Bilingual electronic resource model
for the lexicographic description of neologisms*

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Abstract. The article offers a theoretical model of the structure of a bilingual electronic resource for the lexicographic description of new Bulgarian and Czech lexis. The section-based organization of content allows the visual representation of varied and detailed lexicographic data related to structural and grammatical peculiarities, register type, meaning, usage, systemic relations, variance, word origin, derivational relations and the collocability of different types of neologisms in both languages. Another advantage is the explication of the relations of full, partial and zero interlanguage equivalence in the case of specific Bulgarian and Czech neologisms. Regardless of the fact that the model has been developed to serve the purposes of Bulgarian-Czech and Czech-Bulgarian bilingual neography, it is far from language-dependent and can possibly be applied in the development of electronic neographic resources for other language pairs.

Keywords: lexicography, new lexis, electronic bilingual dictionary of neologisms, Czech language, Bulgarian language

1. Introduction

The late 20th century markedly intensive neologization processes in Slavic languages lexis have generated a growing interest in the lexicographic description of the latest additions to their lexicon. Furthermore, in the context of the intense interlinguistic and intercultural communication, the development of not only monolingual but also of bilingual dictionaries of new words takes on an added importance. The main function of such dictionaries, which address mainly the practical needs of translation and foreign language teaching, is to

assist with communication and speech activity in the foreign language and to serve as a source of additions and updates of contemporary general bilingual dictionaries of new words (Belentschikow 2003, 46; Worbs 2009, 13).

When researchers provide bilingual dictionary descriptions of neologisms in Slavic languages, they rely on the achievements in bilingual lexicography and monolingual neography. The search for common ground between these two lexicographic subdisciplines is an attempt to meet the practical needs of contemporary bilingual dictionary users. As R. Belentschikow points out the potential of general bilingual dictionaries for representation of the latest lexis is limited. The author emphasizes that "in addition to the disadvantage of being inconvenient to update, the limited word number of most general bilingual dictionaries predetermines the selection of those neologisms which are highly conventional and preserve their pragmatic relevance beyond the limits of the dictionary's current word stock" (Belentchikow 2003, 43). Such tendencies create the need for compiling specialized bilingual dictionaries of neologisms - a relatively new, but over the last two decades dynamically developing Slavic lexicography genre, through which such limitations can be transcended.

So far there have been the following bilingual dictionaries of neologisms containing Czech-language material: *Rusko-český a česko-ruský slovník neologizmů* (Russian-Czech and Czech-Russian dictionary of neologisms), compiled by N. Savický, R. Šišková and E. Šlaufová (Savický, Šišková, Šlaufová 1999)[1]; the panel of lexicographers was drawn from the Institute of Slavonic Studies of the Czech Academy of Sciences. The second dictionary is the online *Ukrajinsko-český slovník neologizmů* (Ukrainian-Czech dictionary of neologisms)[2] compiled by R. Šišková and N. Savický. There is only one Bulgarian paper-based bilingual dictionary of neologisms: *Balgarsko-ukrainski rechnik na novata evropeyska leksika (krayat na XX - parvite desetiletia na XXI vek)* (Bulgarian-Ukrainian dictionary of new European lexis (the late 20th century - the first decades of the 21st century) (Stoyanova et al. 2015)[3]. In scientific literature there have been projects on a Bulgarian-Polish dictionary of neologisms (Satoła-Staśkowiak 2016) and a Bulgarian-Czech dictionary of sport neologisms (Blagoeva, Kolev 2017). Dictionaries containing Bulgarian and Czech neologisms have not yet been developed.

In response to the increased need for such a source of reference, a team of researchers from the Institute for Bulgarian language at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Slavonic Studies of the Czech Academy of Sciences set out to develop a scientific research project on *Modern lexical resources for Bulgarian and Czech neology - theoretical and practical aspects*. One of the main

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[1] This is altogether the first bilingual dictionary based on new lexis from two Slavic languages. A second revised edition with a substantial number of additions was released in 2004 (Krejčířová et al. 2004). This time an expanded team of researchers worked on the edition. Here are some of them: I. Krejčířová, M. Sádlíková, N. Savický, R. Šišková, E. Šlaufová.

