

## PREPOSITIONAL ENTRIES IN ENGLISH-POLISH DICTIONARIES<sup>1</sup>

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### ABSTRACT

The present paper examines the microstructure of entries devoted to prepositions in bilingual English-Polish dictionaries. Given the problems inherent in the lexicographic treatment of function words, it seems worthwhile to ask:

- what are the strategies employed in cases of lack of interlingual equivalence?
- what is the preferred type of sense-structure (i.e. source-language based, target-language based or mixed)?
- does the entry highlight links between related senses?
- how much phraseology is deemed necessary to present the properties of the preposition in question?
- how does the choice of entry organisation affect its usefulness and user-friendliness?
- what possible improvements could be introduced?

Answers to the above questions are believed to have implications for lexicography in general, not merely bilingual lexicography in the English-Polish context.

### 1. Prepositions as a problem area

As argued in detail in Adamska-Sałaciak (2008), prepositions constitute a major problem for lexicographers, grammarians, theoretical linguists, and foreign language learners. Due to their focus on so-called lexical words and their semantically-based microstructure, dictionaries may not be the best place for describing function words (Sinclair 1991: 81). Reference grammars do not fare much better, since, as admitted, e.g., by Quirk and Greenbaum (1973: 143), “it

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is difficult to describe prepositional meanings systematically". Theoretical linguists tend to agree: "the individual meanings of the prepositions overlap, creating a lexical nightmare for anyone trying to represent prepositional meaning on the basis of semantic contrast and a syntactic nightmare for anyone trying to characterize their occurrence on the basis of lexical meaning or grammatical category alone" (Rice 1992: 90). As if this were not enough, foreign learners have to cope with the fact that different languages conceptualise space in different ways, so that even seemingly equivalent prepositions cease to act as such in contexts other than those involving the most basic spatial configurations. There are also, as is well known, differences at the level of grammatical structure, so that, for example, relations which in one language are expressed by prepositions in another one may be coded by case inflection. All this makes reliance on the native language a poor guide to mastering the behaviour of prepositions in a foreign language.

## 2. Prepositional polysemy and monolingual dictionaries

There exist small-scale studies of the presentation of prepositions in monolingual dictionaries of English, especially in learners' dictionaries (henceforth MLDs). Swanepoel (1998) notes that prepositions are normally presented in dictionaries as long lists of consecutively numbered senses, which creates the impression that those senses are completely arbitrary and must therefore be learnt by heart.<sup>2</sup> In a recent monograph on the semantics of English prepositions, Tyler and Evans (2003) have called this "the homonymy position". The name is of little importance, for the approach is indistinguishable in practice from what could be dubbed "unrestricted/unconstrained polysemy", a policy most conspicuous in period dictionaries. *DOE* is a prime example, presenting the prepositions *for* and *from* as having more than 100 senses each (Healey 2002: 139).<sup>3</sup> Whatever label we attach to the approach in question, there is little doubt that adopting it makes it difficult to show that the various senses of a prepositional headword may be related.

Coffey (2006) examines the pedagogical usefulness of the treatment of function words (including the prepositions *at*, *by*, *for*, *from*, *in*, *of*, *on*, *to*, *with*) in "the big five".<sup>4</sup> He claims that, from the point of view of the advanced learner,

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<sup>2</sup> In addition to two MLDs (*Collins Cobuild English Language Dictionary* and *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*, editions not specified) Swanepoel examined also *The Concise Oxford Dictionary*, which suggests that his observations may be valid for monolingual English dictionaries in general.

<sup>3</sup> See the "Dictionaries" section of the references for full data behind all such abbreviations.

<sup>4</sup> *Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (2003), *Collins Cobuild English Dictionary for Advanced Learners* (2003), *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* (2003), *Macmillan*

detailed polysemic analysis is superfluous, as is information on the basic uses, which such learners are unlikely ever to look up. He suggests that MLD entries devoted to function words should concentrate on the rarer and more difficult uses. Paradoxically, as Coffey is well aware, the redundancies he identifies spring from good lexicographic practice: the attempt to reflect state-of-the-art linguistic knowledge about the behaviour of a particular lexical item (gained, these days, primarily from studying large corpora), and the requirement that entries should be uniform across the dictionary.

When it comes to bilingual dictionaries, whose readership is not restricted to advanced learners, the second of Coffey's objections does not apply: information on the basic uses and/or senses of a headword is definitely needed there. As for very detailed treatment of (alleged) polysemy, things are less clear. On the one hand, the argument about likelihood of consultation is probably still valid: regardless of their proficiency level, foreign learners seem more likely to turn to entries for content words than to those for function words. On the other hand, one would like a large (academic) bilingual dictionary to incorporate linguists' findings about source language (henceforth SL) lexical items and, even more so, about their target language (henceforth TL) equivalents. But are both possible at the same time? And how does the preferred sense structure of a given dictionary affect the lexicographer's options in this respect? In the following, I want to address these and related questions by looking at and commenting on the treatment of English prepositions in bilingual English-Polish dictionaries.

### 3. Prepositions in English-Polish dictionaries

Three large English-Polish dictionaries have been examined here: *STAN*, *PWNO*, and *NKFD*. The first of these dates back to the mid-twentieth century, the remaining two are recent arrivals.<sup>5</sup> Twenty-nine prepositions have been chosen for scrutiny: *about, above, after, along, around, at, before, below, beside, between, by, down, for, from, in, into, of, off, on, onto, over, since, through, to, under, up, with, within, and without*.<sup>6</sup> Table 1 generalises over the results of the analysis which are presented in detail in Table 2 (Appendix I).

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*English Dictionary for Advanced Learners* (2002), and *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (2005).

<sup>5</sup> See Adamska-Sałaciak (2006: Chapter One) for a sketch of post-1945 English-Polish lexicography.

<sup>6</sup> It is debatable whether the analysis should include *of*. Synchronically, *of* is not primarily spatial (Langacker 1993: 12). Besides, its behaviour, compared with that of other prepositions, is highly untypical, which has led Sinclair (1991: 82) to the stipulation that *of* is best treated as a one-member word class. Still, given that *of* is the preposition most frequently encountered in corpora of English, leaving it out might be considered objectionable. The other primarily non-spatial prepositions in our list are *for* and *since*.

Table 1. Aspects of the presentation of prepositions in three English-Polish dictionaries

Dictionary	<i>STAN</i>	<i>PWNO</i>	<i>NKFD</i>
Metalanguage	TL	SL	TL
Sense structure	SL-base, but sub-senses sometimes distinguished on a TL-basis ( <i>by, for, into, on</i> )	SL-based	predominantly TL-based (17 entries out of 29)
Sense-splitting based on different equivalents?	no	no	frequently
Sense-lumping based on identical equivalents?	no (exceptions: <i>before, through</i> )	no	yes
Criteria for sense ordering	when discernible at all, predominantly logical; occasionally historical ( <i>about, with</i> )	probably frequency, which sometimes agrees with the historical/logical criterion	mixed: sometimes logical, but usually the equivalent judged most frequent is given first
Spatial sense first where applicable?	yes	yes	yes
Special treatment of prepositions (functional rather than semantic)? <sup>7</sup>	TL sense discriminators, where present, tend to contain functional information.	SL sense discriminators (obligatory except when a new sense is introduced by a domain label) sometimes contain functional information.	TL discriminators and post-glosses, when present, tend to contain functional information.

<sup>7</sup> By functional information I mean guide phrases of the type: *indicating agent, cause; in promises, oaths*. Semantic information – on the whole, more usual in dictionary entries – features in guide phrases such as: *owing to, from; according to, from evidence of* (all examples taken from the *by* entry in *PWNO*).

Number of equivalents	moderate	small, sometimes no equivalents at all are given ( <i>at, down</i> )	large
Information on Polish constructions corresponding to English prepositional phrases?	yes	no	yes
Sense-network visible?	occasionally, through sense discriminators	mostly to English-speaking users, thanks to sense discriminators	sometimes through the equivalents themselves; occasionally thanks to post-glosses or the label <i>przen.</i> 'fig'.
Amount of phraseology	entry-dependent, ranging from 1 ( <i>around, into</i> ) to 49 ( <i>to</i> ); mostly short, skeleton-type phrases, often listing options; usually fewer than 10 per entry (more than 20 in <i>by, for, from, in, of, on, to, under, with</i> )	numerous phrases in most entries: usually over 20, maximum 160 ( <i>for</i> ), sometimes listing options, often in the form of full sentences	entry-dependent, ranging from 2 ( <i>along, before, between</i> ) to 62 ( <i>at</i> ), sometimes listing options, occasionally in the form of full sentences
Location of phraseology	at appropriate sense	at appropriate sense, except for idioms (in a separate, entry-final section)	usually at appropriate sense; entry-final when none of the equivalents can be used in the translation of the phrase
Individualised treatment of particular prepositions?	yes	no	yes

The second row in the table, i.e. the notion of sense structure, requires some comment. According to Zgusta (1971: 300-301), the structure of the bilingual entry should always be based on the meaning of the SL item, regardless of the direction of the dictionary (L2-L1 or L1-L2) and of its possible functions (decoding or encoding). Additionally, “[t]he bigger the dictionary and the more thoroughly it intends to describe the source language, the more will the structure of the bilingual entry have to resemble that of a monolingual dictionary of the source language, even if it implies the repetition of the same equivalent in different senses of the entry-word, but with different examples and phraseology” (Zgusta 1971: 327). Svensén (1987 [1993]: 159), by contrast, is firmly in favour of TL-based structure, arguing that: “[t]he purpose of the arrangement in a bilingual dictionary is not to demonstrate the structure of meanings in the source language. Instead, it should further the main aim of the dictionary, namely to make possible translation from the source language into the target language”. Manley et al. (1988: 296) put it even more forcefully: “meaning structure is a relic from the monolingual dictionary and ... the more we can approach equivalence structure the closer we will get to the ideal form of the bilingual dictionary”. Elsewhere (Adamska-Sałaciak 2006: Chapter Two) I have also argued for the latter type of structure, but I would readily revise this opinion, should the benefits of SL-based structure outweigh its disadvantages in the case of function words.

