

Lexicon standards: from de facto standard Toolbox MDF to ISO standard LMF

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Lexicon standards:

MDF – Toolbox

LMF - LEXUS

Concept naming

From MDF to LMF

some issues

some examples



Problem introduction

Toolbox (MDF)

Widely used by (field) linguists

Freedom for user to rename and restructure

Form and Sense related are embedded in each other

De-facto standard

Lexical Mark-up Framework (LMF)

ISO standard for NLP lexicons and MR dictionaries (24613:2008)

Basic model for lexicon structures

Strict Form and Sense separation

Registry for concept naming



Multi Dictionary Formatter (MDF):

Model for standardized framework for the construction of lexicons

Structure is defined as a set of rules declaring

The naming of the element

The hierarchy between the elements

The value domains

Content is build on the structure,

but not (explicitly) present in the database

\+mkr ps

\nam Part of speech

\desc Classifies the part of speech. This must reflect the part of speech of the vernacular lexeme (not the national or English gloss). Consistent labeling is important; use the Range Set feature. Sense numbers are beneath \ps in this hierarchy; don't mark different \ps fields with sense numbers.

\lng English
\rngset adj adv n num v
\mkrOverThis se
\mkrFollowingThis va
\CharStyle

\-mkr \+mkr sn

\nam Sense number

\desc Where a lexeme has more than one sense, this code is used to mark and number mark the beginning of each section that discusses a new sense. Don't use a sense number to mark a different part of speech; \sn is only used within a given part of speech (in this hierarchy). (Remember to include \sn 1 for records with multiple senses.) Use a Character Range Set.

\lng Default

\mkrOverThis ps

\CharStyle

\-mkr

∖lx ай

\ph aj

\ps interj

\pr межд

\sn 1

\gn1 aj, ej

\gn1lat aj, ej

\gr гэй, эй

\gn2 ჰეი, ეი

\ge hey

\xv Ай хинар, самагъай еке

\xv-ph Aj xinar, samaġaj eke

\xve V

\xn1 Аj гыз, бир бура кәл

\xn1lat Aj qız, bir bura gəl

\xr эй, девушка, подойди-ка сюда

\xe hey girl, come here!

\sn 2

\gn1 aj, oj, ваj

\gn1lat aj, oj, vaj

\ge woe!!!!

\xv Ай! Без мурелин чахп Iи

\xv-ph Aj! Bez murelin čaxpi

\xn1 Aj! Аjағымы тапдаладын

\xn1lat Aj! Ajağımı tapdaladın

\xr Наступили мне на ноги

\xe Ouch! They stepped on my feet!!!

\dt 04/Jan/2010



Main elements and order:

\lx lexeme

- . \ps part of speech
- ..\sn sense number
- ... \gloss and definition markers
- ...\ example sentence markers
- . \se subentry
- .. \ps part of speech
- ...\sn sense number
-\gloss and definition markers
-\ example sentence markers

Alternative:

\lx lexeme

- . \sn sense number
- .. \ps part of speech
- ... \gloss and definition markers
- ...\ example sentence markers
- . \se subentry
- ..\sn sense number
- ...\ps part of speech
-\gloss and definition markers
-\ example sentence markers



Example ps orientation (Udi):

\lx ай

\ph aj

\ps interj

\pr межд

\sn 1

\gn1 aj, ej

\gn1lat aj, ej

\gr гэй, эй

\gn2 ჰეი, ეი

\ge hey

\xv Ай хинар, самагъай еке

\xv-ph Aj xinar, samagaj eke

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\xn1 Аj гыз, бир бура кәл

\xn1lat Aj qız, bir bura gəl

\xr эй, девушка, подойди-ка сюда

\xe hey girl, come here!

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\xv Ай! Без мурелин чахп Іи

\xv-ph Aj! Bez murelin čaxpi

\xn1 Aj! Аjағымы тапдаладын

\xn1lat Aj! Ajağımı tapdaladın

\xr Наступили мне на ноги

\xe Ouch! They stepped on my feet!!!

