
How to interpret inflexional information

I. THE POSITION OF THE VERTICAL DIVIDER

The position of the vertical divider is based on spelling only. This results in divisions like **ślo|ń** (> ~**nia**), irrespective of the fact that both *ń* and *ni* here represent the same sound. Similarly, palatalizing of the final consonant of some masculine personal nouns (like those ending in *-s* or *-z* in Nominative singular) does not affect the position of the vertical stroke, e.g., **łobuz** (> ~**zi**). By contrast, digraphs are treated as single characters, e.g. **adorato|r** (> ~**orze**), **napi|śać** (> ~**sze**).

Where there is more than one headword form, the vertical stroke is placed after the string of characters common to all forms, e.g. **gryza|k m** (~**czek dem.**).

II. GRAMMATICAL INFORMATION ON THE HEADWORD

For inflected words, endings are given only when irregular. If no endings are given, the user should assume that they follow from the general morphological rules of Polish. Below is a list of default endings, i.e. those that users should infer from the absence of explicit grammatical information. The endings are given here in a schematic way, without taking stem changes into account; they are therefore preceded by an ordinary short dash, and not the swung dash.

1. Nouns

1.1. Masculine nouns

Masculine nouns are divided into three subgenera: personal (*pers.*), animate (*anim.*), and inanimate (*inanim.*). Subgender information is given only when the entry is split into several grammatical categories (see **Jak korzystać ze słownika**). Personal nouns are those that refer to people, animate nouns those that refer to animals, and inanimate nouns those that refer to objects, notions and so on. Subgenera of masculine nouns are established on a purely semantic basis.

1.1.1. Masculine personal nouns

- Genitive singular: *-a*, unless the noun declines like an adjective or feminine noun
- Dative singular: *-owi*
- Accusative singular = Genitive singular
- Instrumental singular: *-em*
- Locative singular: *-u*
- Vocative singular = Locative singular, unless the noun declines like an adjective or feminine noun

- Nominative plural: *-i*, *-y*, or *-e*, in accordance with morphological rules
- Genitive plural: *-ów*
- Dative plural: *-om*
- Accusative plural = Genitive plural
- Instrumental plural: *-ami*
- Locative plural: *-ach*
- Vocative plural = Nominative plural

1.1.2. Masculine animate nouns

- Genitive singular: *-a*
- Dative singular: *-owi*
- Accusative singular = Genitive singular
- Instrumental singular: *-em*
- Locative singular: *-u*
- Vocative singular = Locative singular
- Nominative plural: in accordance with general morphological rules
- Genitive plural: *-ów*
- Dative plural: *-om*
- Accusative plural = Nominative plural
- Instrumental plural: *-ami*
- Locative plural: *-ach*
- Vocative plural = Nominative plural

1.1.3. Masculine inanimate nouns

- Genitive singular: *-a*
- Dative singular: *-owi*
- Accusative singular = Nominative singular
- Instrumental singular: *-em*
- Locative singular: *-u*
- Vocative singular = Locative singular
- Nominative plural: in accordance with general morphological rules
- Genitive plural: *-ów*
- Dative plural: *-om*
- Accusative plural = Nominative plural
- Instrumental plural: *-ami*
- Locative plural: *-ach*
- Vocative plural = Nominative plural

1.2. Feminine nouns

- Genitive singular: *-i* or *-y*, in accordance with morphological rules. If the Nominative ends in *-ia*, absence of the Genitive form means that there is no double *i* in the spelling, e.g. *ziemi*, *cioci*, *babci*.

- Dative singular: *-e*, *-y*, or *-i*, in accordance with general morphological rules. If the Nominative form ends in *-ia*, absence of the Dative form means that there is no double *i* in the spelling, e.g. *ziemi*, *cioci*, *babci*.
- Accusative singular: *-ę*, or zero ending
- Instrumental singular: *-ą*
- Locative singular = Dative singular
- Vocative singular: in accordance with general morphological rules
- Nominative plural: in accordance with general morphological rules
- Genitive plural: zero ending
- Dative plural: *-om*
- Accusative plural = Nominative plural
- Instrumental plural: *-ami*
- Locative plural: *-ach*
- Vocative plural = Nominative plural

1.3. Neuter nouns

- Genitive singular: *-a*
- Dative singular: *-u*
- Accusative singular = Nominative singular
- Instrumental singular: *-em*
- Locative singular = Dative singular
- Vocative singular = Nominative singular
- Nominative plural: *-a*
- Genitive plural: zero ending
- Dative plural: *-om*
- Accusative plural = Nominative plural
- Instrumental plural: *-ami*
- Locative plural: *-ach*
- Vocative plural = Nominative plural

2. Adjectives

Adjectives are assumed to inflect regularly.

3. Verbs

For verbs, the grammatical category does not precede the endings, since the latter are easily recognized.

For the present tense of imperfective verbs and future

tense of perfective verbs, the default values can be read from the table below. The symbol \emptyset indicates the absence of grammatical information.

Infinitive	Present/Simple future tense		
	1 st pers. sg.	2 nd pers. sg.	
<i>-ać</i>	\emptyset (=am)	\emptyset (=asz)	
	<i>-ę</i>	\emptyset (=esz) <i>-isz</i>	
	<i>-eje</i>	\emptyset (=ejesz)	
<i>-(i)eć</i>	\emptyset (=ę)	\emptyset (=esz) <i>-isz</i> <i>-ysz</i>	
	<i>-em</i>	\emptyset (=esz)	
	<i>-eje</i>	\emptyset (=ejesz)	
	<i>-ić</i>	\emptyset (=ę) <i>-ije</i>	\emptyset (=isz) \emptyset (=ijesz)
<i>-yć</i>	\emptyset (=ę)	\emptyset (=ysz) <i>-yje</i>	\emptyset (=yjesz)
	<i>-qć</i>	\emptyset (=ę) <i>-mę</i> <i>-nę</i>	\emptyset (=iesz) \emptyset (=iesz) \emptyset (=iesz)
<i>-iwać,</i> <i>-ywać,</i> <i>-ować</i>	\emptyset (=uję)	\emptyset (=ujesz)	
	<i>-am</i>	\emptyset (=asz)	

The 3rd person singular is assumed to be the same as 2nd pers. sg. minus the final *sz*.

For past tense, the default forms all have the same stem as the infinitive, without vowel change.

With aspect pairs, if forms are given for one element, at least one form is given for the other element, even if it is regular.