEMPT	83
2.2.2.1.14.	CONCEIT	72
2.2.2.1.15.	AGITATION. ANGER. RAGE	99
2.2.2.1.16.	SUFFERING. SADNESS. DISAPPOINTMENT. DESPAIR. SORRY. REPENTANCE	390
2.2.2.1.17.	LONGING	8
2.2.2.1.18.	ANXIETY. FEAR. UNREST. TERROR	219
2.2.2.1.19.	SHAME	54
2.2.2.2.	CAUSING EMOTIONS	411
2.2.2.3.	EXPRESSING EMOTIONS	373
2.2.3.	WILL	0
2.2.3.1.	DESIRE. WANT. LIKE. REQUEST. DEMAND	170
2.2.3.2.	FREEDOM. DISOBEDIENCE. RESISTANCE	431

2.2.3.3.	SLAVERY. DEPENDENCE	192
2.2.3.4.	EXERCISING INFLUENCE	913
2.3.	SPIRITUAL LIFE	81
2.3.1.	BEAUTY. PERFECTION. WONDERFULNESS	192
2.3.2.	TRUTH	100
2.3.3.	MEANING	156
2.3.4.	EXISTENCE	550
2.3.5.	RELIGION	0
2.3.5.1.	DOCTRINE. FAITH	1870
2.3.5.1.1.	SPIRITUAL BEINGS	370
2.3.5.1.2.	ETERNAL LIFE	96
2.3.5.1.3.	HOLY SACRAMENTS	0
2.3.5.1.3.1.	BAPTISM. JOHN'S BAPTISM. LORD'S BAPTISM	40
2.3.5.1.3.2.	PENANCE	59
2.3.5.1.3.3.	CONFIRMATION	3
2.3.5.1.3.4.	HOLY MASS	98
2.3.5.1.3.5.	PRIESTHOOD	6
2.3.5.1.3.6.	ANOINTING OF THE SICK	3
2.3.5.1.3.7.	MARRIAGE	2
2.3.5.2.	ORGANIZATION OF CHURCHES	403
2.3.5.3.	CULT	939
2.3.5.4.	RULES OF LIFE ACCORDING TO RELIGION	1253
2.3.5.5.	RELIGIOUS EMOTIONS	204
2.3.5.6.	HOLY BOOKS. REALITIES PRESENTED IN HOLY BOOKS	412
2.3.5.7.	MYTHOLOGY. PAGANISM. WITCHCRAFT	189
2.3.5.8.	AGNOSTICISM. ATHEISM. FIGHT AGAINST RELIGION	38
2.3.6.	UNIQUENESS. MIRACLES	85
2.3.7.	LITERATURE. ART	537
2.4.	SOCIAL LIFE	0
2.4.1.	ORGANIZATION OF SOCIETY	0
2.4.1.1.	TERRITORY. POPULATION	295
2.4.1.2.	MANAGEMENT	523
2.4.1.2.1.	TRIBUTE. TAX. FEE. RENT. CONTRIBUTION. OBLIGATIONS etc.	611
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2.4.1.3.2.	LORDSHIP STATUS	9
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2.4.1.3.4.	MIDDLE CLASS	25
2.4.1.3.5.	PROCESSION. COURTIAN. SERVANTS. SERVANT POPULATION	148
2.4.1.4.	EDUCATION	0
2.4.1.4.1.	TRAINING	0
2.4.1.4.1.1.	SCHOOL. UNIVERSITY. SELF-EDUCATION	251
2.4.1.4.1.2.	GUILD	31
2.4.1.4.2.	UPBRINGING	9
2.4.1.4.2.1.	HOME UPBRINGING	5
2.4.1.4.2.2.	RELIGIOUS UPBRINGING	14
2.4.1.4.2.3.	KNIGHTLY UPBRINGING	6
2.4.1.4.3.	CARE	80
2.4.1.5.	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE	0
2.4.1.5.1.	JUDICIAL SYSTEM	3880
2.4.1.5.2.	PUNISHMENT	381
2.4.1.5.3.	MEDIATION	1
2.4.1.5.3.1.	MEDIATOR	21
2.4.1.5.3.2.	MEDIATING	52
2.4.1.5.3.3.	MEDIATION FEE	4
2.4.1.5.4.	REMEDY. COMPENSATION. KEEPING COMMITMENT	96
2.4.1.6.	KEEPING ORDER. MAINTAINING SECURITY	102
2.4.1.7.	ARMY. WAR. FIGHT	722
2.4.1.8.	MOVEMENT	646
2.4.1.8.1.	LAND ROUTE. WATER ROUTE	527
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2.4.2.2.	MARITAL STATUS. WEDDING	375
2.4.2.3.	RELATIVE. RELATED	645
2.4.2.4.	FUNERAL	80
2.4.2.5.	WIDOWHOOD. ORPHANAGE. INHERITANCE. DOWRY	154
2.4.3.	SOCIAL CONTACTS. EVENTS. CUSTOMS	1938
2.4.3.1.	MORALITY	2161
2.4.3.2.	COMMITMENT. PROMISE. PLEDGE. OATH. COVENANT	446
2.4.3.3.	TESTING	23
2.4.3.4.	HELP. KINDNESS	919
2.4.3.5.	CONSENT. AGREEMENT	275

