
Data Model for Lexicography (DMLex), Version 1.0

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This specification declares one or more namespaces. Namespace isn't considered an XML specific feature in this serialization independent specification.

The core namespace

- <http://docs.oasis-open.org/lexidma/ns/dmlex-1.0>

Key words:

The key words MUST, MUST NOT, REQUIRED, SHALL, SHALL NOT, SHOULD, SHOULD NOT, RECOMMENDED, MAY, and OPTIONAL in this document are to be interpreted as de-

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Abstract:

This document defines the 1st version of a data model in support of the high-priority technical goals described in the LEXIDMA TC's charter, including:

- A serialization-independent Data Model for Lexicography (DMLex)
- An XML serialization of DMLex
- A JSON serialization of DMLex
- A relational database implementation of DMLex

Status:

This document was last revised or approved by the LEXIDMA TC on the above date. The level of approval is also listed above. Check the "Latest version" location noted above for possible later revisions of this document. Any other numbered Versions and other technical work produced by the Technical Committee (TC) are listed at https://www.oasis-open.org/committees/tc_home.php?wg_abbrev=lexidma#technical.

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1 Introduction

DMLex is a data model for modelling dictionaries (here called lexicographic resources) in computer applications such as dictionary writing systems.

DMLex is a data model, not an encoding format. DMLex is abstract, independent of any markup language or formalism. At the same time, DMLex has been designed to be easily and straightforwardly implementable in XML, JSON, as a relational database, and as a Semantic Web triplestore.

1.1 Modular structure of DMLex

The DMLex specification is divided into a core with several optional modules.

- [DMLex Core](#) allows you to model the basic entries-and-sense structure if a monolingual lexicographic resource.
- [DMLex Crosslingual Module](#) extends DMLex Core to model bilingual and multilingual lexicographic resources.
- [DMLex Linking Module](#) extends DMLex Core and allows you to model various kinds of relations between entries, senses and other objects, including semantic relations such as synonymy and antonymy and presentational relations such as subentries and subsenses, both within a single lexicographic resource and across multiple lexicographic resources.
- [DMLex Inline Markup Module](#) extends DMLex Core to allow the modelling of inline markup on various objects such as example sentences, including the modelling of collocations and corpus patterns.
- [DMLex Etymology Module](#) extends DMLex Core to allow the modelling of etymological information in dictionaries.

1.2 Schema formalism

DMLex models a lexicographic resource as a **hierarchical list of objects**. Each object has a name, a value and an optional list of child objects, each of which can in turn also have a **name**, a **value** and an optional list of child objects.

The data model is defined in this standard through the means of a formalism which defines, for each object: (1) what its name is, (2) what its value is supposed to be (from a list of predefined primitive types) and (3) which child objects it may contain, with what arities.

The arities of child objects are indicated with the following codes:

- (0..1) zero or one
- (0..n) zero or one or more
- (1..1) exactly one
- (1..n) one or more
- (2..n) two or more

The primitive types of the values of objects are given with the following codes:

- `<string>` a non-empty string
- `<stringOrEmpty>` a string which may be empty
- `<number>` a positive integer number

- `<id>` an alphanumeric identifier
- `<idref>` a reference to something through its alphanumeric identifier
- `<uri>` a URI
- `<langCode>` an IETF language code
- `<empty>` nothing: the object serves only as a container for child objects
- `<symbol>` one of a specified finite number of values

When the primitive type of a child object is absent, this means that the schema for objects of that name is defined elsewhere in the code.

1.3 Implementing DMLex

DMLex is an abstract data model which can be implemented in many different programming environments and serialization languages. In this document, we give recommended implementations in [XML](#), in [JSON](#) and as a [relational database](#).

- The XML and JSON implementations are intended as serializations for data exchange: for encoding lexicographic data while the data is in transit out of one software system into another. Examples of what the two serializations look like with real-world data are given in [Section 8, “Examples”](#).
- The relational database implementation is intended as a representation for lexicographic data while the data is being edited and maintained inside a software system, such as Dictionary Writing System (DWS).