### 3.1. Prepositional entries in *STAN*

Even a cursory look at Table 1 suffices to see that the treatment of prepositions in the three dictionaries differs considerably. *STAN*, on the whole, has SL-based sense structure, but occasionally TL-based structure is favoured within senses, i.e. for subsense division. In such cases, different equivalents realising the same SL meaning are introduced by letters of the alphabet. It is hard to see why the strategy is adopted in some entries (*by, for, into, on*), but not in others (e.g. *at, from*, where different equivalents are separated by semicolons). Where there are more Polish equivalents per one (SL-based) sense, they are normally presented as subsenses (e.g. *below*); thus, there is no equivalent-based splitting of senses. Nor is there lumping based on the identity of the TL equivalents, as testified by entries for highly polysemous prepositions, where the same equivalent is repeated in several senses. The only exceptions are cases where one Polish equivalent works for both the spatial and the temporal sense (*before, through*), which are conflated in one sense.

Some sense discriminators (regularly in the entries for *for, from, of, to*; occasionally in those for *on, with*) are briefer (without a difference in information content) than those in other entries (e.g. *kierunek* ‘direction’ rather than *na*

*oznaczenie kierunku* ‘indicating direction’). There seems to be no rule governing the choice of the wording, so this looks more like an inconsistency than a result of a conscious decision.

The metalinguistic information given sometimes concerns not the source language itself, but the nature of the SL-TL equivalence. In such cases (where no prepositional equivalent in Polish exists), the information is presented in the form of a gloss and resembles a grammatical rule rather than a sense discriminator, e.g. (in the entry for *in*): 6. *w określeniach sposobu, miejsca i czasu wyraża się za pomocą polskiego narzędnika lub przysłówka* ‘in descriptions of manner, place or time is expressed in Polish by the instrumental case or by an adverb’. This is immediately followed by phrases-cum-translations illustrating the rule in question.

*STAN* individualises the treatment of particular prepositions. The entries for *off* and *over*, for instance, contain elements not present in other prepositional entries (see Table 2 in Appendix I). Likewise, the number of phrases varies considerably, with *at*, *by*, *for*, *from*, *in*, *of*, *on*, *to*, *under*, *with* being illustrated much more generously than the remaining prepositions. Significantly, the same entries show richer phraseology in *NKFD*.

### 3.2. Prepositional entries in *PWNO*

Like in *STAN*, the entry structure in *PWNO* is SL-based. No matter how many times the same equivalent needs to be repeated in different places in the entry, there is no lumping of senses.

On the whole, the entries in this dictionary are the longest and most elaborate. Thanks to its no-lumping policy and, even more so, to the obligatory sense discriminators – e.g. (in the entry for *around*): 1. *on all sides of* 2. *throughout* 3. *in the vicinity of, near* 4. *approximately at* 5. *in order to pass, bypass, avoid* 6. *to the other side of* – *PWNO* comes closer to showing the sense network of an item than either *STAN* or *NKFD*. Metaphorical extensions of senses are also more visible here than in the other two dictionaries, because the *PWNO* sense discriminators can be read as mini-definitions. Naturally, being given in the source language, these are directed primarily at the English-speaking users of the dictionary. It is doubtful whether showing the sense network of an L2 item – especially if it is a function word – in an L2-L1 dictionary with the help of sense discriminators worded in the user’s L2 can be of much assistance to them.

Placing the historically earliest (usually spatial) sense first – as sometimes happens – may also go some way towards elucidating sense relations, but that is true of all three dictionaries.

*PWNO* is systematically based on a so-called “universal” English framework, i.e. one meant as a point of departure for constructing bilingual dictionaries with English as the source and any other language as the target. This characteristic of the framework accounts, among other things, for the richness of phraseology – excessive from the point of view of a Polish user, because prepared for a user whose native language is not specified (see the entry for *for* in Appendix II). Inevitably, some clearly redundant phrases have been left in, e.g. (in the entry for *by*): *a film by Chabrol, a novel by Virginia Woolf*.<sup>8</sup> Only two entries in *PWNO* include fewer phrases than the corresponding entries in the other two dictionaries: *at* (*PWNO*: 48, *NKFD*: 63) and *under* (*PWNO*: 22, *STAN*: 29, *NKFD*: 31). In the remaining entries, the number of phrases given by *PWNO* is often four to five times greater than elsewhere.

One area where *PWNO* is more frugal than the other dictionaries is the provision of equivalents. As a rule, this dictionary offers few decontextualised equivalents, and sometimes none at all (*at, down*). This makes it necessary to read all the phrases – which are often complete sentences – until the user comes upon one that fits their (receptive or productive) needs. Users must thus make their own generalisations from the phrases-cum-translations provided if they want to know the Polish counterpart(s) of the English headwords.

Unlike *STAN* and *NKFD*, *PWNO* gives no explicit grammatical information concerning the English-Polish interface, for instance, that a prepositional phrase containing a particular English preposition corresponds to a Polish noun in a particular case (e.g. genitive in the case of *of*, instrumental in the case of *with*).<sup>9</sup> Again, the underlying reason is presumably the “universality” of the framework, and one of the results is the inductive task put before the user, who has to work out the rule from the copious examples/phrases provided.

The SL sense discriminators, even when functional in nature, are not always helpful to the user, either Polish- or English-speaking, unless that user is also a linguist. For instance, the discriminator in sense 13 of *of* simply says: *partitive*.

No doubt due to strict observance of the publishers’ guidelines, the *PWNO* treatment of prepositions is the most consistent throughout. By the same token, it is also the least flexible, disallowing any individualisation of entries.

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<sup>8</sup> Not only do both phrases illustrate the same structure in English, but there is no difference in their Polish translations, either. *Chabrol* seems to have been inherited from the English-French Oxford-Hachette, the first in the series of Oxford bilingual dictionaries; cf. also the numerous mentions of France, French or Paris in the entry for *for* (Appendix II).

<sup>9</sup> The only exception I have been able to spot is in sense 5. of *to*, where the discriminator says: *used as dative*. It is debatable whether this is intended to inform the user about the case of the Polish equivalent (if so, why is no such information given in other entries?). It may well be a relic from historical dictionaries of English, such as *OED*, and as such remains completely obscure to the vast majority of users, whether Polish- or English-speaking.



### 3.3. Prepositional entries in *NKFD*

In contrast to the other two dictionaries, *NKFD* as a whole has TL-based sense structure, but in prepositional entries this policy is not employed consistently: twelve of them have SL-based structure, sixteen have TL-based structure, and one (*after*) is here classified as mixed. SL-based structure is, of course, only identifiable when more than one equivalent is given per sense; otherwise it may be indistinguishable from TL-based structure. Our results have to be interpreted with caution for another reason as well: strictly speaking, if the presence of more than one equivalent per sense were always to be treated as indicative of SL-based structure, the outcome would be closer to fifty-fifty. However, entries with very many senses (e.g. *off*, *over*) of which only one features a couple of equivalents have been classified as TL-based, since such was clearly their overall design. This is not to say that no inconsistencies can be spotted: prepositions starting with early letters of the alphabet (up to and including D) mostly have entries with SL-based structure, while in later letters TL-based structure predominates.

Sense-discriminators (in the target language), although often present, are not obligatory in *NKFD*, so the relationship between senses usually remains implicit and can only be reconstructed indirectly, through the equivalents. Occasionally, a TL post-gloss is given, e.g. (in the entry for *before*): *przed* (*w czasie l. przestrzeni* ‘in time or space’); sometimes the label *przen.* ‘fig.’ signals a metaphorical extension.

Like *STAN*, *NKFD* sometimes gives glosses which contain general rules regarding the grammatical structure which appears in the Polish translation of a given English preposition, e.g.: 7. *odpowiada przedrostkowi przez-* ‘corresponds to the prefix *przez-*’ (in the entry for *through*); 2. *odpowiada polskiemu narzędnikowi* ‘corresponds to the Polish instrumental’ (in the entry for *with*).

*NKFD* offers the largest number of decontextualised equivalents (often near-synonyms), e.g., as many as nine in the entry for *around* (by comparison, *STAN* has three, and *PWNO* has only one; additionally – although the *PWNO* entry contains twenty-eight phrases, as contrasted with *NKFD*’s three – *NKFD* has several equivalents, such as *dokoła*, *kolo*, *w pobliżu*, which *PWNO* does not include).

As for systematically showing the sense network of a preposition, none of the dictionaries is very successful, but *NKFD* probably fares worst. This is because the task appears to be irreconcilable with TL-based entry-structure. As we have seen, whenever *NKFD* manages to offer a glimpse of the relations between senses, it is thanks to the fact that there is a considerable degree of sense parallelism between the items in the two languages. All the same, the other two dictionaries, although employing SL-structure, do not do a much better job of enlightening the Polish users.

#### 4. Suggested improvements

Given that SL-based structure and the concomitant no-lumping policy lead to very long entries, which no ordinary user can reasonably be expected to read in their entirety, a simplification of entries (above all, shortening them) would seem in order. Even assuming that the entries found in our three dictionaries were meant mainly for linguists or highly advanced learners of English (which they are not), they could still benefit from shortening, because a lot of their content (including many of the phrases) is simply redundant, the same phenomenon being illustrated several times in different places.

The space thus freed up could be put to better use: instead of multiplying senses and giving dozens of verbal illustrations, we could first present a (more discursive) “profile” of a given preposition, similar to what might appear in a good pedagogical grammar of the L2, but written in the user’s L1. The profile would be constructed in accordance with the precepts of cognitive semantics, in particular, the “principled polysemy” approach (Tyler – Evans 2003). It would be followed by what is traditionally found in an entry, namely equivalents, set phrases, and examples of usage.

Additionally, notes could be included, pinpointing the functional differences between pairs of English prepositions (e.g. *over* as opposed to *above*), featuring information on the relevant interlingual contrasts, and formulating general grammatical correspondences (e.g., English *of* plus noun corresponds to Polish noun in the genitive). Both the entry-initial profile and the entry-final notes could be accompanied by schematic drawings, to assist users who favour the visual learning style.