[2] http://www.slu.cas.cz/ukrneo/ukrneo.html#

[3] This dictionary is based mainly on the headword list of the monolingual dictionary *Dictionary of new words in Bulgarian (the late 20th and the beginning of 21st century)* (Pernishka, Blagoeva, Kolkovska 2010). It was developed by lexicographers at the Institute for Bulgarian language 'Prof. Lyubomir Andreychin' at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

project aims is the development of a concept for an electronic lexicographic resource providing information about the neologisms which have entered the Bulgarian and the Czech language over the last two decades as well as about their correspondences in the target language. The resource in question will function as a bilingual Bulgarian-Czech and Czech-Bulgarian dictionary which can be released in both electronic and printed format. The advantages of the electronic format over the conventional printed one have to do firstly with the opportunities for regular additions, revisions and expansion of the available lexicographic content, all of which are not subject to the obstructions concomitant with quantity restrictions. Secondly, the electronic format facilitates the access to dictionary content through the selective search option.

The aim of the article is to outline the research team interpretation of the major elements in the structure of the electronic lexicographic resource offering new Bulgarian and Czech lexis; the development of the resource itself will be the next stage in the cooperation between the two research teams. A key research intention is for the resource to represent new lexis which has entered both languages since the beginning of the 21st century and is of established usage or has the potential for becoming established. The following types of neologisms[4] qualify for inclusion in the resource: lexical neologisms, semantic neologisms and new multi-word nominative units. The degree of commonness and integration of neologisms is judged not only according to frequency of use criteria but also according to their integration in word-formation processes, semantic derivation and their systemic relations with other lexical units (Blagoeva, Kolkovska 2013, 359-366).

2. Contrastive lexical studies and bilingual neography

The ultimate research goal is the development of a model for an electronic bilingual resource which will double as a tool for the lexicographic recording and describing of new lexical entries in Bulgarian and Czech and for the due representation of systemic (dynamic) relations in the neological lexis of both languages. Such an approach will grant the resource the status of both a lexicographic information source and an empirical database for contrastive linguistic studies; the resource will provide the opportunity for reaching substantiated conclusions as to the availability of interlanguage symmetry and asymmetry in the composition, structure, characteristics and function of the newest lexis in both languages.

The theoretical model for the electronic resource is developed in accordance with the results of contrastive studies into the latest innovative processes in Bulgarian and Czech lexis[5]. The similarities and the differences between the two genetically close Slavic language systems, which are geographically and ty-

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[4] The criteria for determining the neological status of the respective units have been discussed in Kolkovska, Blagoeva 2018.

[5] The most comprehensive research in this field is that of Ts. Avramova (Avramova 2003) and B. Niševa (Niševa 2014).

pologically separate, are taken into consideration. The research interest focuses more specifically on the following dynamic phenomena of similar intensity in both languages:

1. Variance and competition between new and already existing language (lexical) means: *дискаунт* and *отстъпка*; *samouk* and *autovzdělanec*.

2. Combination of native and loan word-formation elements (e.g., hybridization): *екоданък*; *biopolštář*.

3. The increased use of prefixes in noun formation compared to its previous stage of development: *непарламентаризъм*, *редистрибуция*; *odislamizace*, *podpojištění*, as well as the active participation of the so-called prefixoids in nominal word-formation: *микроразплащане*, *суперхрана*; *megakatpaй*, *superpočítač*, and radixoids: *киберприятел*; *agroobchod*, the serial use of a meaningful base in preposition and postposition: **бизнес**инкубатор, фитнес**маниак**; **sex**dobrodružství, *vitamino*terapie**.

4. Enriching the repertoire of the so-called morphemically ambiguous components and their eventual lexicalization: *арт*; *promo*.

5. Serial formation of neologisms with a common prepositive or postpositive component: *уебобщество*, *уебподдръжка*, *уебрешение*; *virůprostý*, *vrásekprostý*, *vlasůprostý/vlasuprostý*.

6. The increased use of bases formed by initialisms or syllabic abbreviations: *абевеец*, *бастаджия* and *семаджийски*; *endžiouista* and *čezový*, *eseróčkový*.

7. The occurrence of synonymy and antonymy in the most recent lexical layer, i.e., the changes in the paradigmatic relations in the latest lexis: *суперцена - хиперцена - свръхцена, евроoптимизъм - европесимизъм*; *antiglobalista - protiglobalista - proglobalista*.

8. The use of some word-formation components with a new meaning, i.e., neosemantisation: *прес-* (meaning 'relating to the media'), *био-* (meaning 'natural, chemical-free'); *agro-* (meaning 'agrotouristic'), *tele-* (meaning 'telepathic').

