

Linguistic Bibliographic Database iSybislaw¹

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic database iSybislaw, created at the Institute of Slavic Studies PAN, is the most extensive database of metadata and full text of scientific monographs, serial publications and their parts in the field of Slavic linguistics. It originates from the annual bibliographic reviews of the journal *Rocznik Slawistyczny* and the monographies *Bibliografia Językoznawstwa Slawistycznego*. Today it stores data for over 21,000 units and cooperates actively with over 20 international, foreign and national Polish institutions. The work of the database is especially monitored by the Commission for the Linguistic Bibliography of the International Committee of Slavists.

KEYWORDS: databases, linguistic bibliography, iSybislaw.

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Language Information System iSybislaw² is a specialized bibliographic database of the Institute of Slavic Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw (Instytut Slawistyki Polskiej Akademii Nauk) of national and international literature in the field of linguistic Slavic studies, including contrastive and confrontational Slavic and non-Slavic linguistics. In addition to metadata, the iSybislaw database provides access to the full texts of documents in a large number of cases (Rudnik-Karwatowa, 2014). The iSybislaw system is widely available and promotes open access to knowledge.

The information needs of users with a specific scholar and professional profile, their recognition and fulfillment are the basic motive for the emergence and work within the system. The users are primarily experts, linguists:

¹ The paper was created within the project “Lexical, creative and phraseological innovations in modern Serbian and Polish” of the Committee for Serbian Language and Literature in comparison with other languages and literatures of the Department of Language and Literature of SANU and the Institute of Slavic Studies of PAN.

² iSybislaw

members of the academy, doctors of philosophy, students of Slavic studies, researchers of non-Slavic languages, historians and literary historians. The development, maintenance and improvement of such a system, as well as the provision of relevant, accurate and complete information are challenges for the international team of associates involved in its work. The iSybislaw bibliographic database is the most extensive modern system for searching bibliographic information in the field of linguistic Slavic studies.³ The database currently contains data on over 21,000 documents. In addition to bibliographic descriptions, the system contains, via hyperlinks, complete texts in dedicated archives and is open access. The project is being implemented with the financial support of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Poland.

Bibliographic data is submitted by Polish and foreign associates. Afterwards, it is verified and processed at the Center for Slavic Scientific Information PAN (Centrum Slawistycznej Informacji Naukowej PAN). The Institute of Slavic Studies PAN cooperates with international scientific organizations,⁴ as well as with foreign and national scientific institutions. This cooperation takes place with and without a signed agreement within the iSybislaw system.

The institutions with a signed agreement are:

- Belarus, Minsk: Research Center of Belarusian Culture, Language and Literature of the National Belarusian Academy of Sciences (Цэнтр даследаванняў беларускай культуры, мовы і літаратуры Нацыянальнай акадэміі навук Беларусі);
- North Macedonia, Skopje: Research Center for Areal Linguistics Božidar Vidoevski, Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts (Истражувачки центар за ареална лингвистика Божидар Видоевски, Македонска академија на науките и уметностите);
- Germany, Bautzen: Sorabistic Institute (Serbski institut);

³ The leading international linguistic bibliography is the *Bibliographie Linguistique / Linguistic Bibliography*, which provides bibliographic data on the largest number of languages. It was created under the auspices of the Standing International Linguistic Committee. The *BLonline* bibliographic database has been available to users since 2002. The material related to the Serbian language represented in that database is submitted by Jasna Vlajić Popović (Влајјић Поповић, 2016).

⁴ The Commission on Linguistic Bibliography of the International Committee of Slavists and The Terminological Commission of the International Committee of Slavists.

- Slovakia, Bratislava: Ljudovit Štur Institute of Linguistics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences (Jazykovedný ústav Ľudovíta Štúra Slovenskej akadémie vied);
- Ukraine, Kiev: Institute of Ukrainian Language of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (Інститут української мови Національної академії наук України);
- Czech Republic, Prague: Czech Language Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences (Ústav pro jazyk český Akademie věd České republiky).

Institutions with which no agreement has been signed but there is mutual cooperation are:

- Estonia, Tartu: Department of Slavic Philology, University of Tartu (Slaavi filoloogia osakond Tartu Ülikool);
- Poland, Warsaw: Sjem Library (Biblioteka Sejmowa), Slavic Foundation (Fundacja Slawistyczna), Institute for Scientific Information and Bibliographic Studies, University of Warsaw (Instytut Informacji Naukowej i Studiów Bibliologicznych Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego), Department of Belarusian, University of Warsaw (Katedra Białorutenistyki Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego), Scientific Society of Warsaw (Towarzystwo Naukowe Warszawskie);
- Poland, Poznan: Adam Mickiewicz University Institute of Polish Philology (Instytut Filologii Polskiej Uniwersytetu im. Adama Mickiewicza);
- Poland, Liblin: Institute of Polish Philology, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University (Instytut Filologii Polskiej Uniwersytetu Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej);
- Poland, Wrocław: Institute of Slavic Philology, University of Wrocław (Instytut Filologii Słowiańskiej Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego);
- Russia, Moscow: Institute of Slavic Studies, Russian Academy of Sciences (Інститут славяноведения Российской академии наук), Faculty of History, Moscow State University M.V. Lomonosov (Исторический факультет Московского государственного университета им. М.В. Ломоносова), Faculty of Foreign Languages and Areal Studies, Moscow State University M.V. Lomonosov (Факультет иностранных языков и регионоведения Московского государственного университета им. М.В. Ломоносова), Faculty of Philology, Moscow State University M.V. Lomonosov (Филологический факультет Московского государственного университета им. М.В. Ломоносова);
- Croatia, Zagreb: Office of the Representative for the Polish Minority of the City of Zagreb (Ured Predstavника poljske manjine grada Zagreba).

Bibliographic material from the territory of Serbia was submitted by Ljudmila Popović (Faculty of Philology, University of Belgrade), for the period 1993–1996 and Marta Bjeletić (Institute for Serbian Language SASA), for 1998–2004 (Голубовић, 2019). The Committee for Serbian Language and Literature in comparison with other languages and literatures of the Department of Languages and Literature of SASA approved in 2019 cooperation with the Institute of Slavic Studies PAN. Joint research project is entitled “Lexical, morphological and phraseological innovations in modern Serbian and Polish language”. The main tasks within the project are the collection, interpretation and classification of bibliographic material according to formal, semantic and functional parameters. Collected bibliographic data on texts in the field of linguistic Slavic studies from the Serbian scholar community will be processed and indexed in the iSybislaw bibliographic database. Full texts will be included in the repository of the Institute of Slavic Studies PAN iReteslaw, in open access, through cooperation with DAIS platform developed within SASA.⁵ One of the most important goals set within the project is the development of a dictionary of key words in the Serbian language, which will be used to index stored papers, in order to determine their subject and theme. Collaborators on the project are Jelena Janković, head researcher (Institute for Serbian Language SASA) and Ana Golubović, bibliographer (Faculty of Philology, University of Belgrade).

The most extensive international bibliography of Slavic linguistics in printed form was *Bibliografia Językoznawstwa Slawistycznego*, published by the Slavic Publishing Center (*Slawistyczny Ośrodek Wydawniczy*) which is part of the Center for Slavic Scientific Information PAN. It was the result of decades of work on the international Slavic bibliography published in the journal *Rocznik Slawistyczny*, launched in 1908 in Krakow. The annual bibliography of scholar monographs and papers in collective monographs and periodicals in the field of general linguistics and Slavic studies entitled “*Przegląd bibliograficzny*” was its permanent column. The material was distributed according to the topic in the following sections: general linguistics and Slavic studies, Old Slavonic language, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Serbo-Croatian, Slovenian, Czech, Slovak, Lusatian, Polish and Russian language, Slavic languages in comparison with other languages.

In the second half of the 20th century, the journal was published in two volumes a year, the second of which was bibliographic. After the Second

⁵ DAIS

World War, the first bibliographic review, for the period from 1939 – 1945, appeared in the second volume of issue XVI (1950). In the next issue, an extensive post-war bibliography for the period 1946 – 1948 was added. The annual bibliographies came after that, but the dynamics of their publication over time was in increasing discrepancy with the current calendar year. The increase in the volume of bibliographic material and the quality of communication among contributors were the main reasons why that bibliography was delayed for up to five years, at one point. After the issue XLVII in 1991 the bibliography was separated from the journal to become a series of six extensive monographs entitled *Bibliografia Językoznawstwa Slawistycznego*. The series contain bibliographic material for the period from 1992 to 1997 (Голубовић, 2009).

Significant progress in the development of the modern system was achieved in 1998. Then, at the XII International Congress of Slavists in Krakow, the preliminary concept of the bibliographic database of Slavic linguistics Sybislaw was presented. It was developed within the Institute of Slavic Studies PAN in cooperation with Polish and foreign academic institutions, with the support of the Slavic Foundation (Bojar and Rudnik-Karwatowa, 1998). At the end of 2007, the iSybislaw system was established. First, a collection of data not included in the previous system was converted (for the year of 1998). This ensured the continuity of data in the collections. The iSybislaw database today contains information from 1992 onwards (Mikos, 2014).