2 Conformance

1. *DMLex Instances Conformance*

- a. Conformant DMLex Instances **MUST** be well formed and valid instances according to one of DMLex Serialization Specifications.
- b. Another Instance conformance clause.
- c. ...
- d. DMLex Instances **MAY** contain custom extensions, as defined in the [Extension Mechanisms](#) section. Extensions **MUST** be serialized in a way conformant with the pertaining DMLex Serialization Specifications.

2. *Application Conformance*

- a. DMLex Writers **MUST** create conformant DMLex Instances to be considered DMLex compliant.
- b. Agents processing conformant DMLex Instances that contain custom extensions are not **REQUIRED** to understand and process non-DMLex objects or attributes. However, conformant applications **SHOULD** preserve existing custom extensions when processing conformant DMLex Instances, provided that the objects that contain custom extensions are not removed according to DMLex Processing Requirements or the extension's own processing requirements.
- c. All Agents **MUST** comply with Processing Requirements for otherwise unspecified Agents or without a specifically set target Agent.
- d. Specialized Agents defined in this specification - this is Writer, Modifier, and Enricher Agents - **MUST** comply with the Processing Requirements targeting their specifically defined type of Agent on top of Processing Requirements targeting all Agents as per point c. above.
- e. DMLex is an object model explicitly designed for exchanging data among various Agents. Thus, a conformant DMLex application **MUST** be able to accept DMLex Instances Created, Modified, or Enriched by a different application, provided that:
 - i. The processed files are conformant DMLex Instances according to the same DMLex Serialization Specification,
 - ii. in a state compliant with all relevant Processing Requirements.

3. *Backwards Compatibility*

- a. N/A.

Note

DMLex Instances cannot be conformant to this specification w/o being conformant to a specific serialization.

3 DMLex Core

The DMLex Core provides data types for modelling monolingual dictionaries (called lexicographic resources in DMLex) where headwords, definitions and examples are all in one and the same language. DMLex Core gives you the tools you need to model simple dictionary entries which consist of headwords, part-of-speech labels, senses, definitions and so on.

3.1 lexicographicResource

Represents a dictionary. A lexicographic resource is a dataset which can be used, viewed and read by humans as a dictionary and – simultaneously – ingested, processed and understood by software agents as a machine-readable database. Note that the correct name of this data type in DMLex is lexicographic, not lexical, resource.

Contents

- `id` (1..1) `<id>` An identifier of the lexicographic resource, unique among all lexicographic resources in the implementation. If the implementation contains only one lexicographic resource then `id` MAY be understood as implicit and MAY be left unimplemented.
- `title:` (0..1) `<string>` A human-readable title of the lexicographic resource.
- `uri:` (0..1) `<uri>` The URI of the lexicographic resource, identifying it on the Web.
- `language:` (1..1) `<langCode>` The language that this lexicographic resource describes.
- `entry:` (0..n)
- `tag:` (0..n)

Comments

- `language` identifies the language of headwords, definitions and examples in this dictionary. DMLex is based on the assumption that all headwords in a lexicographic resource are in the same language, and that definitions and examples, if any occur in the lexicographic resource, are in that language too. The `language` child object of `lexicographicResource` informs potential users of the lexicographic resource which language that is.
- The main role of a lexicographic resource is to contain entries (`entry` objects). The other object type that can optionally occur inside a `lexicographicResource`, `tag`, is for lists of look-up values such as part-of-speech labels.

Example 1. XML

```
<lexicographicResource id="..." uri="..." language="...">
  <title>...</title>
  <entry.../>
  <tag.../>
</lexicographicResource>
```

Example 2. JSON

```
{
  "id": "...",
  "title": "...",
  "language": "...",
  "entries": [...],
  "tags": [...]
}
```

Example 3. RDF

```
@prefix dmlex: <http://www.oasis-open.org/to-be-confirmed/dmlex> .

<id> a dmlex:Lexicographic Resource ;
  dmlex:title "...";
  dmlex:uri "...";
  dmlex:language "...";
  dmlex:entry <entry1> , ... ;
  dmlex:tag ... .
```

Example 4. SQL

```
create table lexicographicResources (
  id int primary key,
  title varchar(255),
  uri varchar(255),
  language varchar(10)
)
```

3.2 entry

Represents a dictionary entry. An entry contains information about one headword.