\dt 04/Jan/2010

Example sn orientation (Iwaidja):

\lx alabanja

\sn 1

\ps n

\de beach hibiscus.Rope for harpoons and tying up canoes is made from this tree species, and the timber is used to

make |fv{larrwa} smoking pipes

\ge hibiscus

\re hibiscus, beach

\rfs 205,410; IE 84

\sd plant

\sd material

\rf Iwa05.Feb2

\xv alabanja alhurdu

\xe hibiscus string/rope

\sn 2

\ps n

\de short-finned batfish

\ge short-finned batfish

\re batfish, short-finned

\sc Zabidius novaemaculatus

\sd animal

\sd fish

\rf Iwaidja Fish Names.xls

\so MELP project elicitation

\eb SH

\dt 19/Dec/2006



Example sub-entry (Udi):

```
\Іх биъбест Іесун
\ph bibestesun
\ns V
\va биъгъиъбестуесун
\va-ph bigibestuesun
\ve N
\ps v
\pr г
\gn1 ағыр етдирмәк, ағырлашдырмаг
\gn1lat ağır etdirmək, ağırlaşdırmaq
\gr просить (заставить) делать тяжелым,
увесистым
\gn2 დამმიმეზა
\ge cause to become heavy, loaded!!!
\se быъгъыъбесун
\se-ph bəgəbesun
\se-ve N
\gn1 ағыр еләмәк (чәкидә)
\gn1lat ağır eləmək (çəkidə)
\gr делать тяжелым, увесистым
\ge make heavy, load
\dt 05/Mar/2010
```



Lexical Markup Framework:

Model for standardized framework for the construction of lexicons

Goals:

Common model for electronic lexical resources

Manage and exchange data between resources

Enable merging of electronic resources



Core package:

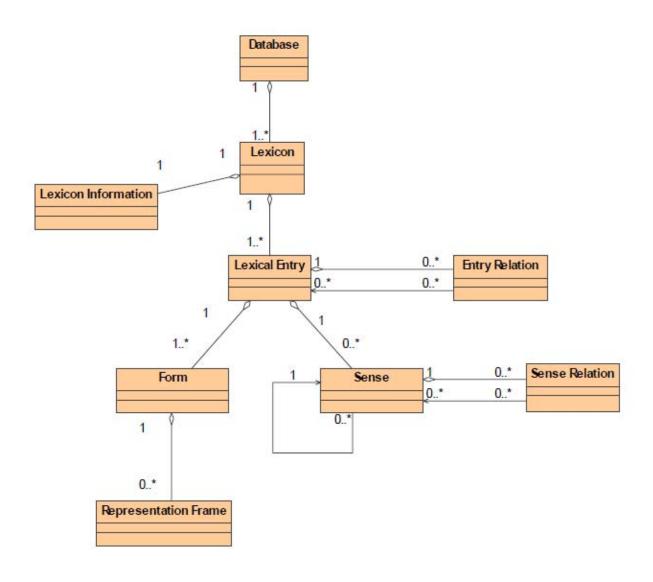
Structure skeleton for a database

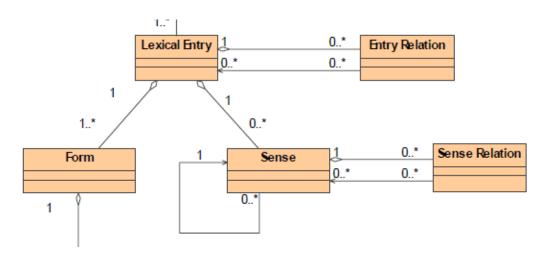
Basic hierarchy of a lexicon, and a lexical entry

Extensions:

Proposed lexicon structures for different situations







LexicalEntry: container for managing one or several forms and possibly one or several meanings in order to describe a lexeme

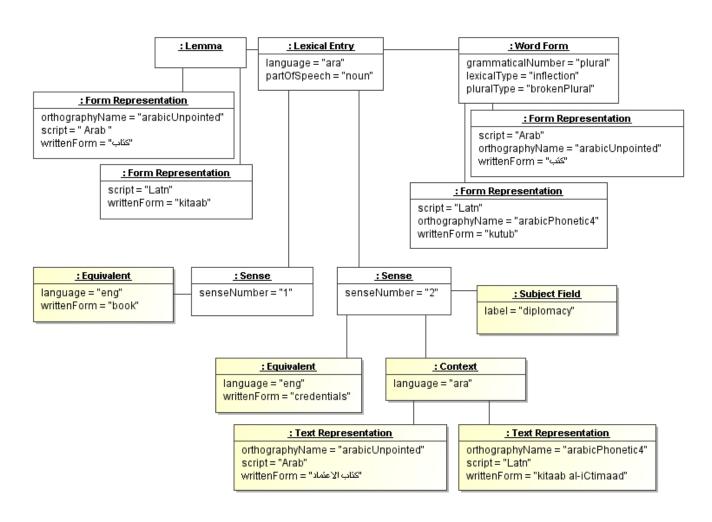
Lexeme: abstract unit, generally associated with a set of forms sharing a common meaning