The iSybislaw database includes not only Slavic linguistics, confrontational and contrastive linguistics, but also theoretical and general linguistics. Users are referred to different types of documents: non-serial publications (monographs, collections of papers, dictionaries, reference literature, etc.), serial publications (journals), as well as articles, reviews, chronicles. A bibliographic record of a monographic publication whose reviews are also in the database refers the user to these types of documents as well. Units that contain a description of a serial publication provide a list of those issues of a given journal that have been processed within the database. The system allows information to be found through multiple languages because the language range is unlimited. The principle of processing bibliographic data in the iSybislaw system is based on the registration of formal and subject attributes of the publication. That includes keywords, subject classification,

abstracts and comments, sometimes in two languages, in the source language of the publication and in Polish (Kowalski, 2014).

The use of iSybislaw information resources has been simplified thanks to a dictionary of key words in the field of Slavic linguistics. The dictionary of key words was created by the contributions of institutions or individuals who submitted bibliographic material. They were required to provide the key words for each bibliographic unit by which the unit could be found in the database. The dictionary includes only terms that characterize modern publications. Terms that are too detailed were not included in the dictionary. Much attention has been paid to less known terms with increasing use. The existence of keyword checklists facilitates the work of indexers, as well as the adequate presentation of the described units. The subject determination of bibliographic records is enabled by the dictionary of key words in Polish, other Slavic languages and English. The construction of keyword dictionaries in these languages is not at the same stages of development. Establishing equivalence classes between terms belonging to different languages allows successful searching in multiple languages. That is why a significant responsibility lies in the work of the linguists involved in the project and their mutual cooperation. The development of terminology of linguistics as a science and the implementation of terms in the keyword register of the iSybislaw system, according to the model of equivalence classes, is a current topic of several scholar studies (Іващенко, 2018; Карпіловська, 2018; Кислюк, 2018; Ковальський and Банасяк, 2017; Остапчук and Алексеева, 2014; Остапчук, 2018; Таран, 2018; Babik, 2018; Banasiak, 2014; Kowalski and Rudnik-Karwatowa, 2017).

Searching the iSybislaw database is possible via all fields of the formal part of the bibliographic description, via any element (title, author, issue, document language) and by keywords. Thanks to the development of the program and through the system of hierarchical and associative search, it is possible to reach the optimal amount of information on a single request (Sadowska, 2018). Modern science is characterized by an exponential growth of published works in the digital space as well. Along with the many positive aspects of such development, the sheer amount of topics available makes it difficult to access the relevant information. Optimization of activities related to scientific creativity and digital visibility in various information and search systems is a key factor of availability (Banasiak et al., 2018; Rudnik-Karwatowa et al., 2013). Thesauri and multilingual term registers are designed to make it easier for users to ask queries. The subject of each bibliographic unit in the iSybislaw database is also determined within the

classification system, whose roots go back to the way of classifying bibliographic material in earlier, printed, forms of this bibliography. The names of all authors and the names of publishing collections are given separately. The database of names allows grouping of several forms of names and surnames of one person (Latin, Cyrillic, etc.) to be recognized within each given query.

Title:	Языковой образ мира : очерки по этнолингвистике	
Author/editor:	Ежи Бартомиński	
Publication place:	Москва	
Publisher:	"Индрик"	
Year:	2005	
Series:	Традиционная духовная культура славян. Зарубежная славистика	[Show]
Pages:	528 s.	
Note:	Bibliogr.	
Languages:	rus	
Author headings:	au. Bartmiński, Jerzy	[Show]
Keywords:	język polski , językowy obraz świata , lingwistyka kulturowa , słownictwo , stereotyp językowy , styl	
Classification:	8.2.1.6. Polish. Stylistics	[Show]
	8.2.6. Polish Lexicology	[Show]
	8.2.8. Polish. Psycholinguistics	[Show]
	8.2.9. Polish. Ethnolinguistics	[Show]
Inbound references:	Recenzja: WYSOCZAŃSKI Włodzimierz .- "Slavia Orientalis" 2007	[Show]
	Recenzja: RUDENKA Alena .- "Беларукая лінгвістыка" 2006	[Show]

Figure 1. Example of a monographic publication record

Processing of each unit flows through a series of steps and in relation to that, each record in the database can have a different status and level of visibility. The initial stage is a working version of the record, which is then sent for verification, to be accepted or returned for review. During processing, associates in the system have the ability to use hidden comments for easier communication. Such comments are not visible to external users of the database. While the record is being processed, it is not fully available to them. When a record becomes available, it can have the status of an accepted record or the status of a record converted from a previous version of the database (Mikos, 2014).