In terms of the macrostructure, the dictionary treatment of a given preposition could well be combined with that of a corresponding adverb or particle. *PWNO* and *NKFD* occasionally do it (e.g., in their entries for *up*), but the solution is not employed systematically. It deserves to be, given that the meaning of a preposition like, say, *over* is obviously not unrelated to that of the adverb *over*, the particle *over*, or the prefix *over-*. By discussing a given concept in one place and showing how it is realised by different parts of speech, we avoid repeating the same information in different entries and at the same time take advantage of the opportunity to make the dictionary user aware of the semantic motivation of grammar.

Finally, we can see in Table 2 (Appendix I) how *NKFD* and, especially, *STAN*, vary their lexicographic description, regarding the type of grammatical and lexical information included, the form of discriminators, the inclusion of remarks about Polish grammar, and so on. In my view, an even greater flexibility of approach and individualisation of treatment would be welcome, even if it means sacrificing consistency of structure across entries. After all, the lexicog-

rapher's top priority should be to assist the dictionary user. Structuring all the entries for items of a given type in exactly the same way only makes sense in those cases where it does not compromise this obvious priority hierarchy.

All these proposals – placed against the theoretical backdrop of Cognitive Linguistics and extended to all types of dictionaries for foreign learners – are further discussed in detail in Adamska-Sałaciak (2008).

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## APPENDIX I

Table 2. The treatment of prepositions in three English-Polish dictionaries

Preposition/ beginning of <i>OED</i> entry	<i>STAN</i>	<i>PWNO</i>	<i>NKFD</i>
<p><i>about</i></p> <p><b>I. Position.</b></p> <p><b>1. a.</b> On the outside, on the outer surface of; on every side of, all round; around, surrounding</p>	<p>SL-based; 5 senses; 7 equivalents; 6 phrases; frequency seems to matter (sense 3. o, wobec precedes senses 4. przy, and 5. u, w, which are more literal); microstructure: number, equivalent(s), [phrase(s) with translation(s)]; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; <i>STAN</i> 1. = <i>OED</i> 1.</p>	<p>SL-based; 9 senses; 1 equivalent; 33 phrases; 3 idioms; non-historical order (<i>OED</i> 1. = <i>PWN</i> 9.); microstructure: number, discriminator(s), [equivalent], phrase(s) with translation(s); only decontextualised equivalents, e.g.: 9. GB (surrounding) wokół; final IDIOMS section with 3 idioms</p>	<p>SL-based; 5 senses; 10 equivalent; 12 phrases; microstructure: number, equivalent(s), phrase(s) with translation(s); translation doesn't always contain equivalent; <i>NKFD</i> 1. # <i>OED</i> 1.</p>
<p><i>above</i></p> <p><b>1.</b> Directly over, vertically up from; on or over the upper surface; on the top of, upon, over</p>	<p>SL-based; 2 senses (<i>higher than</i> and <i>more than</i>); 4 equivalents; 6 phrases; spatial sense first; metaphorical extension visible; microstructure: number, [discriminator], equivalent, phrase(s) with translation(s); translation doesn't always contain equivalent</p>	<p>SL-based; 11 senses; 8 equivalents; 22 phrases; spatial sense first; metaphorical extension visible; microstructure: number, discriminator, equivalent, [phrase(s) with translation(s)]; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; puzzling sense 10. (higher in pitch) ponad (czyms)</p>	<p>SL-based; 6 senses; 8 equivalents; 14 phrases; spatial sense first; metaphorical extension visible; microstructure: number, [equivalent(s)], phrase(s) with translation(s); translation doesn't always contain equivalent; in one case explanatory equivalent given first: <b>5.</b> poza zasięgiem (<i>negatywnej oceny</i>); ~ <b>suspicion/reproach</b> poza podejrzeniami/krytyką</p>

Preposition/ beginning of <i>OED</i> entry	<i>STAN</i>	<i>PWNO</i>	<i>NKFD</i>
<p><i>after</i></p> <p><b>I. Of place.</b></p> <p><b>1. a.</b> With verbs of motion: Following, going, or coming in the rear of, behind</p>	<p>SL-based; 2 senses (1. <i>po</i> (kimś, czymś); <i>za</i> (kimś, czymś), i.e. 1. includes <i>OED</i> 1.); 3 equivalents; 6 phrases; more abstract sense (2. <i>według</i>) follows more concrete one; microstructure: number, equivalent(s), phrase(s) with translation(s) translation typically doesn't contain equivalent</p>	<p>SL-based (no lumping; P <i>po</i> (czymś) as the only equivalent in six senses); 16 senses; 4 equivalents; 47 phrases; microstructure: number, discriminator, [equivalent(s)], phrase(s) with translation(s); translation usually contains equivalent; temporal sense first; <i>PWNO</i> 1. # <i>OED</i> 1.</p>	<p>hybrid (TL-based predominates, e.g. <b>day</b> ~ <b>day</b> in 2., not 1., only because of the equivalent; SL-based in that P <i>po</i> twice - in 1. as equivalent denoting any kind of sequence in time, in 3. US (<i>przy podawaniu czasu</i>); also SL in 6., which gives two equivalents); 9 senses; 7 equivalents; 24 phrases; microstructure: number, [equivalent(s)], phrase(s) with translation(s); translation usually contains equivalent; temporal sense first; <i>NKFD</i> 1. # <i>OED</i> 1.</p>
<p><i>along</i></p> <p><b>1.</b> Through the whole or entire length of; from end to end of... <b>2.</b> This passes imperceptibly into an indication of <i>direction</i> rather than <i>space traversed</i></p>	<p>SL-based; 3 senses; 3 equivalents; 5 phrases; 2. contains two fixed phrases only: <i>w zwrotach</i>: ~ <b>with sb, sth...</b>; ~ <b>with all that...</b>; strange sense 3. <i>pot przez</i> (kogoś); <b>it's all ~ of him</b> to wszystko przez niego – at best, contextual modulation mistaken for lexicalised sense</p>	<p>SL-based; 3 senses; 1 equivalent; 11 phrases; microstructure: number, discriminator, [equivalent], phrase(s) with translation</p>	<p>TL-based; 4 senses; 4 equivalents; 2 phrases; microstructure: number, equivalent, [phrase with translation]; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; metaphorical link shown in: <b>3. po</b>; ~ <b>the way</b> <i>po drodze</i> (<i>t. przen.</i> = <i>w trakcie trwania czegoś</i>); <i>NKFD</i> 1. = <i>OED</i> 1.</p>

Preposition/ beginning of <i>OED</i> entry	<i>STAN</i>	<i>PWNO</i>	<i>NKFD</i>
<i>around</i>  1. On or along the circuit: <b>a.</b> of position... <b>b.</b> of motion	sense structure could be either, but, judging by other entries, probably SL-based; 3 senses; 3 equivalent; 1 phrases; spatial first, then temporal, then spatial again (1. <i>dokoła</i> , 2 <i>około</i> ( <i>godziny</i> ) 3. <i>po całym</i> ( <i>kraju</i> , <i>okregu</i> , <i>mieście</i> itp.); microstructure: number, [discriminator], equivalents, [phrase with translation]; translation contains equivalent	SL-based; 7 senses; 1 equivalent; 28 phrases; microstructure: number, discriminator, [equivalent], phrases with translation(s); translation typically doesn't contain equivalent; more senses than <i>OED</i> , which has 4 (e.g. <i>PWNO</i> 7. Meas, Sewing <b>he is 90 cm around the chest</b> ma 90 cm w klatce piersiowej); spatial sense first; <i>PWNO</i> 1. = <i>OED</i> 1.	SL-based (1. <i>wokoło</i> , <i>dokoła</i> , <i>naokoło</i> ... 3. <i>koło</i> ; w pobliżu; niedaleko); 5 senses; 9 equivalents (but omits <i>wokół</i> ); 3 phrases; microstructure: number, equivalent(s), [phrase with translation]; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; spatial sense first; <i>NKFD</i> 1. = <i>OED</i> 1.
<i>at</i>  1. Local position; answering the question <i>Where?</i> (passing into <i>Whereby?</i> <i>Whence?</i> <i>Whither?</i> )	SL-based; 6 senses; 10 equivalents; 14 phrases; microstructure: number, [discriminator], equivalents, phrases (listing) with translations; up to 4 non-interchangeable equivalents (separated by semicolons) in one sense; translation usually contains equivalent; fixed phrase mistaken for lexicalised sense: 6. <i>w stanie</i> ( <i>wojny</i> , <i>pokoju</i> ); ~ <b>war</b> <i>w stanie wojny</i> (unless <i>w stanie</i> is intended as an explanatory equivalent for any similar phrase, e.g. <i>at daggers drawn</i> )	SL-based; 5 senses; no equivalent; 48 phrases; 5 idioms; microstructure: number, discriminator, phrases with translations; semantic extension recoverable: 1. denoting place, 2. denoting motion, 3. denoting time or order, 4. denoting activity, state; 1. starts with (prototypical?) point-like landmarks: <b>at the university</b> , <b>at home</b> , <b>at sea</b>	TL-based; 9 senses (of which last two contain expressions for which none of the equivalents in 1.-7. would work); 7 equivalents; 62 phrases; microstructure: number, equivalent, phrases with translations; translation usually contains equivalent