2.4.3.6.	CONFLICT	1887
2.4.3.7.	HONOUR	241
2.4.3.8.	DISGRACE	233
2.4.3.9.	ETIQUETTE. CONVENANCE. VULGARITY	49
2.4.4.	LANGUAGE. COMMUNICATION	6
2.4.4.1.	SPEAKING SKILL. MANNER OF SPEAKING. ART OF PRONUNCIATION. VOICE FEATURES	210
2.4.4.2.	STATEMENT	1976
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2.4.6.1.4.	SUBSTANCE. LIQUID. MATERIAL	389
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2.4.6.2.1.	LAND ESTATE. FARM. PEASANT'S FARM	207
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SUM OF ALL UNITS		79782

Table 1 contains primarily concepts that co-create the classification scheme of the *Conceptual Dictionary of the Old Polish Language*. As is known, concepts are a representation (reflection, mapping) of objects in the user's mind, dividing into concrete and abstract. They are characterised by the fact that they are not subject to definition and have their separate names. The linguistic process of assigning names to concepts that are superior to lexical material related by a common meaning, excerpted from a dictionary or obtained in another way, is referred to as structuring conceptualisation. A conceptual category is one or more concepts placed within the SPJS classification scheme, constituting its smallest, graphically separated part marked with a number. Concepts in conceptual categories are written in capital letters and separated by dots if they appear in series, see for example 2.4.3.7. HONOUR, 2.4.6.1.1. PROFESSION. OCCUPATION. FUNCTION.

Continuous and discontinuous auto-semantic units are assigned to SPJS conceptual categories due to their meaning. All names of SPJS concepts create the conceptual system of the Old Polish vocabulary.

The SPJS classification scheme, in addition to conceptual ones, also contains descriptive categories. These categories were assigned to those continuous and discontinuous auto-semantic units excerpted from the *Dictionary of Old Polish*, the description of which included some additional information, e.g. metalinguistic, concerning their occurrence in figurative meanings or the scope of functioning of given units (e.g. as proper names, nicknames). Other descriptive categories grouped those units (mainly the names of plants and animals) whose meanings in the *Dictionary of Old Polish* are given only in Latin. A separate descriptive category also gathered those units whose meanings were not clearly defined in the SStp. These data complement the image of medieval lexis to some extent and provide some information about the Old Polish language. All SPJS conceptual categories, together with the names of concepts contained in them and descriptive categories, create a hierarchical classification scheme of SPJS.

After hovering over the conceptual category of the electronic *Conceptual Dictionary of the Old Polish Language* that interests the researcher and selecting it, all the names of the dictionary entries appear on the right side of the screen, within which there are auto-semantic units assigned to it.

Clicking on any of these units redirects the user to the dictionary entry, which includes the auto-semantic unit representing the given concept.

The prototypical auto-semantic lexical unit SPJS is a dictionary entry representing a lexical unit with a numerical marking used in this dictionary and referring to the *Dictionary of Old Polish* and a semantic definition, illustrated with an example provided with a location.

It may be a continuous auto-semantic unit, such as, for example, *spanie* (1) 1. ‘sleep, a state of physical and mental rest combined with loss of consciousness, somnus’: *Gdy da mylym swogym spane (somnum) Fl 126, 4, sim. Puł.*

In the dictionary entry, there may also be a discontinuous auto-semantic unit. For example, the third auto-semantic unit in the dictionary entry *śmiertny, śmirtny* (3) 1. ~ is:

śmiertny sen ‘death, morte’: *Ten psalm powyada, yze Xps za nas szmyertny sen przyoł y wstal z martwych, by nas ozywyl Puł 3 arg.*

3. Characteristics of the lexical material representing the concept of DREAM/SLEEP in the *Conceptual Dictionary of the Old Polish Language online*

Sleep is a natural state of the body that brings rest and its reconstruction, characterised by reduced sensitivity to stimuli, minimisation of controlled motor activity, slowing down of the heart rate, breathing and other body functions, closing the eyes and temporary loss of consciousness. The subject of the analysis will be the concept of DREAM/SLEEP represented in SPJS by 105 continuous and discontinuous auto-semantic units.