Form: text string representing the word

Sense: specifies the meaning and context

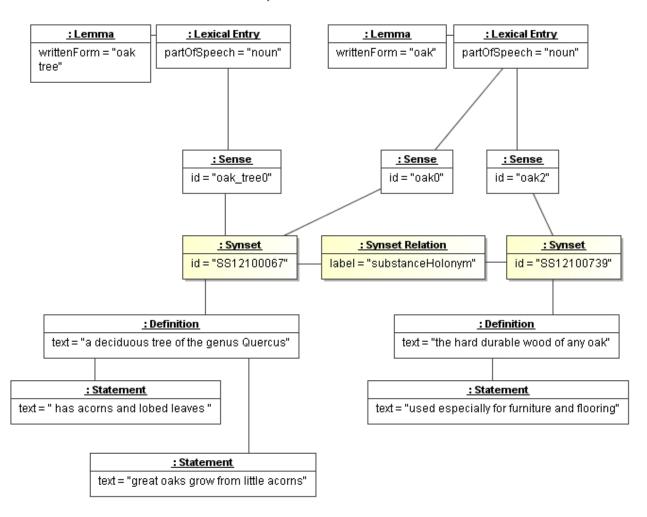


Strict division Form and Sense





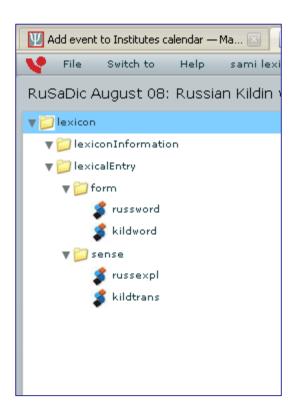
No sub-entries, but relations between LE





LMF in LEXUS

LMF default structure in LEXUS – Form, Sense



Slightly different from LMF:

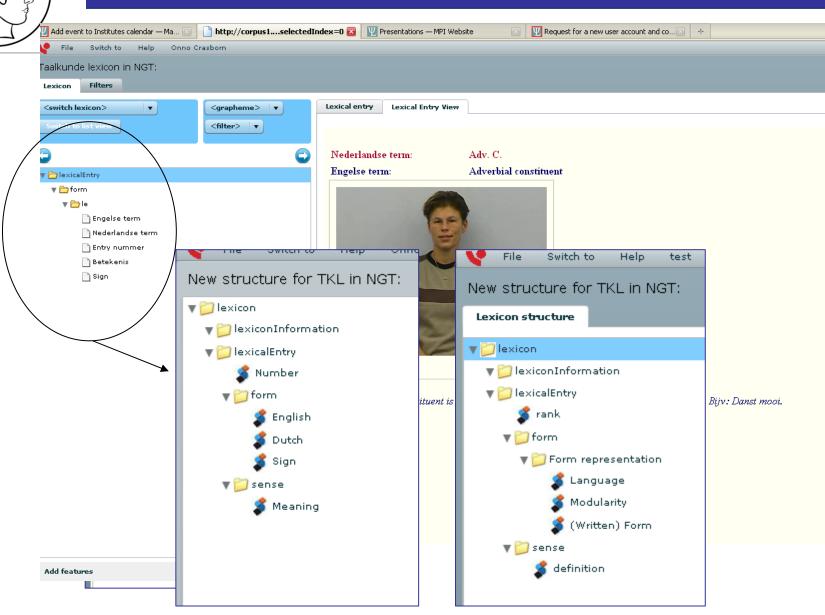
Data components

Data categories

No attributes



ISOCat









In MDF:

A given set of markers:

Named

Defined

Value range

Users are free to add new markers:

Without naming them

Without defining them

Without a value range



In LMF

ISO 12620:2009

Terminology and language resources

Specification of data categories and management of a Data Category Registry for language resources



Data category

The result of the specification of a given data field A data category is an elementary descriptor in a linguistic structure or an annotation scheme.