Preposition/ beginning of <i>OED</i> entry	<i>STAN</i>	<i>PWNO</i>	<i>NKFD</i>
<p><i>before</i></p> <p><b>I.</b> Of sequence in space.</p> <p><b>1. a.</b> Of motion: In advance of, ahead of.</p>	<p>TL-based (if SL-based, there should be at least 2 senses: spatial and temporal); 1 sense; 1 equivalent; 6 phrases; translation doesn't always contain equivalent</p>	<p>SL-based; 8 senses; 7 equivalents (same one <i>przed</i> in 5 senses, the other two: <i>wobec, w obecności</i>); 36 phrases; microstructure: number, discriminator, [equivalents], phrases with translations; temporal sense before spatial (<i>PWNO</i> 1. # <i>OED</i> 1.), so probably frequency ordering</p>	<p>TL-based; 1 sense; 1 equivalent; 2 phrases (1 of which contains the equivalent); equivalent followed by gloss in brackets (<i>w czasie l. przestrzeni</i>) '(in time or space)'</p>
<p><i>below</i></p> <p><b>1. a.</b> Lower than, at a less elevation than</p>	<p>SL-based; 1 senses; 2 equivalents; 4 phrases; translation usually contains equivalent</p>	<p>SL-based; 6 senses; 3 equivalents (<i>pod, poniżej, na południe od</i>); 22 phrases; microstructure: number, discriminator, [equivalents], phrases with translations; 'under' sense first (<i>PWNO</i> 1. = <i>OED</i> 1.)</p>	<p>TL-based; 2 senses; 2 equivalents; 4 phrases; microstructure: number, equivalent, phrases with translations; translation contains equivalent; <i>OED</i> 1. split into two senses (<i>pod, poniżej</i>)</p>
<p><i>beside</i></p> <p><b>1. lit.</b> By the side of; <i>hence</i>, close to, hard by.</p>	<p>SL-based; 5 senses; 6 equivalents; 4 phrases (1 of which is the sole contents of 5., the others in 1., but their translations don't contain either of the two equivalents given in that sense)</p>	<p>SL-based; 4 senses; 5 equivalents (<i>obok, koło, przy, w porównaniu, wobec</i>); 7 phrases; 1 idiom; microstructure: number, discriminator, [equivalents], phrases with translations; <i>PWNO</i> 1. = <i>OED</i> 1.; 'apart from' sense cross-referred to <b>besides</b></p>	<p>SL-based; 3 senses; 5 equivalents (three in 1., two in 2.); 3 phrases; microstructure: number, equivalents (except 3., which contains only phrases with translations); 1. <i>obok, przy, w pobliżu</i>; 2. <i>oprócz, poza</i>; <i>NKFD</i> 1. = <i>OED</i> 1.</p>
<p><i>between</i></p> <p><b>1.</b> The proper word expressing the local relation of a point to two other points in opposite directions from it</p>	<p>SL-based; 3 senses; 3 equivalents; 7 phrases (3 of which are the sole contents of 3.); mistaken location of: <b>I won't stand ~ them and no one can stand ~ us</b> - should be in 1. (<i>między, pomiędzy</i>), not in 2. (<i>od... do</i>)</p>	<p>SL-based; 7 senses; 5 equivalents; 24 phrases; no lumping; microstructure: number, discriminator, equivalent(s), phrases with translations; <i>PWNO</i> 1. = <i>OED</i> 1.</p>	<p>SL-based; 3 senses; 4 equivalents (two in 1., two in 2.); 2 phrases (1 of them with two variants); microstructure: number, [equivalent(s)], phrase with translation; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; <i>NKFD</i> 1. = <i>OED</i> 1.</p>



Preposition/ beginning of <i>OED</i> entry	<i>STAN</i>	<i>PWNO</i>	<i>NKFD</i>
<p><i>by</i></p> <p>I. Of position in space</p> <p>I. a. At the side or edge of; in the vicinity of; near, close to, beside.</p>	<p>SL-based sense division, TL-based subsense division, e.g. 1. <i>w określeniach miejsca</i>: a) przy... b) nad... c) obok; 17 senses; 17 equivalents (but not one per sense!); 36 phrases; microstructure: number, [discriminator], equivalents (often in separate subsenses marked by letters of the alphabet and followed by bracketed examples of Polish noun complements), phrases with translations; phrases at appropriate sense, but: <b>(all) ~ oneself</b> in 1. (<i>w określeniach miejsca</i>), while <b>all ~ myself</b> in 6b. (<i>przy określaniu źródła, narzędzia, sposobu wykonywania czynności tłumaczy się... b) przysłówkiem</i>); elements of functional explanation in sense and subsense discriminators</p>	<p>SL-based; 18 senses; 7 equivalents; 84 phrases; no lumping; microstructure: number, discriminator, [equivalent], phrases with translations; ordering not historical (<i>PWNO</i> 1. # <i>OED</i> 1.); 1. (<i>indicating agent, cause</i>)</p>	<p>SL-based; 12 senses; 14 equivalents; 55 phrases; microstructure: number, [discriminator], [equivalents], [gloss], phrases with translations; functional discriminators: 2. <i>zw. po pass. przez (wprowadza wykonawcę czynności l. przyczynę zdarzenia)</i>; 5. stanowi część okolicznika sposobu (<i>tłumaczonego często przez narzędnik</i>); some glosses functional: <i>koło (t. w nazwach miejscowości)</i>, others contain synonyms: <i>przez (via l. w kierunku)</i> or complements: <i>do (jakiegoś czasu, terminu)</i>; <i>na (t. sztuki, setki, godziny)</i>; <i>NKFD</i> 1. = <i>OED</i> 1.</p>

Preposition/ beginning of <i>OED</i> entry	<i>STAN</i>	<i>PWNO</i>	<i>NKFD</i>
<p><i>down</i></p> <p><b>1. a.</b> In a descending direction along, through, or into; from top to bottom of; from a higher to a lower part of.</p>	<p>SL-based; 4 senses; 5 equivalents; 5 phrases; microstructure: number, [discriminator(s)]; [equivalent(s)], [phrase(s) with translations]; translation contains one of the equivalents; 3. starts with: <i> tłumaczy się przez stosowanie narzędnika</i> 'is translated with the help of an instrumental'</p>	<p>SL-based; 4 senses; no decontextualised equivalent; 14 phrases; microstructure: number, discriminator, phrases with translations; <i>PWNO</i> 1. = <i>OED</i> 1.</p>	<p>SL-based; 4 senses; 8 equivalents; 8 phrases (4 list several alternatives); microstructure: number, equivalents (except in 4., which consists entirely of figurative phrases), phrases with translations; translation usually contains one of the equivalents; metaphorical extension signalled by the label <i>przen.</i> at the beginning of 4., which includes: <b>a few years ~ the road/ line/pike and be/go ~ the drain/ toilet/ plughole/ tube(s)</b>; <i>NKFD</i> 1. = <i>OED</i> 1.</p>
<p><i>for</i></p> <p><b>1.</b> Of place. <b>a.</b> In front of</p>	<p>SL-based sense division, TL-based subsense division (see <i>by</i>); 15 senses; 23 equivalents (same equivalent repeated in different senses); 34 phrases; microstructure: number, [discriminator], [equivalents (often in separate subsenses marked by letters of the alphabet)], phrases with translations; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; discriminators different in form from those in earlier entries, eg: <i>kierunek</i> 'direction' rather than: <i>dla oznaczenia kierunku</i> 'indicating direction' etc.</p>	<p>SL-based; 29 senses; 5 equivalents (<i>dla</i> repeated in 4 senses); 160 phrases; microstructure: number, discriminator, [equivalent(s)], phrases with translations; translation sometimes contains equivalent; some discriminators functional (e.g. <i>when introducing clauses, in explanations</i>); <i>PWNO</i> 1. # <i>OED</i> 1.</p>	<p>TL-based; 21 senses; 20 equivalents (2 in some senses, none in others); 78 phrases; microstructure: number, [equivalent(s)], gloss specifying function, phrases with translations (except 21., which consists wholly of phrases with translations); translation contains equivalent; lumping; <i>NKFD</i> 1. # <i>OED</i> 1.</p>

Preposition/ beginning of <i>OED</i> entry	<i>STAN</i>	<i>PWNO</i>	<i>NKFD</i>
<p><i>from</i></p> <p>1. Denoting departure or moving away: governing a n. which indicates a point of departure or place whence motion takes place</p>	<p>SL-based; 13 senses; 4 equivalents (<i>od</i> repeated in 7 senses); 26 phrases; microstructure: number, discriminator, [equivalents], phrases with translations; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; same form of discriminators as in <i>for</i></p>	<p>SL-based; 11 senses; 7 equivalent; 68 phrases (often listing options); microstructure: number, discriminator, [equivalent(s)], phrases with translations; translation sometimes contains equivalent; some discriminators functional (e.g. <i>indicating giver, sender, author, expressing extent range</i>); sometimes guide phrases also disambiguate polysemous phrases, e.g. <b>from the station to the castle</b> (starting inside the station) <i>ze stacji do zamku</i>; (starting outside the station) <i>od stacji do zamku</i>; <i>PWNO</i> 1. includes <i>OED</i> 1. and combines several <i>OED</i> senses: 1. <i>indicating place, origin, direction</i>, which is unusually synthetic for this dictionary)</p>	<p>TL-based; 3 senses; 2 equivalents; 43 phrases; microstructure: number, equivalent, gloss specifying function, phrases with translations (except 3., whose microstructure is: number, TL discriminator – <i>z innymi przyimkami</i> 'with other prepositions' – phrases with translations; translation contains equivalent; <i>NKFD</i> 1. # <i>OED</i> 1.</p>

Preposition/ beginning of <i>OED</i> entry	<i>STAN</i>	<i>PWNO</i>	<i>NKFD</i>
<p><i>in</i></p> <p><b>I.</b> Of position or location.</p> <p><b>1. a.</b> Of place or position in space or anything having material extension: Within the limits or bounds of, within (any place or thing)</p>	<p>SL-based; 10 senses; 11 equivalents (same equivalent repeated in different senses); 25 phrases; microstructure: number, [discriminator], [equivalents], [noun complements],[phrases with translations]; translation usually contains equivalent; some discriminators discursive in form: 8. <i>wraz z czasownikiem z formą na -ing odpowiada polskiemu imiesłowowi czynnemu czasu teraźniejszego</i> ‘together with verb in the -ing form corresponds to the Polish in the present tense’</p>	<p>SL-based; 21 senses; 4 equivalents; 77 phrases (often listing options); microstructure: number, discriminator, [equivalent(s)], phrases with translations; translation doesn’t always contain equivalent; some discriminators functional (e.g. <i>in measurements, with reflexive pronouns</i>); <i>PWNO</i> 1. = <i>OED</i> 1.</p>	<p>TL-based; 11 senses; 11 equivalent (but not one per sense); 50 phrases; microstructure: number, [discriminator], [equivalent(s)], phrases with translations; translation contains equivalent; SL-based structure in 6., where 2 equivalents are given</p>
<p><i>into</i></p> <p><b>I.</b> Of motion or direction: ordinary uses.</p> <p><b>1. a.</b> Expressing motion to a position within a space or thing: To a point within the limits of; to the interior of; so as to enter</p>	<p>SL-based sense division, TL-based subsense division (see <i>by</i>); 2 senses; 3 equivalenta (<i>w</i> repeated in two senses); 1 phrase; microstructure: number, discriminator, equivalents (in separate subsenses marked by letters of the alphabet), noun complements in TL, [phrase with translation]; translation contains equivalent</p>	<p>SL-based; 8 senses; 3 equivalent; 36 phrases (sometimes listing options); microstructure: number, discriminator or domain label, [equivalent(s)], phrases with translations, [noun complements in SL]; translation doesn’t always contain equivalent; most discriminators functional; <i>PWNO</i> 1. includes <i>OED</i> 1.</p>	<p>TL-based; 7 senses; 4 equivalents (same one repeated twice); 21 phrases; microstructure: number, [discriminator], [equivalent], [gloss specifying function], phrases with translations; translation usually contains equivalent; <i>NKFD</i> 1. includes <i>OED</i> 1.</p>