9. The characteristics of the motivational relationships between neological two-unit and single-unit nominations: *антикорупционна комисия - антикорупционка, бездимна цигара - бездимка*; *aromatický olej - aromaolej, ekologická strategie - ekostrategie*.

10. The increasingly frequent formation (compared to previous stages of development) of two-aspect verbs from loan substantive bases: *бизнефицирам* (from *бизнес*); *embargovat* (from *embargo*), *konkurzovat* (from *konkurz*).

11. Additions to prefixed verb groups formed from loan non-prefixed units: *побраузвам* (from *браузвам*); *nabootovat* (from *bootovat*).

12. The increase in the number of new two-unit combinations which have the same meaning in both languages as a result of the crucial influence of the active borrowing of Anglo-Americanisms from specialized spheres of communication, e.g., word combinations related to computing terminology *антивирусна програма* and *antivirový program* (in English: *anti-virus program*); *електронен адрес* and *elektronická adresa* (in English: *electronic address*); economic terms *къси/дълги пари* and *krátké/dlouhé peníze* (in English: *short/long money*).

13. Expansion of the collocational repertoire of relative adjectives formed via word-formation adaptation of Anglo-Americanisms which consist of a noun functioning as the determining (attributive) component + a noun functioning

as the determined component; most of these adjectives are again used as specialized terms: ***мултимедиен*** *дизайн* (in English: *multimedia design*) - ***мултимедиен*** *дизайнер* - ***мултимедийна*** *дизайнерка*, ***мултимедиен*** *архив*, ***мултимедиен*** *буквар*, ***мултимедиен*** *проект*; ***permakulturní*** *design* (in English: *permaculture design*) - ***permakulturní*** *designér* - ***permakulturní*** *designérka*, ***permakulturní*** *myšlení*, ***permakulturní*** *projekt*, ***permakulturní*** *zóna*.

So far the focus has been on the innovative processes and tendencies related to the selection of lexical material for the bilingual electronic resource of Bulgarian and Czech neologisms the particular phenomena of interest being the occurrences of interlanguage symmetry. Further on, the analysis will briefly outline the interlanguage differences which need to be taken into account when processing the groups of new nominations for the purposes of their bilingual neographic representation.

The interlanguage differences or the so-called interlanguage asymmetry in Bulgarian and Czech lexis and word-formation, are mainly related to the adaptation and integration mechanisms in both languages; they operate in the context of the influx of loanwords, which is the result of internationalization tendencies, namely Anglo-Americanisation.

These mechanisms are dependent on the typological characteristics of Bulgarian whose nominal system is mainly analytical, and on those of Czech which is usually defined as a synthetic language, which is most obviously exhibited in nominal word-formation and functioning. These specificities point to a number of differences in contemporary lexical dymanics bearing a relation to the research tasks discussed so far:

a) greater word-formation potential of the substantive bases of Anglo-American origin in the Czech language as compared to Bulgarian;

b) more pronounced manifestations of the hybrid word-formation processes in the Czech language, which is yet another marker of its distinct word-formation potential;

c) greater frequency of new adjective formation processes in the Czech language[6].

The rest of the dissimilar manifestations of dynamics include:

1. In the Czech language there is a strong tendency towards the formation of compound adjectives with the participation of prepositive word-formation components of native origin such as **celo-** (*celokoncernový, celoobrazovkový*), **skoro-** (*skorohamletovský*), **velko-** (*velkoformátový, velkomocenský*), **vnitro-** (*vnitroholdingový, vnitroskupinový*).

2. In the Czech language there is the more intensive process of compound adjective formation with a common postpositive component of native origin. The sets with a second component **-chtivý** or **-znalý** for example, expand with new additions: *studiachtivý, sexuznalý*.

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[6] The tendency for the more limited adjective formation in Bulgarian compared to Czech has been described by S. Ivanchev (Ivanchev 1988). Within the contemporary stage of development this tendency intensifies also due to the fact that the condition necessary for the initial adaptation of Anglicisms (Anglo-Americanisms) within the primarily analytical nominal system is the formal adaptation only.

3. In the Bulgarian language new compound adjectives are formed mainly following models typical of the specialized spheres of communication: *саморазливен*, *цветоулавящ*.