Creating linguistic bibliography in the field of Slavic studies is one of the activities within the Institute of Slavic Studies PAN that confirms dedicated continuous action of bibliography creation for more than a century. Having gone through numerous transformations, following the scientific achievements and the needs of its users, the Polish Slavic bibliography has expe-

rienced a series of metamorphoses, from a column in a journal to a multi-content database, with significant success. Additional emphasis on the necessity of the presence of bibliographic data, scholar texts and associates from the Serbian scholar community is unnecessary, but raising of such cooperation to the institutional level gives the process a new perspective.

Title:	Pojęcie "językowy obraz świata" i sposoby jego operacjonalizacji		
Author/editor:	Jerzy Bartmiński		
Published in:	Jaka antropologia literatury jest dzisiaj możliwa? .- Poznań, 2010		[Show]
Pages:	155-178		
Languages:	pol		
Abstract:	Przedstawiona zostaje historia pojęcia, rozważania nad tym, czym jest językowy obraz świata oraz nad źródłami do jego badania (słownictwo, frazeologia, utarte kolokacje i metafory). Ilustracje stanowią znaczenie 'koń'. (BO)		
Author headings:	au. Bartmiński, Jerzy		[Show]
Keywords:	językowy obraz świata , konotacja 2 (relacja asocjacyjna) , 'koń' , znaczenie		
Classification:	8.2.5. Polish. Semantics. Pragmatics		[Show]
	8.2.9. Polish. Ethnolinguistics		

Figure 2. Example of a record of a paper within a collective monography

Title:	Спроба синтаксичнай тыпалогіі польскай і сербскай моў		
Author/editor:	Прэдраг Піпер ; пер. з сербскай М. Супрунчука		
Published in:	Паланістыка = Полонистыка = Polonistyka		[Show]
Journal issue:	2002 / 2003 [druk 2004]		
Pages:	59-75		
Languages:	bel		
Abstract:	Пераклад артыкула: Прэдраг Піпер, "Прилог синтаксичке типологije польског и српског језика", [In:] "Études linguistiques Romano-Slaves offertes à Stanislaw Karolak" (Kraków, 2003). (EV)		
Author headings:	au. Piper, Predrag		[Show]
	tl. Suprunčuk, Mikita		[Show]
Keywords:	analiza typologiczna , jezyk polski , jezyk serbski , składnia 1 (tworzenie wyrażeń złożonych) , typologia jezykowa		
Classification:	1.1.1. General part. Problems of modern languages. Contrastive studies		[Show]
	8.2.1.4. Polish. Syntax		[Show]
	4.1.4. Serbo-Croatian group. Syntax		[Show]

Figure 3. Example of a journal article record

Examples of bibliographic descriptions in the iSybislaw database are given in the following tables. Figure 1 contains an example of a monographic publication record, Figure 2 gives an example of a record of a paper within a collective monography, Figure 4 provides an example of a journal record, and Figure 3 is an example of a journal article record.

Title:	Rocznik Slawistyczny = Revue Slavistique
Author/editor:	red. Franciszek Slawski
Publication place:	Wroclaw ; Warszawa ; Krnków
Publisher:	Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich : Wydaw. Polskiej Akademii Nauk
Year:	1997 - 2017
Languages:	pol, etc.
Abbreviation:	RS
Abstract:	W tomie 62 (2013) opublikowano m.in. teksty referatów wygłoszonych na konferencji "Slawistyka polska w minionym sześćdziesięcioleciu" zorganizowanej z okazji 60. lecia utworzenia Komitetu Słowianoznawstwa Polskiej Akademii Nauk. (IL)
Comments:	Od t. 53 (2003) red.: M. Wojtyła-Świerzowska. Od t. 53 (2003) wyd.: Krnków : "Bohdan Grell i córka". Od t. 57 (2008) red.: J. Sokołowski. Od t. 57 (2008) wyd.: Warszawa : "Elipsa". Od t. 60 (2011) wyd.: Polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Słowianoznawstwa.
Author headings:	rd. Slawski, Franciszek [Show] rd. Wojtyła-Świerzowska, Maria [Show] rd. Sokołowski, Jan [Show]
Keywords:	językoznawstwo slawistyczne , wydawnictwo periodyczne
Classification:	I.6.2. Periodicals [Show] I.2. General part. Historical problems [Show] I.1. General part. Problems of modern languages [Show]
Issues:	1997 T. 50 [Show] 1998 T. 51 [Show] 2001 T. 52 [Show] 2003 T. 53 [Show] 2006 / 2007 T. 56 [Show] 2008 T. 57 [Show] 2009 T. 58 [Show] 2010 T. 59 [Show] 2011 T. 60 [Show] 2012 T. 61 [Show] 2013 T. 62 [Show] 2014 T. 63 [Show] 2015 T. 64 [Show] 2016 T. 65 [Show] 2017 T. 66 [Show]
Links:	Zawarość czasopisma od tomu 60 (2011)

Figure 4. Example of a journal record

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