Model consists of 3 main parts:

Administrative part: Administration and identification Descriptive part: Documentation in various working languages

Linguistic part: Conceptual domain(s for various object languages)



Data Category Registry: ISOcat

A free service: anyone can access it or register as an expert and create/share his/her own data categories.

Data categories can be submitted to the standardization process, in which case they are assigned to a Thematic Domain Group which judges it.

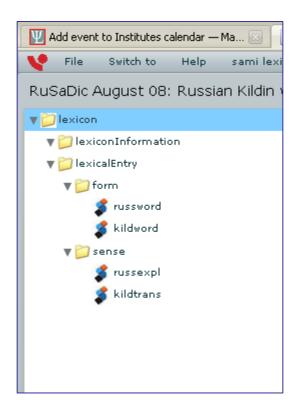
At regular intervals, snapshots of the standardized subset of the DCR will be submitted to ISO.

www.isocat.org



LEXUS

LMF default structure in LEXUS – Form, Sense



Slightly different from LMF:

Data components

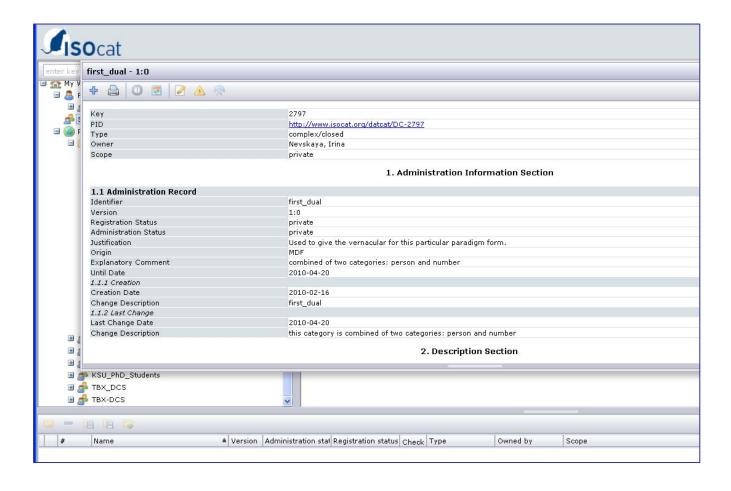
Data categories

No attributes



Concept naming

Add MDF to ISOCat (RELISH project)



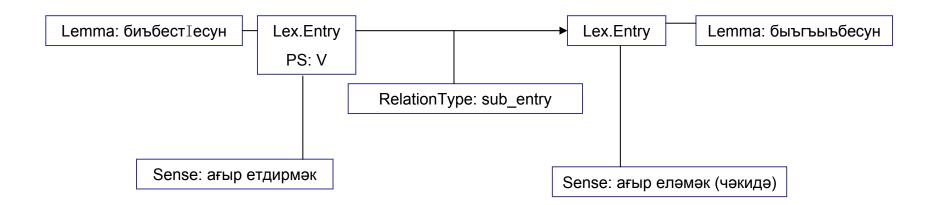


Sub-entries

MDF does allow for sub-entries LMF does not allow for sub-entries, but does allow for relations

Example sub-entry (Udi):

\lx биъбест⊺есун \ps v \gn1 ағыр етдирмәк, ағырлашдырмаг \se быъгъыъбесун \dt 05/Mar/2010





Part-of-speech orientation in MDF:

Entry with one part-of-speech:

No problem in conversion to LMF, Each separate \sn set of markers will be a separte Sense Group in LMF

Entry with mulitple part-of-speech groups:

Create more than one LMF lexical entry, with relation type homonym



Sense orientation in MDF:

Entry with one part-of-speech under a sense number group: Each sense number group results in one LMF lexical entry, with relation type homonym



Finally

Proposal MDF2LMF (individual markers):

Lemma:

\lexeme

Lexical Entry:

\part-of-speech

\METADATA

Linguistic Frames:

\CROSS-REFERENCE

\lexical-function

Form:

\citation

\alternative

\underlying

\phonetic

\variant

\MORPHOLOGY

\GRAMMAR

\picture

\video

Sense:

\gloss

\definition

\semantic-domain

\literally

\reversal

\EXAMPLES

\ENCYCLPAEDIC

\SCIENTIFIC

\ETYMOLOGY



Questions?