4. In the Czech language there is the more frequent modification of the verbal meaning via prefixes. In other words, in Czech through the modification of the verbal meaning, perfective and imperfective pairs are filled up; very often there are whole groups of perfective verbs which represent various semantic relations and nuances: *nalogovat se - odlogovat se*, *dodefinovat - vydefinovat*, *nasurfovat - odsurfovat*, *prosurfovat*. Regardless of this key difference, most of Bulgarian neological verbal lexis is also the result of derivation. In both languages mainly native/assimilated prefixes take part in the derivation processes: *визуализирам*, *преинсталирам*, *разархивирам*; *deletovat*, *naimportovat*, *předinstalovat*.

5. In the Bulgarian language the use of participle forms as a means of syntactic condensation is on the increase. Having in mind this particular detail, it can reasonably be assumed that in Bulgarian verbal lexis the tendency to nationalization is much more pronounced compared to other main parts of speech, which has to be taken into consideration when providing bilingual neographic description of the latest Bulgarian and Czech lexical layer.

As O. Martincová points out, "dictionaries of new words can serve as the main ingredients to the *database* - along with other sources, but also [...] these dictionaries can largely be utilized in the process of determining and compiling a native phenomenon database, i.e., when determining the repertoire relevant to the contrastive study of innovative processes and tendencies" (Martincová 2003, 38). A further point to add to O. Martincová's comments is that at a later stage the parallel objective representation of lexicographically processed neological material will enable the increasingly detailed description of the variety of structural and systemic similarities and differences between Czech and Bulgarian outlined so far in view of their typological characteristics. Moreover, it will most probably enable researchers to identify new phenomena and tendencies in Bulgarian and Czech neology. Such details have to be taken into consideration not only when developing the model for the electronic resource discussed in this paper, but also when working on bilingual electronic resources including neological material.

3. Structure of the electronic resource

The concept for the development of an electronic resource of neological lexis envisages the inclusion of separate sections, some of which are obligatory, while others are optional (Blagoeva, Nisheva, Kolkovska 2017).

Data about neologisms in the source language is visualized in the left side of the interface, while in the right side there is information about their equivalents in the target language. What is more, both languages, Bulgarian and Czech, are of equal standing: either of them can be selected as the source language by users. The choice of interface metalanguage is English; for the names of the separate sections and subsections, as well as for some other elements such as

grammatical and style labels, conventional symbols and English abbreviations[7] have been introduced.

The following sections, whose content is briefly outlined below, have been included:

a) Headword: [Entry]

In the section headwords are listed in their base form. In separate subsections the type of neologism is determined: lexical neologism (*веган*, *дрон*, *биозлато*, *гугълски*, *ветрогенераторен*, *скайпя*, *акаунтствам*; *dronař*, *tablet*, *selfiáda*, *tweetový*, *vodoakumulační*, *googlit*, *instagramovat*), semantic neologism (*серум* 'type of cosmetic remedy'; *мите* 'type of sleeping bag'), new multi-word nominative unit (*безвъглеродна икономика*, *облачни услуги*; *pamět'ová pěna*, *tekutý korektor*). Variant spellings of the headword are also listed (*бекпекър / бекпакър*, *Брекзит / брекзит*; *franchisor / franšízor*, *hackathon / hackaton*). Special graphic symbols mark relationships of full (=) or partial (≈) equivalence between the Bulgarian and Czech headword; zero equivalence (◓) is marked in the case of the absence of an equivalent in the target language, e.g., the nouns *картодържател* 'payment (debit or credit) card owner' in Bulgarian and *becherovkář* 'lover of Becherovka herbal liqueur' in Czech.[8]

It is important to clarify the meaning of equivalence: the availability of a primarily semantic or stylistic correspondence. The criterion of structural similarity is of secondary importance when establishing a relationship of interlanguage equivalence as in some cases the equivalent to a lexeme in the source language is a multiword unit in the target language: *уебприложение* and *webová aplikace*; *бърз кредит* and *rychlopůjčka*); it is, though, taken into consideration when choosing headwords especially when there are several dissimilarly-structured target language equivalents of the source language neologism. For instance, the choice of equivalent of the Czech headword *paleodieta* in the Bulgarian part of the section [Entry] is the structurally identical noun *палеодиета*; the dissimilarly-structured equivalents *палеолитна диета* and *палео* have been included in the subsection [Syn] (synonyms) of the section [Sem] (semantic explication).

b) Grammatical module: [Gram]

This section is included in the description of lexical neologisms. The respective subsections provide information about the part of speech group the headword belongs to, along with gender markers for nouns and aspectual characterization for verbs. The subsection **Forms** provides necessary data about changes in word form. The Bulgarian headwords come along with information about the feminine and the neuter form and the plural of adjectives; for nouns there is the

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[7] The conventional symbols the rest of the text makes use of, have been included in the *List of symbols and abbreviations* at the end of the paper.

