Summary

Keywords: disambiguation, object-oriented description, object class, automatic translation, polysemy

The aim of the thesis is syntactic-semantic disambiguation of the Spanish verbs of motion – *salir* and *entrar* – using the model of the lexicographic description proposed by Professor Wiesław Banyś and developed in the research studies of the Silesian research group as well as by numerous graduates from this academic center.

The object-oriented approach which we present and use to analyse is an efficient method destined to the disambiguation and automatic translation which can be applied in the description of the different lexical units.

According to this model description, the lexem has as many meanings in the source language as it's necessary to generate accurate sense and to guarantee the correct translation in the target language (Banyś, 2002a: 7). Therefore, we analyse the different use presented in the traditional dictionaries and researched corpora, to prepare the syntactic-semantic schemes where the elements are characterized by the same features and in the same presented contexts, they have the same use in the target language, in the Polish.

One of the most important and fundamental elements of this theory is the object class. This semantic class consists of the arguments which are indicated in all of the schemes with operators and attributes which are specific to the each one of the object classes.

The presented lexicographic method has been completed with tables where we put forward all of the researched uses and which has been derived from the material collected as well as comments and observations concerning our researches.

Besides, in the first part of our dissertation we characterize the fundamentals of lexicography – the lexicographical model of Gaston Gross, the concept of the predicate-argument structure of Stanisław Karolak, the Meaning-text theory, the model of the lexicon proposed by James Pustejovsky and Branimir K. Boguraev – which focus on the description destined for the automatic translation.

The theoretical part opens the chapter dedicated to the automatic translation which introduce the problematics of this type of translation, its limitations and futures development.

In the seventh chapter closing a theoretical part of this dissertation, we describe a lexicographical

model proposed by the Catalan Professor Xavier Blanco Escoda and his group at the Phonetics, Lexicology and Semantics Laboratory of the University of Barcelona. This approach presents a lot of similarities with the object-oriented approach, which is the main frame of this doctoral thesis, as well as with others theories described among the lexicographical propositions of this dissertation.