The concept of DREAM/SLEEP is represented in SPJS by 19 discontinuous auto-semantic units and 86 continuous auto-semantic units. They belong to 10 separate spheres of the semantic field shown in Table 2. Each of them is complementary to the others.

Table 2. Lexical representations of the concept of DREAM/SLEEP in SPJS – zones of the semantic field

The concept of DREAM/SLEEP – zones of the semantic field	Lexical representations of the concept of DREAM/SLEEP
1) sleep as a state of the body	– <i>sen</i> (1) 1.; <i>spanie</i> (1) 1.; <i>drzemanie</i> (1); <i>drzemota</i> (1); <i>uśnienie</i> (1) 1.; <i>nocleg</i> (1); <i>śpiączka</i> , dictionary entry <i>we śpiączki</i> (1); – <i>spać sen</i> , dictionary entry <i>spać</i> (2) 1. ~; <i>położyć się spać</i> , dictionary entry <i>położyć</i> (4) 1. ~; <i>drzemotą uciężon</i> , dictionary entry (<i>uciężyc</i>) <i>uciężyc (się)</i> (2) 1. ~; <i>pochwacić się ze snu</i> , dictionary entry <i>pochwacić, pochwacić się, pofacić</i> (3) 2; – <i>drzemać</i> (1); <i>kłaść się</i> (4) 1. ~; <i>morzyć, morzyć się</i> (5) 4; (<i>nadejść</i>) <i>nadyć, nadić</i> (3) 3;

	<p><i>naspać się</i> (1); <i>obudzać</i> (1); <i>obudzić</i> (1); <i>ocucić</i> (1); <i>ocucić się</i> (2) ~; <i>pobudzić</i> (5) 3; <i>przecucić</i> (1); <i>przespać</i>, <i>przespać się</i> (2) 2; <i>przesypiać się</i> (1); <i>skłaść</i> (1); <i>spać</i> (1) 1; <i>uciążony</i> (2) 2; <i>uczuc</i> (2). 2; <i>usnąć</i> (1); <i>uśpić</i> (1); <i>wstać</i> (9) 4; <i>wstając</i> (4) 2; <i>wstawać</i> (2) 2; <i>wytrzeźwić</i> (1); <i>wzbudzać</i> (3) 2.; <i>wzbudzić</i> (9) 4; <i>wzdrzemać</i> (1); <i>zasnąć</i> (1); <i>zaspać</i> (1) 1; <i>zasypiać</i> (1); <i>zbudzić</i> (1) 1; <i>zesnąć</i> (1);</p> <p>– <i>smacznie</i> (1);</p> <p>– <i>chrapać</i>, <i>charpać</i>, <i>chrapieć</i> (1) 1.; <i>piąć</i> (2) 2.</p>
2) bedtime	<i>(pierwospny)</i> , <i>pirwospny</i> , <i>pirzwospny</i> (1)
3) places and objects and activities related to sleep	<p><i>noc</i> (3) 1. ~; <i>nocleg</i> (1); <i>nocować</i> (1); <i>ostać</i>, <i>bywać na noc</i>, dictionary entry <i>noc</i> (4) 1. ~; <i>na noc położyć</i>, dictionary entry <i>położyć</i> (3) 1. ~ <i>dom</i> (6) 3. ~; <i>dormitarz</i> (1); <i>leg</i> (1); <i>leganie</i> (2) 2; <i>łóżko</i> (1); <i>łożyczko</i> (1); <i>łożnica</i> (1); <i>łoże</i> (1) 1.a; <i>łożnica</i> (2) ~; <i>łożnicki</i> (1); <i>łożniczy</i> (1); 2; <i>łożny</i> (1); <i>wyleganie</i> (1); 2. <i>posłanie</i>, <i>postłanie</i> (1); <i>zagłówek</i> (1)</p>
4) sleep disorders	<p><i>bezsenny</i> (1); <i>kotczy mózdzek</i>, dictionary entry <i>mózdzek</i> (2) ~; <i>nocnice</i> (1); <i>latawiec</i> (1); <i>miesięcznik</i> (1) 1; <i>namiesięcznik</i> (1); <i>niewyspanie</i> (1)</p>
5) dreams and their meanings	<p><i>mara</i> (1); <i>sen</i> (4) 2; <i>sennik</i> (1); <i>snowe ukazanie</i>, dictionary entry <i>ukazanie</i> (3) 2; <i>snowy</i> (1); <i>spanie</i> (3) 2; <i>śnić się</i> (1); <i>widzenie</i>, <i>widzenie</i> (6) 4; <i>wykładacz</i> (2) 1. ~; <i>zgodnienie</i> (1); <i>zgodnienie</i> (1)</p>
6) sleep as death	<p><i>spać</i> 3.1. ~; <i>spanie</i> (2) 1. ~; <i>usnąć</i> (2) ~; <i>uśnienie</i> (2) ~;</p> <p><i>sen pokoja</i>, dictionary entry <i>sen</i> (3) 1. ~~;</p> <p><i>śmiertny sen</i>, dictionary entry <i>śmiertny</i>, <i>śmirtny</i> (3) 1. ~,</p> <p>(<i>śmiertny</i>) <i>sen</i>, dictionary entry <i>sen</i> (2) 1. ~;</p> <p><i>usnąć s oocy</i>, (<i>w panie</i>), <i>we śmierci</i>, dictionary entry <i>usnąć</i> (3) ~,</p>