[8] The choice of *equivalence* as tertium comparationis has been based on the wealth of experience in the field of bilingual neography, e.g., the approach in the already referred to *Rusko-český a česko-ruský slovník neologizmů* (for the concept of 'equivalence' in the theory of bilingual lexicography and the degrees of equivalence see Zgusta 1971, 312-325, Wiegand 2002, Lecheva 2015 and its referenced literature). The issue of equivalence in bilingual neological dictionaries has been discussed by R. Belentchikow (Belentchikow 2003).

plural form and the 2nd pers. sing. for verbs. The Czech headword entries list the forms of nouns in the second (genitive) case, and in some cases for greater clarity as to the declension type, certain singular and plural oblique case forms are provided. Czech adjectives are given in their feminine and neuter form, while verbs are given in their 1st pers. sing. form.

c) Semantic explication: [Sem]

The neological resource contains detailed information about the semantics and functional peculiarities of neologisms in both languages; it is an approach determined in a number of cases by specificities of a national and cultural nature; these account for the fact that some of the neologisms belong to the non-equivalent lexis.

The subsection **Definition** gives a definition of the meaning or meanings of neologisms. Lexicographic definitions are provided in the source language. In the cases of partial or zero degree of equivalence of neologisms in both languages, the definition lists a translation in the target language for the benefit of users whose knowledge of the respective language is limited.

Separate subsections indicate the stylistic chracteristics - via specific stylistic markers - and the context of usage of the headword, as well as its systemic relations with other units - synonyms and antonyms. There are example patterns of usage for the respective neologism illustrated by real texts taken from print or online sources; patterns of usage are also indicated by typical collocations the neologism is part of.

d) Origin: [Origin]

The language from which the respective unit has been borrowed or on which it has been calqued: for Bulgarian the prototype form in the source language is given, e.g., in the entry on *веган* - англ. *vegan*, while for Czech variant spellings are given along with the correct pronunciation, e.g., *food blogger / food bloger / foodblogger* [fúdbloger] - from English; *paella* [paeja] - from Spanish.

e) Word-formation peculiarities: [WordForm]

This section indicates the word-formation relations between the headword and other lexical units. If the headword is a derivative, the submodule **[Mot]** gives the unit which acts as the motivating word (*veганство* - from *веган*; *youtuberství* - from *youtuber*). The submodule [**Deriv**] lists derivatives and compound words which the headword is part of (*веган - вегански, веганизъм, веганизация, веганизирам; брекзит - брекзитен, брекзитаджия, брекзитирам; brexit - brexitář, brexiter / brexitér, brexitářka, brexitářský, brexitovský, brexitově; startup / start up - start-upistka, startuper, startupista, startupistka, startuperský, startupovat, startupově*).

f) Multiword units: [MWUs]

This section lists nominative word combinations in which the headword unit participates (*веган диета* in the headword entry *веган*; *мек брекзит* and *твърд брекзит* in the headword entry *брекзит*; *segway vozítko* in the headword entry *segway*, *grantový fundraising* and *negrantový fundraising* in the headword entry *fundraising*).

g) Additional information: [Inf]

If necessary, the semantic information about the neologism can be expanded with encyclopaedic and culture-specific details which are provided in this section, e.g., especially relevant in the case of neologisms related to a foreign linguaculture: *брекзит*, *антимайдан*, *постмайгански*; *brexit*, *salafi-džihádismus*, *žlutovesta*. This section can accommodate data about the earliest records of use in the sources the research works with; according to the data available, the earliest recorded use of the noun *биткойн* in Bulgarian written texts dates back to 2009. The section can also provide information about the lexicographic registration of the respective neologism in the neological, monolingual and other dictionaries of the day.