Preposition/ beginning of <i>OED</i> entry	<i>STAN</i>	<i>PWNO</i>	<i>NKFD</i>
<p><i>of</i></p> <p><b>I.</b> Of motion, direction, distance.</p> <p><b>1. a.</b> Indicating the thing, place, or direction from which something goes, comes, or is driven or moved: from, away from, out of. Now regional exc. as <i>off</i></p>	<p>SL-based; 16 senses; 4 equivalents (<i>z</i> repeated in six senses); 36 phrases; microstructure: number, discriminator, [equivalent(s)], phrases with translations; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; most discriminators short and functional in form; no mention of Polish genitive; <i>STAN</i> 1. (<i>rozdzielenie, oddalenie, pozbawienie, uwolnienie</i> 'separation, distance, deprivation, release') # <i>OED</i> 1.; phrases (the only ones) in 1.: <i>destitute of, free of, north of us, wide of</i></p>	<p>SL-based; 16 senses; 1 equivalent (in 2 phonological variants: <i>z</i> and <i>ze</i>, repeated in 3 senses); 49 phrases; microstructure: number, discriminator, [equivalent], phrases with translations, translation doesn't always contain equivalent; most discriminators short and functional in form, e.g. <i>possession, belonging</i>, rather than <i>indicating possession, belonging</i>; no mention of Polish genitive; <i>PWNO</i> 1. (<i>origin</i>) # <i>OED</i> 1.</p>	<p>TL-based; 8 senses (8 consists of phrases); 6 equivalents; 43 phrases; microstructure: number, [discriminator], [equivalent], phrases with translations; translation contains equivalent in 2.-7.; 1. starts with (the only) discriminator: <i>odpowiada dopełniaczowi lub przydawce w j. polskim</i> 'corresponds to the genitive or the attribute in Polish'; <i>NKFD</i> 1. # <i>OED</i> 1.</p>
<p><i>off</i></p> <p><b>I.</b> Of motion or direction.</p> <p><b>1. a.</b> Of removal from a position on, attached to, or in contact with (anything): away from, down from, up from, so as no longer to lie, rest, or lean on</p>	<p>SL-based; 9 senses; 8 equivalents; 7 phrases; microstructure: number, [examples of verb(s) or adjective(s) in TL], [domain label], equivalent(s), [phrases with translations]; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; unique element in this entry (and that for <i>over</i>): sense-initial verbs or adjectives showing the context where a particular equivalent appears, e.g. 1. (<i>spaść, odpaść, odejść, zdjąć</i> itd.) <i>z &lt;od&gt;</i> (<i>czegoś, kogoś</i>); <i>STAN</i> 1. = <i>OED</i> 1.</p>	<p>SL-based; 10 senses; 1 equivalent; 25 phrases; microstructure: number, [discriminator], [equivalent], phrases with translations, translation doesn't contain equivalent; all discriminators semantic; <i>PWNO</i> 1. (<i>from the surface or top of</i>) included in <i>OED</i> 1.</p>	<p>TL-based; 6 senses (6 consists of phrases); 5 equivalents; 21 phrases; microstructure: number, [equivalent(s)], phrases with translations; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; element of SL-structure: in 1. the equivalents are <i>od</i> and <i>z dala od</i>, yet the phrase <i>keep of the grass</i> is also included, although neither equivalent features in its translation; <i>NKFD</i> 1. # <i>OED</i> 1.</p>

Preposition/ beginning of <i>OED</i> entry	<i>STAN</i>	<i>PWNO</i>	<i>NKFD</i>
<p><i>on</i></p> <p>I. Of position.</p> <p>1. a. Above and in contact with; at rest on the upper surface of; above and supported by</p>	<p>SL-based sense structure, TL-based subsense structure; 13 senses; 9 equivalents (<i>na</i> repeated in 4 senses); 25 phrases; microstructure: number, discriminator, [equivalent(s)], phrases (listing options) with translations; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; <i>STAN</i> 1. includes <i>OED</i> 1.; equivalents sometimes in separate subsenses marked by letters of the alphabet; most discriminators functional, short or long, sometimes giving a general rule of translation into Polish (e.g. tłumaczy się przez polski dopełniacz 'is translated by Polish genitive': <b>on that day</b> tego dnia)</p>	<p>SL-based; 20 senses; 5 equivalents (<i>na</i> in 4 senses); 91 phrases; microstructure: number, discriminator or domain label, [equivalent(s)], phrases (listing options) with translations; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; 9 discriminators functional, some of them short: 1. (position), 17. (repeated events), others fuller: 2. (indicating attachment), 18. (in scoring)</p>	<p>TL-based; 8 senses (8. consists of phrases); 8 equivalents (but not one per sense); 58 phrases; microstructure: number, [equivalent(s)], phrases (listing options) with translations; translation usually contains equivalent; SL-based structure in 4., where 2 equivalents are given</p>
<p><i>onto</i></p> <p>I. Indicating motion to a position on.</p>	<p>No entry</p>	<p>1 senses; 2 equivalents; 2 phrases; 4 idioms; microstructure: discriminator, equivalent (one after the other, separated by semicolon and discriminator), phrases with translations; translation contains equivalent; entry-final IDIOMS section</p>	<p>TL-based; 3 senses (3. consists of phrases); 2 equivalents; 10 phrases; microstructure: number, [equivalent], [gloss specifying function], phrases with translations; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; <i>NKFD</i> 1. = <i>OED</i> 1.</p>

Preposition/ beginning of <i>OED</i> entry	<i>STAN</i>	<i>PWNO</i>	<i>NKFD</i>
<p><i>over</i></p> <p><b>I.</b> In sense 'above'.</p> <p><b>1. a.</b> Above, higher up than</p>	<p>SL-based; 9 senses; 17 equivalent; 4 phrases; microstructure: number, [discriminator or example(s) of verb(s) in TL], equivalent(s), [noun complement(s)], [phrases with translations]; translation usually contains equivalent; in some senses microstructure like in <i>off</i>, i.e. examples of Polish verbs given first; <i>STAN</i> 1. # <i>OED</i> 1.</p>	<p>SL-based; 13 senses (plus separate section II for the phrase <i>over and above</i>); 3 equivalents (<i>ponad</i> in 2 senses); 46 phrases; microstructure: number, discriminator or domain label, [equivalent(s)], phrases with translations; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; <i>PWNO</i> 1 (<i>across the top of</i>) # <i>OED</i> 1.</p>	<p>SL-based; 13 senses (13. consists of phrases); 16 equivalents (<i>przez</i> in 2 senses, spatial and temporal); 33 phrases; microstructure: number, [equivalent(s)], phrases with translations; translation usually contains equivalent; <i>NKFD</i> 1. = <i>OED</i> 1.</p>
<p><i>since</i></p> <p><b>1.</b> Ever or continuously from (a specified time, etc.) till now</p>	<p>1 sense; 1 equivalent; 3 phrases; microstructure: equivalent, gloss specifying use, phrases with translations; translation usually contains equivalent</p>	<p>1 sense; 1 equivalent; 7 phrases; microstructure: equivalent, phrases with translation; translation contains equivalent</p>	<p>1 sense; 1 equivalent; 3 phrases; microstructure: equivalent, phrases with translation; translation usually contains equivalent</p>
<p><i>through</i></p> <p><b>1. a.</b> From one end, side, or surface to the other or opposite end, side, or surface of (a body or a space) by passing within it</p>	<p>SL-based; 7 senses; 9 equivalents (<i>przez</i> repeated in 2 senses); 17 phrases; microstructure: number, equivalent(s), phrases with translations, [noun complements in SL]; translation contains equivalent; <i>STAN</i> 1. # <i>OED</i> 1. (1. combines spatial and temporal sense: <i>przez</i> (w przestrzeni i w czasie) 'przez (in space and time)')</p>	<p>SL-based; 8 senses; 1 equivalent (repeated in 3 senses); 50 phrases; microstructure: number, discriminator, [equivalent], phrases with translations, [noun complements in SL]; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; sometimes more than 1 translation per phrase, depending on different SL subjects (given in brackets before respective translations); 1 discriminator functional; <i>PWNO</i> 1. = <i>OED</i> 1.</p>	<p>SL-based; 7 senses; 8 equivalents; 15 phrases (5 of them in 7., untranslated and cross-referred to verbal entries, e.g. <b>get ~ sth</b>; discriminator specifying that <i>through</i> corresponds to a Polish prefix); microstructure: number, [discriminator], [equivalent(s)], phrases with translations; translation contains equivalent; <i>NKFD</i> 1. = <i>OED</i> 1.</p>