	<i>w wiekującej śmierci zaspać</i> , dictionary entry <i>zaspać</i> (2) 2.
7) sleep as a thwarting of something	<i>przespać, przespać się</i> (1) 1.
8) sex	<i>sen</i> (5) 3; <i>spać z kimś</i> , dictionary entry <i>spać</i> (4) 2; <i>spanie</i> (4) 3; <i>nocny sen</i> , dictionary entry <i>sen</i> (6) 4.
9) opposite of dream	<i>jaw czy jawa</i> (1)
10) not sleeping	<i>sen</i> (7) 5.; <i>cucenie</i> (1); <i>czucie</i> (1) 1.; <i>czuć</i> (1) 1.; <i>czujny</i> (1) 1.; <i>ponocować</i> (1)

Using the criterion of comprehensibility of the meaning of medieval lexemes from the point of view of a contemporary language user, several groups of words can be distinguished in the examined material. This is illustrated by the data included in Table 3.

Table 3. Semantic characteristics of lexical units representing the concept of DREAM/SLEEP in SPJS

Characteristics of auto-semantic units with respect to their meaning	Examples
1) lexical units completely incomprehensible to a contemporary user of the language	<i>dormitarz</i> 'bedroom' (1); <i>leg</i> 'place to lie down' (1); <i>kotczy mózdzek</i> 'cat brain considered a sleep aid' (2) ~; <i>namiesięcznik</i> 'sleepwalker' (1); plurale tantum <i>nocnice</i> 'nightmare, heavy sleep with hallucinations and a feeling of stuffiness' (1); (<i>pierwospy</i>), <i>pirwospy</i> , <i>pirzwospy</i> 'the first part of the night, the part of the night when one falls into the first sleep' (1); <i>pochwacić, pochwacić się, pofacić</i> 'jump up, stand up, to rise quickly' (3) 2; <i>wyleganie</i> 'a place to lie down, a bed, a bedding' (1); <i>zgodnienie</i> 'guessing, explaining, here about the explanation of a dream' (1)
2) Competence homonyms	<i>piąć</i> (2), 2.; <i>wykładacz</i> (2) 1. ~ <i>zaspać</i> (1). 1.
3) Words in figurative uses	They occur mainly within semantic zone no. 6: sleep as death
4) Words used in the same or similar meanings as today. This is the group of units most frequently represented in the studied material	Examples of lexical units: <i>sleep</i> (1) 1.; <i>spać</i> 1.1. ~; <i>spanie</i> (1) 1.

Lexical units that are completely incomprehensible to a contemporary language user, i.e. semantic archaisms, constitute about 10 per cent of continuous and discontinuous auto-semantic units assigned to the concept of DREAM/SLEEP. Within the examined material, there are also such units that have not changed their phonetic and graphic form⁹ during the development of the language, but the current linguistic competence of the language users causes them to misunderstand their meaning. I call these types of units competence homonyms, and they are a type of semantic archaisms. The onomasiologist devotes particular attention to them, because they are visible to the SPJS user due to their – in fact, apparent – semantic difference in comparison to other words classified under the individual concepts of this dictionary. They may raise doubts as to the correctness of their assignment to a specific conceptual category, which is particularly evident when the lexical representation of a given concept in SPJS is not extensive. The data in Table 4 below show examples of competence homonyms provided with meanings referring to medieval material and contemporary meanings of these words.