4. Sample dictionary entries

4.1. Nouns

Example 1

[EntryCz] *vegan* NewLex	[EntryBg] *веган* NewLex	[Entry] [EntryCz] = [EntryBg] [NType]
noun, m sg Gen *vegana*; Loc *veganu*, *veganovi*; pl Nom *vegané*, *vegani*;	noun, m pl *вегани*	[Gram] [PoS] [Forms]
Vegani dodržují striktnější pravidla než vegetariáni a zcela odmítají konzumaci živočišných produktů. *Vegani, kteří odmítají jíst jakékoli živočišné výrobky, často argumentují tím, že získávají vápník z rostlinných zdrojů.* idnes.cz/2007/03/05.	Вегетарианец, който се придържа към по-строг хранителен режим, като не приема никаква храна от животински произход. *Оказа се, че той е веган - много екстремна форма на вегетарианството.* Литературен вестник, бр. 30, 2002.	[Sem] [Style] [Def] [Syn] [Example]
vegan (English)	vegan (English)	[Origin]
veganský, veganství, veganizmus, veganovat, veganování, veganka	вегански, веганство, веганизация, веганизирам	[WordForm] [Deriv]
<u>vegan certifikace</u>	<u>веган диета</u>	[MWUs]

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Example 2

[EntryCz] *grantista*	[EntryBg] *грантаджия*	[Entry] [EntryCz] = [EntryBg]
NewLex	NewLex	[NType]

noun, m
sg Gen grantisty;
pl Nom grantisté, grantisti;
	noun, m
	pl грантаджии
		[Gram]
		   [PoS]
		   [Forms]

Coll
Kdo dostává grantovou podporu.
	Coll
	Човек, който получава грантове, финансиране по определена програма или от определена фондация.
		[Sem]
		   [Style]
		   [Def]

Rok jinak dosud v ČR absolvovalo osmadvacet grantistů, kteří se zabývali širokou škálou činností, od fundraisingu, přes PR, až po vytváření strategií HR či rozvoje. ceskenoviny.cz/2011/09/08.	*Е, понякога на грантаджиите им се налага да участват в т.нар. „протести". Ако не излизат от време на време на улицата, грантовете може да секнат.* Дума, бр. 289, 2015.	[Example]
grantistka	грантаджийски	[WordForm] [Deriv]

Example 3

[EntryCz]	[EntryBg] *картодържател*	[Entry] [EntryCz] ⊜ [EntryBg]
NewLex	NewLex	[NType]

	noun, n
	pl картодържатели
		[Gram]
		   [PoS]
		   [Forms]

Spec
Majitel platební (debetní nebo kreditní) karty.
	Spec
	Притежател на разплащателна (дебитна или кредитна) карта.
		[Sem]
		   [Style]
		   [Def]

	картопритежател	[Syn]
	Сервизните карти могат да се използват само по предназначе-ние, като картата не може да се използва от лице, различно от картопритежателя. Държавен вестник, бр. 6, 19 ян. 2007.	[Example]

4.2. Adjectives
Example 4

[EntryCz] *kryptoměnový / kryptoměnný* NewLex	[EntryBg] *криптовалутен* NewLex	[Entry] [EntryCz] = [EntryBg] [NType]

adj
kryptoměnová / kryptoměnná,
-ové / -nné,
pl -ové / -nné
	adj
	криптовалутна, -тно,
	pl -тни
		[Gram]
		    [PoS]
		    [Forms]

Vztahující se k novodobému druhu měny, tzv. kryptoměně, digitální měně či elektronickým penězům.	Който се отнася до новия тип валута, т.нар. криптовалута (цифрова валута), основана на блокчейн технология и криптографски техники.	[Sem]
		    [Style]
		
		    [Def]

Kryptoměnný trh. Kryptoměnový bankomat. Kryptoměnný obchod. Kryptoměnná banka. Kryptoměnná burza. Kryptoměnová peněženka. Kryptoměnové portfolio. Kryptoměnová směnárna.	*Криптовалутен портфейл. Криптовалутен калкулатор. Криптовалутна платежна система. Криптовалутна търговия. Криптовалутна платформа. Криптовалутна борса. Криптовалутно портфолио.*	[Example]
kryptoměna	криптовалута	[WordForm] [Mot]

4.3. Verbs
Example 5

[EntryCz] *skypovat / skajpovat* NewLex	[EntryBg] *скайпвам* NewLex	[Entry] [EntryCz] = [EntryBg] [NType]

v
imperf
2-th pers sg skypuješ / skajpuješ
	v
	imperf
	2-th pers sg скайпваш
		[Gram]
		
		    [PoS]
		
		    [Forms]