Preposition/ beginning of <i>OED</i> entry	<i>STAN</i>	<i>PWNO</i>	<i>NKFD</i>
<p><i>to</i></p> <p>I. Expressing a spatial or local relation.</p> <p>1. Expressing motion directed towards and reaching: governing a n. denoting the place, thing, or person approached and reached</p>	<p>SL-based; 17 senses; 17 equivalents (but not one per sense); 49 phrases; microstructure: number, [discriminator], [equivalent(s)], [noun complements in TL], phrases with translations; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; discriminators functional, mostly short (e.g. <i>bliskość</i> 'closeness'), sometimes discursive, especially when giving suggestions for translating, e.g.: <i>tłumaczy się przez przyimek do z równoczesnym stosowaniem rzeczownika odsłownego zamiast angielskiego bezokolicznika</i> 'is translated by the preposition <i>do</i> with the simultaneous use of the gerund instead of the English infinitive'; <i>STAN</i> 1. = <i>OED</i> 1.</p>	<p>entry divided into infinitive particle (I) and preposition (II), with the former containing 7 senses; only the latter considered here: SL-based; 16 senses; 3 equivalents (<i>do</i> repeated in 4 senses); 46 phrases; microstructure: number, discriminator, [equivalent(s)], [gloss containing noun complements in SL], phrases with translations; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; 10 discriminators semantic, 6 functional, unusual reference to case in 5. (used as dative); phrases in the form of dialogue: <b>give the letter to her</b> – <b>'to who?'</b> – <b>'to her over there!'</b>; richness of collocational info in SL, e.g.: 15. (on to) [<i>tied, pinned</i>] <i>do</i> (czegoś) [<i>noticeboard, lapel</i>]; <i>PWNO</i> 1. = <i>OED</i> 1.</p>	<p>TL-based; 13 senses; 8 equivalents; 45 phrases; microstructure: number, [discriminator], [equivalent], phrases with translations; translation contains equivalent; discriminators functional, giving either circumstances of use: <i>przy podawaniu czasu</i> 'when giving the time', or a grammatical function of <i>to</i>: <i>z czasownikiem tworzy bezokolicznik</i> 'with verb forms the infinitive', or a grammatical rule governing the translation of <i>to</i> into Polish: <i>odpowiada polskiemu celownikowi</i> 'corresponds to the Polish dative'</p>



Preposition/ beginning of <i>OED</i> entry	<i>STAN</i>	<i>PWNO</i>	<i>NKFD</i>
<p><i>under</i></p> <p><b>I.</b> In senses denoting position beneath or below something, so as to have it above or overhead, or to be covered by it.</p>	<p>SL-based; 7 senses; 13 equivalent (<i>pod</i> and <i>pode</i> repeated in 2 senses); 29 phrases; microstructure: number, [discriminator], [equivalent(s)], phrases with translations; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; discriminators functional; some equivalents given as options, unlike in other entries: 3. <i>pod wpływem &lt; ciężarem, działaniem &gt; (sth czegoś)</i>; <i>STAN</i> 1. = <i>OED</i> 1.</p>	<p>SL-based; 8 senses; 5 equivalents (<i>pod</i> repeated in 3 senses); 22 phrases; microstructure: number, discriminator or domain label, [equivalent(s)], phrases with translations; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; sometimes discriminators divide subsenses: 1. (beneath) (location) <i>pod (czymś)</i>; (movement) <i>pod (coś)</i>; 1 discriminator functional; <i>PWNO</i> 1. includes <i>OED</i> 1.</p>	<p>SL-based; 8 senses (8. consists of phrases); 11 equivalent; 31 phrases; microstructure: number, [domain label], [equivalent(s)], phrases with translations, [noun complement(s) in TL or disambiguating gloss]; translation contains equivalent; sometimes more than one translation per phrase, determined by different TL verbs (given in brackets after respective translation); <i>NKFD</i> 1. = <i>OED</i> 1. (spatial sense first, agrees with historically earliest)</p>
<p><i>up</i></p> <p><b>I.</b> Denoting or implying movement.</p> <p><b>1. a.</b> From a lower to a higher point on or along (an ascent); so as to ascend or mount (a stair, slope, etc.).</p>	<p>SL-based; 3 senses; 5 equivalents; 8 phrases; microstructure: number, discriminator, equivalent(s), [noun complement(s)] phrases with translations; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; discriminators functional, different in form from those in other entries, e.g. <i>przy pojęciu ruchu</i> 'with the notion of movement' (i.e. neither: 'indicating movement' nor simply: 'movement'); <i>STAN</i> 1. = <i>OED</i> 1.</p>	<p>separate sections (Roman numerals) for <i>up above</i>, <i>up against</i>, <i>up and down</i>, <i>up for</i>, <i>up to</i>; counted here in their prepositional uses; SL-based; 14 senses (including 2 for <i>up and down</i>, 6 for <i>up to</i>); 2 equivalents (<i>tam i z powrotem</i> for <i>up and down</i>, <i>do - twice - for up to</i>); 52 phrases; microstructure: number, discriminator, [equivalent], phrases with translations; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; one discriminator functional; IDIOMS section</p>	<p>adverb, preposition, and adjective treated together; only prepositional senses counted here; SL-based; 5 senses (9. consists of phrases, including those with <i>up for</i> etc); 4 equivalents; 30 phrases; microstructure: number, [discriminator or domain label], [equivalent(s)], phrases with translations, [noun complement(s) or accompanying verb in TL or disambiguating gloss]; translation doesn't always contain equivalent</p>

Preposition/ beginning of <i>OED</i> entry	<i>STAN</i>	<i>PWNO</i>	<i>NKFD</i>
<p><i>with</i></p> <p><b>I.</b> Denoting opposition and derived notions (separation; motion towards).</p> <p><b>1. a.</b> In a position opposite to; over against</p>	<p>SL-based; 15 senses; 13 equivalent; 35 phrases; microstructure: number, [TL discriminator], [equivalent(s)], phrases with translations; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; discriminators of different form: the usual, long ones, as well as some shorter ones, as in <i>for</i>, <i>from</i>; note at the end of 7. (after discriminator and equivalents <i>za pomocą</i> etc): <i> tłumaczy się też często przez narzędnik</i> 'often translated also by the instrumental'; historically earliest sense first: <i>STAN</i> 1. = <i>OED</i> 1.</p>	<p>SL-based; 19 senses; 5 equivalents (<i>z</i> repeated in eleven senses); 92 phrases; microstructure: number, discriminator, [equivalent(s)], phrases with translations; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; 4 discriminators functional; some discriminators divide translations of phrases: <b>to live with sb</b> (in one's own house) <i>mieszkać z kimś</i>; (in their house) <i>mieszkać u kogoś</i>; IDIOMS section; <i>PWNO</i> 1. # <i>OED</i> 1.</p>	<p>TL-based; 7 senses (7. consists of phrases); 6 equivalents; 21 phrases; microstructure: number, [discriminator], [equivalent(s)], phrases with translations; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; the only sense discriminator is functional in form: 2. <i>odpowiada polskiemu narzędnikowi</i> 'corresponds to the Polish instrumental'; <i>NKFD</i> 1. # <i>OED</i> 1.</p>
<p><i>within</i></p> <p><b>1. a.</b> In the inner part or interior of, inside of, in</p>	<p>SL-based; 6 senses; 13 equivalents; 7 phrases; microstructure: number, [discriminator], equivalent(s), [noun complements in SL and their TL translations], [phrases with translations]; translation doesn't always contain equivalent</p>	<p>SL-based; 7 senses; 5 equivalents (<i>w</i> repeated in 2 senses); 36 phrases; microstructure: number, discriminator, [equivalent(s)], phrases with translations; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; some discriminators divide translations of phrases: <b>to be within sight</b> [<i>coast, town</i>] <i>być w zasięgu wzroku</i>; fig [<i>end</i>] <i>być blisko, być tuż tuż</i>; one discriminator functional</p>	<p>SL-based; 4 senses (4. consists of phrases); 7 equivalents; 14 phrases; microstructure: number, [equivalents], phrases with translations; translation doesn't always contain equivalent</p>

Preposition/ beginning of <i>OED</i> entry	<i>STAN</i>	<i>PWNO</i>	<i>NKFD</i>
<p><i>without</i></p> <p><b>I.</b> Outside of, beyond (in various senses): ... Now only <i>literary</i> or <i>arch.</i></p> <p><b>1. a.</b> Outside of, on or at the outside of, in the space external to</p>	<p>SL-based; 4 senses; 3 equivalents; 7 phrases; microstructure: number, [discriminator], [equivalent(s)], [phrases with translations]; translation doesn't always contain equivalent; some discriminators discursive: 4. <i>wraz z being i imiesłowem biernym odpowiada polskiemu imiesłowowi biernemu</i> 'together with <b>being</b> and passive participle corresponds too the Polish passive participle'; historical ordering, i.e. <i>STAN</i> 1. = <i>OED</i> 1. (despite 1. being literary or archaic; no phrases in 1.)</p>	<p>SL-based; 2 senses; 1 equivalent; 16 phrases; microstructure: number, discriminator, [equivalent], phrases with translations, translation always contains equivalent in 1.; <i>PWNO</i> 1. # <i>OED</i> 1.</p>	<p>TL-based; 3 senses (3. consists of phrases); 2 equivalents; 12 phrases; microstructure: number, equivalent, phrases with translations; translation usually contains equivalent; <i>NKFD</i> 1. # <i>OED</i> 1.</p>