Contents

- `id` (1..1) `<id>` An identifier of the entry, unique among all lexicographic resources in the implementation.
- `headword:` (1..1) `<string>` The entry's headword.
- `homographNumber:` (0..1) `<number>` The entry's homograph number, as a guide for humans to distinguish entries with the same headword.
- `partOfSpeech:` (0..n)
- `label:` (0..n)
- `pronunciation:` (0..n)

- `inflectedForm`: (0..n)
- `sense`: (0..n)

Comments

- The headword can be a single word, a multi-word expression, or any expression in the source language which is being described by the entry.
- Entries in DMLex do not have an explicit listing order. An application can imply a listing order from a combination of the headword and the homograph number.
- DMLex Core does not have a concept of "subentry". To model subentries (ie. entries inside entries) in a lexicographic resource, you MUST use object types from the [Linking Module](#) for that.

Example 5. XML

```
<entry id="..." homographNumber="...">
  <headword>...</headword>
  <partOfSpeech.../>
  <label.../>
  <pronunciation.../>
  <inflectedForm.../>
  <sense.../>
</entry>
```

Example 6. JSON

```
{
  "id": "...",
  "headword": "...",
  "homographNumber": "...",
  "partsOfSpeech": [...],
  "labels": [...],
  "pronunciations": [...],
  "inflectedForms": [...],
  "senses": [...]
}
```

Example 7. RDF

```
<id> a dmlex:Entry ;
  dmlex:headword "...";
  dmlex:homographNumber ... ;
  dmlex:partOfSpeech ... ;
  dmlex:label ... ;
  dmlex:pronunciation ... ;
  dmlex:inflectedForm ... ;
  dmlex:sense ... .
```

Example 8. SQL

```
create table entries (  
  lexicographicResourceID int foreign key references lexicographicResource(id),  
  id int primary key,  
  headword varchar(255),  
  homographNumber int  
)
```

3.3 partOfSpeech

Represents a part-of-speech label.

```
partOfSpeech: <string>  
  listingOrder: (1..1) <number>
```

3.3.1 XML

```
<partOfSpeech value="..."/>
```

3.3.2 JSON

```
"..."
```

3.3.3 RDF

```
<entry> dmlex:partOfSpeech [  
  a dmlex:PartOfSpeech ;  
  rdf:value "...";  
  dmlex:listingOrder 1 ] .
```

3.3.4 SQL

```
create table partsOfSpeech (  
  entryID int foreign key references entries(id),  
  value varchar(10),  
  listingOrder int,  
  id int primary key  
)
```

3.3.5 Comments

- `partOfSpeech` is an abbreviation, a code or some other string of text which identifies the part-of-speech label, for example `n` for noun, `v` for verb, `adj` for adjective. You can use the `tag` datatype to

explain the meaning of the part-of-speech tags, to constrain which part-of-speech tags are allowed to occur in your lexicographic resource, and to map them onto external inventories and ontologies.

- If you want to model other grammatical properties of the headword besides part of speech, such as gender (of nouns) or aspect (of verbs), the way to do that in DMLex is to conflate them to the part-of-speech label, for example `noun-masc` and `noun-fem`, or `v-perf` and `v-imperf`.
- `listingOrder` is the position of this part-of-speech label among other part-of-speech labels of the same entry. This can be implicit from the serialization.

3.4 sense

Represents one of possibly many meanings (or meaning potentials) of the headword.

```
sense: <id>
  listingOrder: (1..1) <number>
  indicator: (0..1) <string>
  label: (0..n)
  definition: (0..n)
  example: (0..n)
```

3.4.1 XML

```
<sense id="...">
  <indicator>...</indicator>
  <label.../>
  <definition.../>
  <example.../>
</sense>
```

3.4.2 JSON

```
{
  "id": "...",
  "indicator": "...",
  "labels": [...],
  "definitions": [...],
  "examples": [...]
}
```

3.4.3 RDF

```
<id> a dmllex:Sense ;
  dmllex:listingOrder 1 ;
  dmllex:indicator "...";
  dmllex:label ... ;
  dmllex:definition ... ;
  dmllex:example ... .
```