Coll
Mluvit či psát na počítači prostřednictvím komunikačního programu Skype
 	
Pokud večerkář kouká do monitoru na asijský film nebo skypuje krajanům, nečekejte, že ho budete zajímat. lidovky.cz/2018/31/01
	Coll
	Общувам, пиша си или говоря с някого по програмата за комуникация в интернет Скайп.
	Малкото момиченце все повече настоява, удряйки с крак по земята, да скайпва и да показва най-новата си играчка на своя приятел Мишо. Дума, бр. 88, 2009.
		[Sem]
		    [Style]
		
		    [Def]
		
		    [Example]

4.4. Multiword units
Example 6

[EntryCz] *uhlíková stopa*	**[EntryBg]** *въглероден отпечатък*	**[Entry]**
		[EntryCz] = [EntryBg]
MWU	MWU	
		[Sem]
		[Style]
Spec	Spec	**[Def]**
Nepřímý ukazatel spotřeby energií, výrobků a služeb, jehož pomocí je měřeno množství skleníkových plynů, které odpovídá určité lidské aktivitě či výrobku.	Общото количество въглероден диоксид, отделено в атмосферата пряко и косвено вследствие на производствените и други дейности в дадена държава или на дейността на отделен индивид.	
Svoji individuální uhlíkovou stopu si může každý vypočítat pomocí kalkulaček, kterých je na internetu spousta. respekt.cz/2018/11/07	*Ядрената енергетика има на практика нулев въглероден отпечатък. Тя не отделя парникови газове, серни и азотни окиси.* Стандарт, бр. 7898, 2015.	**[Example]**

4.5. Semantic neologisms
Example 7

[EntryCz] *chytrý*	**[EntryBg]** *умен*	**[Entry]**
NewSense	NewSense	**[EntryCz] = [EntryBg]**
		[Sem]
Elektronické zařízení či elektronický přístroj vybavený technologií umožňující jeho samostatné nebo částěčně samostatné fungování.	За електронен уред, устройство и др. - който има способност самостоятелно да осъществява определени функции.	**[Def]**
smart, inteligentní	смарт, интелигентен	**[Syn]**
Chytrý náramek. Chytrý telefon. Chytrý vysavač. Chytrá lednice. Chytrá televize. Chytré auto. Chytré hodinky.	*Умна прахосмукачка. Умно осветление. Умен хладилник.*	**[Example]**

5. Conclusion

The article offers a theoretical model of the structure of a bilingual electronic resource for the lexicographic description of new Bulgarian and Czech lexis. The section-based organization of content allows the visual representation of varied and detailed lexicographic data related to structural and grammatical peculiarities, register type, meaning, usage, systemic relations, variance, word origin, derivational relations and the collocability of different types of neologisms in both languages. Another advantage is the explication of the relations of full, partial and zero interlanguage equivalence in the case of specific Bulgarian and Czech neologisms.

The implementation of the model in an electronic resource - an electronic database or an electronic bilingual dictionary - will provide users with access to a comprehensive and multifaceted content which will enrich the lexicographic resources of both languages and assist translators and learners of Bulgarian and Czech. In its capacity as a source of information about the similarities and differences in the functioning and the degree of integration of correlative neologisms in Czech and Bulgarian, the resource can be a reliable empirical basis for further contrastive studies of the synchronic dynamics in the lexis of both languages. Linguacultural research into the common features and the peculiarities of the conceptualization of new ideas in Bulgarian and Czech would also derive benefit from the resource.

Regardless of the fact that the model has been developed to serve the purposes of Bulgarian-Czech and Czech-Bulgarian bilingual neography, it is far from language-dependent and can possibly be applied in the development of electronic neographic resources for other different language pairs.

Appendix
List of symbols and abbreviations

Acc (Accusative case)
adj (adjective)
anim (animate)
Coll (colloquial)
Def (definition)
Deriv (derivatives)
EntryBg (Bulgarian entry)
EntryCz (Czech entry)
Example
Forms
Gen (Genitive case)
Gram (grammar)
imperf (imperfect)
inanim (inanimate)
Inf (information)
Loc (Locative case)

m (masculine)
Mot (motivation)
MWU (multi-word unit)
n (neuter)
NewLex (new lexeme)
NewMWU (new multi-word unit)
NewSense (new sense)
Nom (Nominative case)
Noun
NType (type of neologism)
perf (perfect)
pers (person)
pl (plural)
Polit (politics)
PoS (part of speech)
Sem (semantic explication)
Sense
sg (singular)
Spec (special field of use)
Style
v (verb)
Var (variant/variants)
WordForm (word formation)

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