## APPENDIX II

Entries for the preposition *for* in *STAN*, *PWNO* and *NKFD*

*STAN*

*for*

1. *przeznaczenie i przyczyna*: dla; ~ **me** dla mnie; **to do sth** ~ **money** zrobić coś dla pieniędzy 2. *zamiana, wymiana*: a) za; zamiast; **A** ~ **Andrew** A jak Andrzej; **he took me** ~ **my brother** wziął mnie za brata; **3 oranges** ~ **twopence** 3 pomarańcze za dwa pence b) jako: **he was sold** ~ **a slave** został sprzedany jako niewolnik 3. *cel*: na; dla; ~ **example** na przykład; **what** ~? na co? po co? 4. *kierunek*: do; **he has left** ~ **America** wyjechał do Ameryki; **the train** ~ **London** pociąg do Londynu 5. *przyczyna*: z; ~ **joy** <**fear, pity**> z radości <ze strachu, z litości> 6. na przestrzeni; **we didn't see a house** ~ **two miles** nie widzieliśmy ani jednego domu na przestrzeni dwóch mil 7. *przeciąg czasu*: a) *przy czasie present-perfect*: od; **I have been here** ~ **3 days** jestem tutaj od 3 dni b) *przy czasie past*: przez; **we waited** ~ **an hour** czekaliśmy godzinę c) *przy czasie teraźniejszym i przyszłym w zdaniach pytających i twierdzących*: na; **how long are you** <**will you be**> **going** ~? – ~ **three weeks** na jak długo (po)jedziesz/cie? – na trzy tygodnie d) *przy czasie przyszłym w zdaniach przeczących*: nie wcześniej jak <niz>...; dopiero za...; **he won't be back** ~ **2-3 days** nie wróci wcześniej jak <wróci dopiero za> 2-3 dni 8. *przedstawicielstwo*: **the member** ~ **L.** poseł okręgu L. 9. *z biernikiem i bezokolicznikiem*: żeby; że: ~ **sb to do sth** żeby ktoś coś zrobił; **it's usual** ~ **the mother to accompany the daughter** zwyczaj jest taki, że matka towarzyszy córce; **it's** ~ **you to** \_\_ twoją <waszą> rzeczą jest...; **it's not** ~ **me to decide** nie ja tu decyduję 10. za (kimś, czymś); po stronie (czyjejs); **to be** ~ **sth** być za czymś <zwolennikiem czegoś> 11. po (kogoś, coś); **send** ~**the doctor** <**a bottle of wine**> pošlij/cie po lekarza <po flaszkę wina> 12. jak na; zważywszy; **he is tall** ~**his age** on jest wysoki jak na swój wiek; **it was warm** ~ **for a winter day** ciepło było jak na dzień zimowy 13. co do; co się tyczy; ~**myself** co do mnie; ~ **the rest** co do <co się tyczy> reszty <pozostałych>; **I** ~ **one** co do mnie; osobiście, ja... 14. mimo; wbrew; ~ **all that** mimo wszystko; ~ **all you may say** cokolwiek byś/cie powiedzi-ał/eli; wbrew temu, co byś/cie mógł/mogli powiedzieć; mów/cie, co chce-sz/cie 15. o (coś); **to call** ~ **bread** wołać o chleb; **word** ~ **word** słowo w słowo; dosłownie

PWNO

*for*

1. (intended to belong to or be used by) dla (kogoś); **who are the flowers for?** dla kogo są te kwiaty?; **to buy sth for sb** kupić coś dla kogoś or komuś; **she bought a book for me** kupiła mi or dla mnie książkę; **she bought presents for the family** kupiła prezenty dla całej rodziny or całej rodzinie; **a club for young people** klub dla młodzieży; **keep some pancakes for us** zostawcie dla nas or nam kilka naleśników; **not for me, thanks** ja dziękuję 2. (intended to help or benefit) dla (kogoś); **to do sth for sb** zrobić coś dla kogoś; **you risked your life for us** ryzykowałeś dla nas życie; **let me carry it for you** poniosę ci to; **could you book a seat for me?** mógłbyś zarezerwować mi or dla mnie miejsce?; **he cooked dinner for us** ugotował nam or dla nas obiad; **play a tune for us** zagraj nam coś 3. (indicating purpose) do (czegoś); (of medicine, cure, treatment) na (coś); **what is it for?** do czego to jest or służy?; **it's for removing stains** to jest or służy do usuwania plam; **what's this spring for?** do czego jest or służy ta sprężynka?; **it's not for cleaning windows** to nie jest do mycia okien; **an attic for storing furniture** strych (służący) do składowania mebli; **'I need this book'** — **'what for?'** „potrzebna mi jest ta książka” — „po co?”; **what did you say that for?** po co to powiedziałeś?; **to stop for a rest** zatrzymać się na odpoczynek; **to do sth for a laugh** zrobić coś dla żartu; **to go for a swim/meal** iść popływać/coś zjeść; **to go for a walk/trip** iść na spacer/jechać na wycieczkę; **I need something for my cough** potrzebuję czegoś na kaszel; **she's being treated for depression** leczy się na depresję; **a cure for cancer** lekarstwo na raka; **I sent the suit away for cleaning** oddałem garnitur do (wy)czyszczenia; **the bell rang for class to begin** zadzwonił dzwonek na lekcję; **for further information see...** więcej szczegółów znajdziesz w... 4. (as representative, member, employee of) **to work for a company** (be employed) pracować w (jakiejś) firmie; (render services) pracować dla (jakiejś) firmy; **to play for France** reprezentować Francję, grać w reprezentacji Francji; **the MP for Oxford** poseł z Oksfordu; **Minister for Foreign Affairs** minister spraw zagranicznych 5. (indicating cause or reason) **the reason for sth** (direct cause) powód czegoś; (justification) powód do czegoś; **I had no reason for doing it** nie miałem powodu tego robić; **the reason for my going there was...** poszedłem tam, ponieważ...; **for this reason, I'd rather...** dlatego wolałbym...; **grounds for divorce/hope** podstawy do rozvodu/nadziei; **to jump for joy** skakać z radości; **I buy it for flavour/freshness** kupuję to ze względu na smak/bo jest świeże; **imprisoned for murder** uwięziony za morderstwo; **she left him for another man** rzuciła go dla innego mężczyzny; **famous for its wines** sławny ze swoich win; **to praise/criticize sb for sth** chwalić/krytykować kogoś za coś; **I was**

**unable to sleep for the pain/the noise** nie mogłem spać z powodu bólu/hałasu or przez ból/hałas; **the car is the worse for wear** samochód jest już bardzo wysłużony; **if it weren't for her we wouldn't be here** gdyby nie ona, nie byłoby nas tutaj; **if it hadn't been for the traffic jams, we'd have made it** gdyby nie korki, zdążylibyśmy; **the plant died for want of water** roślina zmarniała z powodu braku wody; **she's annoyed with me for contradicting her** jest na mnie zła, że się z nią nie zgadzam **6.** (indicating person's attitude) dla (kogoś); **to be easy for sb** być łatwym dla kogoś; **for her it's almost like a betrayal** dla niej to prawie jak zdrada; **the film was too earnest for me** (jak) dla mnie ten film był zbyt poważny; **it was a shock for him** to był dla niego szok; **what counts for them is...** dla nich liczy się...; **living in London is not for me** mieszkanie w Londynie to nie dla mnie; **that's good enough for me** (jak) dla mnie może być **7.** (considering) jak na (kogoś/coś); **she's very young for a doctor** jak na lekarkę jest bardzo młoda; **to be mature for one's age** być dojrzałym (jak) na swój wiek; **it's warm for the time of year** (jak) na tę porę roku jest ciepło; **it's not a bad wine for the price** jak na tę cenę to wino nie jest złe **8.** (towards) dla (kogoś); **to have admiration/respect for sb** mieć dla kogoś podziw/szacunek; **I feel sorry for her** żał mi jej; **to feel contempt for sb** odczuwać pogardę dla kogoś **9.** (on behalf of) **I can't do it for you** nie mogę tego za ciebie zrobić; **let her answer for herself** niech sama odpowie; **I speak for everyone here** mówię w imieniu wszystkich tu obecnych; **to be pleased for sb** cieszyć się razem z kimś; **to be anxious for sb** niepokoić się o kogoś; **say hello to him for me** pozdrów go ode mnie **10.** (as regards) **to be a stickler for punctuality** wymagać punktualności (od siebie i innych); mieć bzika na punkcie punktualności infml; **for efficiency, there is no better system** jeżeli chodzi o wydajność, to nie ma lepszego systemu; **she's a great one for jokes** ona jest pierwsza do żartów; **to be all right for money** dobrze stać z pieniędzmi; **luckily for her** na jej szczęście, na szczęście dla niej; **I haven't the patience or enough patience for sewing** nie mam cierpliwości do szycia **11.** (indicating duration from beginning to end) **he was/will be away for a year** nie było/nie będzie go (przez) rok; **will he be away for long?** długo go nie będzie?, na długo wyjeżdża?; **they were married for 25 years** byli małżeństwem (przez) 25 lat; **she remained silent for a few moments** milczała (przez) kilka chwil; **I was in Paris for two weeks** (przez) dwa tygodnie byłem w Paryżu; **to last for hours** ciągnąć się godzinami; **you can stay for a year** możesz zostać (przez) rok; **she'll live here for a year** będzie tu mieszkać (przez) rok; **to store sth in the cellar for the winter** (keep in cellar) przechowywać coś przez zimę w piwnicy **12.** (indicating duration up to a certain moment) **for some time** od jakiegoś czasu, jakiś czas; **we've been together for two years** jesteśmy ze sobą od dwóch lat; **he hasn't been seen for several days** nie widziano go od kilku dni or już kilka dni; **I haven't slept for a week** nie śpię od tygodnia, już tydzień nie