Table 4. Competence homonyms in SPJS

Lexical unit	Meaning from SPJS (after the <i>Dictionary of Old Polish</i>)	Contemporary meaning
<i>piac</i> (2), 2.	‘to snore in one’s sleep’	Nowadays, the word <i>piac</i> has three meanings: 1) to make a characteristic, high-pitched, squeaky voice (of a rooster); 2) make a high-pitched, squeaky voice; 3) to praise someone or something excessively
<i>wykładacz</i> (2). 1. ~	‘about someone interpreting dreams’	Nowadays, <i>wykładacz</i> is: ‘a person who puts something, e.g. goods on shelves’
<i>zaspac</i> (1). 1.	‘to fall asleep’	Nowadays <i>zaspac</i> is: ‘to wake up too late’

The analysis of lexical units representing the concept of DREAM/SLEEP in SPJS allows us to distinguish several word families, which shows the close connection between semantics and word formation.

⁹ As for the graphic form, it should be noted that Old Polish words written in manuscripts often require their transcription.

In the studied medieval material, the most numerous word family is based on the root *-sp-* present in such Proto-Slavic words as: **sъpati* ‘sleep’ (Boryś 2005: 568), **usъpiti* ‘to cause someone to fall asleep’ (Ibid.: 673), **sъnъ* [*<*sъpnъ < *sŭpno-*] ‘sleeping, sleep’ (Ibid.: 541).

This family consists of:

1) verbs

naspać się; przespać, przespać się; przesy피아ć się; spać; śnić się; usnąć; uśpić; zasnąć; zaspać; zasypiać; zesnąć

2) nouns

niewyspanie; pirwospy, pirzwospy; sen; sennik; spanie; śpiączka; uśnienie;

3) adjectives

bezsenny; snowy;

Other, less extensive word families found in the analysed material are represented by the following groups of units:

- *łóże; łóznica; łóznicki; łóznicy; łóznny; łóznyczko; łóznko;*
- *obudzać; obudzić; pobudzić; wzbudzać; wzbudzić; zbudzić;*
- *noc; nocleg; nocnice; nocny; nocować; ponocować;*
- *cucenie; ocucić; ocucić się; przecucić;*
- *czucie; czuć; czujny; uczyć;*
- *drzemać; wzdrzemać; drzemanie; drzemota;*
- *wstać; wstając; wstawać;*
- *leg; leganie; wyleganie;*
- *miesięcznik; namiesięcznik.*

Most of these word families have been enriched with many new lexemes during the development of the language; other families have disappeared, and new families have also emerged, which contribute to the modern concept of DREAM/SLEEP. The latter includes a group of words focused around the lexeme *oniryzm*, which means ‘a way of presenting reality in the manner of a dream’. This word comes from the Greek language, in which *óneiros* means ‘sleep, dream’. The word nest that this word gave rise to in Polish contains such words derived from the word *oniryzm* as: *oniryczność, postoniryczność, onironauka, onironawigacja, oniryczny, onirycznie.*

4. Conclusion

The analysis of the oldest Polish vocabulary collected within the concept of DREAM/SLEEP in the *Conceptual Dictionary of the Old Polish Language* allowed for a better understanding of the language by detecting semantic relationships occurring within lexical groups from the oldest period of development of the Polish language. Continuous and discontinuous auto-semantic units representing the concept of SLEEP in SPJS and recorded from the 12th to the beginning of the 16th century in Polish language archaisms show the durability of vocabulary within this concept. Most of the analysed words are also used in

unchanged meanings today. This is probably largely due to their frequent use throughout the history of the Polish language, as they concern such important issues for humans as the functioning of the body, rest, and, in figurative meanings, also death. During the analysis of lexical units representing the concept of DREAM/SLEEP in SPJS, word families were distinguished, which showed close connections between semantics and word formation. The results of the conducted analyses can be used for comparative studies aimed at showing how the concept of DREAM/SLEEP was verbalised in subsequent stages of the development of the Polish language and at comparing this resource with words functioning within this concept in other languages in the early stages of their development.

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