śpie; **they hadn't seen each other for 10 years** nie widzieli się 10 lat or od 10 lat **13.** (indicating expected duration) na; **she's off to Paris for the weekend** wyjechała na weekend do Paryża; **I'm going to Spain for six months** jadę na sześć miesięcy do Hiszpanii; **to store sth in the cellar for the winter** (put in cellar) chować coś na zimę do piwnicy **14.** (indicating deadline) **it will be ready for Saturday** na sobotę będzie gotowe; **when is the essay for?** na kiedy jest to wypracowanie? **15.** (indicating time before sth happens) **the car won't be ready for another 6 weeks** samochód nie będzie gotowy jeszcze przez 6 tygodni; **you don't have to decide for a week yet** masz jeszcze tydzień na podjęcie decyzji **16.** (on the occasion of) **to go to China for Christmas** pojechać na Boże Narodzenie do Chin; **invited for Easter** zaproszony na Wielkanoc; **he got a bike for his birthday** dostał rower na urodziny **17.** (indicating scheduled time) **the summit is scheduled for next month** szczyt zaplanowano na następny miesiąc; **that's all for now** to wszystko na teraz; **I'd like an appointment for Monday** chciałbym się umówić or zapisać na poniedziałek; **I have an appointment for 4 pm** jestem umówiony or zapisany na czwartą; **it's time for bed** czas do łóżka; **now for some fun/food** teraz się zabawimy/coś zjemy **18.** (indicating distance) **to drive for miles** jechać (całymi) kilometrami; **a road lined with trees for 3 km** droga wysadzana drzewami na długości 3 km; **it's the last shop for 30 miles** następny sklep jest dopiero 30 mil stąd; **there's nothing but desert for miles around** na przestrzeni kilometrów nie ma nic poza pustynią **19.** (indicating destination) do (czegoś); **a ticket for Dublin** bilet do Dublina; **the train leaves for London** ten pociąg jedzie do Londynu; **to leave for work** wychodzić do pracy; **to head for the beach** zmierzać na plażę; **to swim for the shore** płynąć do brzegu **20.** (indicating cost, value) **it was sold for £100** sprzedano to za 100 funtów; **they bought the car for £6000** kupili ten samochód za 6 000 funtów; **10 apples for £1** 10 jabłek za funta; **he'll fix it for £10** naprawi to za 10 funtów; **I wouldn't do it for anything** za nic bym tego nie zrobił; **you paid too much for that dress** przepłaciłeś tę sukienkę; **I'll let you have it for £20** odstąpię ci to za 20 funtów; **a cheque for £20** czek na 20 funtów; **to exchange sth for sth else** wymienić coś na coś innego; **for nothing** za nic **21.** (in favour of) za (czymś); **to be for sth** być za czymś [*peace, divorce, reunification*]; **I'm all for it** w pełni to popieram; **I'm for going to a nightclub** jestem za pójściem do nocnego klubu; **who's for a game of football?** kto gra w piłkę?; **to vote for change** głosować za zmianą; **the argument for recycling** argument za recyklingiem; **there's no evidence for that** nie ma na to dowodów **22.** (stressing appropriateness) **she's the person for the job** ona jest właściwą osobą do tej pracy; **suitably dressed for the climate** ubrany odpowiednio do warunków klimatycznych **23.** (indicating availability) **for sale** na sprzedaż, do sprzedania; **bicycles for hire** wypożyczanie rowerów **24.** (as part of ratio) **one teacher for five pupils** jeden nauczyciel na pięciu uczniów; **for every female**

**judge there are ten male judges** w zawodzie sędziego na jedną kobietę przypada dziesięciu mężczyzn **25.** (equivalent to) **T for Tom** T jak Tom; **what's the French for 'boot'?** jak jest „but” po francusku?; **the technical term for it is „phoneme”** w specjalistycznym języku to się nazywa fonem; **what is CD short for?** co oznacza skrót CD?; **green is for go** zielone światło oznacza, że można jechać/iść **26.** (in explanations) **for one thing ... and for another...** po pierwsze..., a po drugie...; **for that matter** jeżeli już o tym mówimy; **for example** na przykład; **I, for one, agree with her** ja w każdym razie się z nią zgadzam **27.** (when introducing clauses) **I brought her home for you to meet her** przypro-wadziłem ją, żebyś mógł ją poznać; **more investment is needed for economic growth to occur** potrzeba więcej inwestycji, żeby nastąpił wzrost gospodarczy; **the idea was for you to work it out yourself** założenie było takie, że ty sam miałeś się z tym uporać; **there's not enough time for us to have a drink** nie mamy czasu, żeby się napić; **that's for us to decide** decyzja należy do nas; **it's not for him to tell us what to do** nie będzie nam mówił, co mamy robić; **it would be unwise for us to generalize** nie powinniśmy uogólniać; **it's not convenient for them to come today** nie jest im na rękę przyjść dzisiaj; **the best thing would be for them to leave** byłoby najlepiej, gdyby sobie poszli; **it must have been serious for her to cancel the class** to musiało być coś poważnego, skoro odwołała zajęcia; **there's nothing worse than for someone to spy on you** nie ma nic gorszego niż być szpiegowanym; **there's no need for people to get upset** nie ma powodu, żeby ludzie się denerwowali **28.** (after) **to name a child for sb** nadać dziecku imię po kimś **29.** (indicating occasion in sequence) **this is happening for the first/fifth time** to się zdarza pierwszy/piąty raz or po raz pierwszy/piąty

NKFD

*for*

**1.** dla (*wskazując odbiorcę, przeznaczenie*); ~ **me** dla mnie; ~ **protection/fun** dla ochrony/zabawy; ~ **your own good** dla twego (własnego) dobra. **2.** do (*wskazując cel, przeznaczenie, zastosowanie, kierunek*); ~ **rent** do wynajęcia; **a gift** ~ **music** talent do muzyki; **fit** ~ **nothing** nie nadający się do niczego; **he's the man** ~ **the job** to jest człowiek odpowiedni do tej roboty; **I'm** ~ **home/bed** *Br. przest.* idę do domu/łóżka; **planes** ~ **New York** samoloty do Nowego Jorku; **rooms** ~ **sleeping** pokoje do spania; **she left** ~ **Canada** wyjechała do Kanady; **what's it ~?** do czego to jest *l. służy?* **3.** po (*wskazując cenę, zamiar, cel, czas*); ~ **five dollars a piece** po pięć dolarów za sztukę; ~ **one thing... (and ~ another)** po pierwsze..., (a po drugie); ~ **the first/last time** po raz pierw-



szy/ostatni; **she went ~ the paper** wyszła po gazetę; **what ~?** po co? **4.** za (*wskazując cenę, wymianę, powód, proporcję, poparcie*); ~ **free** za darmo; ~ **ten dollars** za dziesięć dolarów; **are you ~ the project?** czy jesteś za tym projektem?; **I wouldn't do it ~ the world/the life of me** nie zrobiłbym tego za nic w świecie; **not ~ love or/nor money** za żadne skarby, za nic w świecie; **she was fined ~ speeding** dostała mandat za zbyt szybką jazdę; **we took him ~ the owner** wzięliśmy go za właściciela. **5.** na (*wskazując przeznaczenie, cenę, czas, wymianę, poparcie, wzgląd*); ~ **God's/heaven's sake!** na miłość *l.* litość boską!; ~ **life** na całe życie; ~ **sale** na sprzedaż; ~ **now** (*także ~ the moment/present*) na razie, na teraz; **bill ~ \$100** rachunek na sto dolarów; **exchange A ~ B** wymienić A na B; **go ~ a walk** iść na spacer; **it's time ~ supper** czas na kolację; **I have an appointment ~ 4 o'clock** jestem umówiony na czwartą; **one ~ the road** jeden na drogę (= *strzemienne*); **prepare it ~ tomorrow** przygotuj to na jutro; **take my word ~ it** wierz mi na słowo; **vote ~ us!** głosujcie na nas! **6.** przez (*wskazując rozciągłość w czasie *l.* przestrzeni*); ~ **a long time** przez długi czas, długo; ~ **a while** przez jakiś czas; **we waited ~ three years** czekaliśmy (przez) trzy lata; **he walked ~ five miles** szedł (przez) pięć mil. **7.** o (*wskazując cel, życzenie, powód*); **ask ~ help** prosić o pomoc; **fight ~ freedom** walczyć o wolność; **play ~ money** grać o pieniądze; **she was angry at me ~ coming** była (na mnie) zła (o to), że przyszedłem. **8.** od (*wskazując czas trwania*); **she's been here ~ two weeks** jest tutaj od dwóch tygodni. **9.** z (*wskazując powód, pochodzenie, miejsce reprezentowane*); ~ **fear of punishment** z obawy przed karą; ~ **this reason** z tego powodu, z tej przyczyny; **cry ~ pain** krzyczeć z bólu; **I couldn't utter a word ~ laughing** ze śmiechu nie mogłam wydusić z siebie słowa; **MP ~ Northampton** poseł/posłanka z Northampton; **the area is famous ~ its lakes** ta okolica słynie ze swoich jezior. **10.** u (*wskazując pracodawcę*); **he works ~ his father-in-law** pracuje u swojego teścia. **11.** w (*wskazując miejsce pracy*); **she works ~ Microsoft** pracuje w Microsoftzie. **12.** w imieniu; **act ~ sb** działać w imieniu kogoś *l.* w czyimś imieniu; **agent ~ sb/sth** przedstawiciel/ka kogoś/czegoś; **I'll ask him ~ you** zapytam go w twoim imieniu. **13.** (jak) na (*uwzględniając zwykle cechy*); **he looks young ~ his age** wygląda młodo (jak) na swój wiek; **(it's) warm ~ December** (jest) ciepło jak na grudzień. **14.** co do, jeśli chodzi o; ~ **my part** co do mnie, jeśli o mnie chodzi; ~ **the rest** co do reszty; **I ~ one believe (that)...** jeśli o mnie chodzi, to sądzę, że...; **(he can go do hell) ~ all I care** jeśli o mnie chodzi (może iść do diabła); **so much ~ that** to tyle, jeśli o to chodzi. **15.** jak, wskazując porównanie; **M ~ Mike** M jak Maria. **16.** w (*wskazując odpowiedniość*) **word ~ word** słowo w słowo. **17.** jako (= *w charakterze*); **use coal ~ fuel** używać węgla jako opału. **18.** mimo, pomimo; ~ **all his faults, he was a good husband** pomimo wszystkich swoich wad, był dobrym mężem. **19.** (*ze zdaniem bezokolicznikowym*) ~ **this to be possible** aby to było możliwe; **he whistled ~ them to stop** zagwizdał (na nich), żeby się za-

trzymali; **it's bad** ~ **him to spend hours in front of the computer** przesiadywanie przy komputerze jest dla niego niezdrowe; **it's not** ~ **me to decide** ja tu nie mogę decydować; **it's usual** ~ **the customers to tip the waiters** jest przyjęte, że goście dają kelnerom napiwki. **20. (ze zdaniem warunkowym) if it hadn't been/weren't** ~ **her** gdyby nie ona; **but** ~ **their help** *form.* gdyby nie ich pomoc. **21. there's nothing** ~ **it but (to agree)** nie ma innej rady *l.* nie pozostaje nic innego, jak tylko (się zgodzić); **(well) that's/there's justice/manners** ~ **you!** *pot. iron.* oto jak wygląda sprawiedliwość/dobre wychowanie!; **you'll be (in)** ~ **it if they catch you** *przest. pot.* dostanie ci się, jeśli cię złapią.