3.4.4 SQL

```
create table senses (  
  entryID int foreign key references entries(id),  
  id int primary key,  
  indicator nvarchar(50),  
  listingOrder int  
)
```

3.4.5 Comments

- `listingOrder` represents the position of this sense among other senses of the same entry. Can be implicit from the serialization.
- `indicator` is a short statement, in the same language as the headword, that gives an indication of the meaning of a sense and permits its differentiation from other senses in the entry. Indicators are sometimes used in dictionaries instead of or in addition to definitions.
- `definition` is a statement, in the same language as the headword, that describes and/or explains the meaning of a sense. In DMLex, the term `definition` encompasses not only formal definitions, but also less formal explanations.

3.4.6 Note

An **entry** is a container for formal properties of the headword such as orthography, morphology, syntax and pronunciation. A **sense** is a container for statements about the headword's semantics. DMLex deliberately makes it impossible to include morphological information at sense level. If you have an entry where each sense has slightly different morphological properties (eg. a noun has a weak plural in one sense and a strong plural in another) then, in DMLex, you need to treat it as two entries (homographs), and you can use the Linking Module two link the two entries together and to make sure they are always shown together to human users.

3.5 definition

Represents one of possibly several definitions of a sense.

```
definition: <string>  
  definitionType: (0..1) <string>  
  listingOrder: (1..1) <number>
```

3.5.1 XML

```
<definition definitionType="...">...</definition>
```

3.5.2 JSON

```
{  
  "text": "....",  
  "definitionType": "..."  
}
```

3.5.3 RDF

```
<entry> dmlex:definition [
  a dmlex:Definition ;
  rdf:value "...";
  dmlex:definitionType "...";
  dmlex:listingOrder 1 ] .
```

3.5.4 SQL

```
create table definitions (
  senseID int foreign key references sense(id),
  text nvarchar(255),
  definitionType nvarchar(10),
  listingOrder int,
  id int primary key
)
```

3.5.5 Comments

- If you have multiple definitions inside a single sense, you can use `definitionType` to indicate the difference between them, for example that they are intended for different audiences. Optionally, you can use the `tag` data type to constrain and/or explain the definition types that occur in your lexicographic resource.
- `listingOrder` is the position of this definition among other definitions of the same sense. This can be implicit from the serialization.

3.6 inflectedForm

Represents one (of possibly many) inflected forms of the headword. Example: [Section 8.2, "How to use inflectedForm"](#).

```
inflectedForm: <string>
  inflectedTag: (0..1) <string>
  listingOrder: (1..1) <number>
  label: (0..n)
  pronunciation: (0..n)
```

3.6.1 XML

```
<inflectedForm inflectedTag="...">
  <text>...</text>
  <label.../>
  <pronunciation.../>
</inflectedTag>
```

3.6.2 JSON

```
{
  "inflectedTag": "...",
  "text": "...",
  "labels": [...],
  "pronunciations": [...]
}
```

3.6.3 RDF

```
<entry> dmlex:inflectedForm [
  a dmlex:InflectedForm ;
  dmlex:inflectedTag "... " ;
  dmlex:listingOrder 1 ;
  dmlex:label ... ;
  dmlex:pronunciation ... .
]
```

3.6.4 SQL

```
create table inflectedForms (
  entryID int foreign key references entries(id),
  inflectedTag varchar(10),
  text varchar(255),
  listingOrder int,
  id int primary key
)
```

3.6.5 Comments

- `inflectedTag` is an abbreviation, a code or some other string of text which identifies the inflected form, for example `pl` for plural, `gs` for genitive singular, `com` for comparative. You can use the `tag` datatype to explain the meaning of the inflection tags, to constrain which inflection tags are allowed to occur in your lexicographic resource, and to map them onto external inventories and ontologies.
- The value of the `inflectedForm` object is the text of the inflected word itself.
- `listingOrder` is the position of this inflected form among other inflected forms of the same entry. This can be implicit from the serialization.
- The `inflectedForm` object is intended to model the **inflectional morphology** of a headword. To model derivational morphology, for example feminine forms of masculine nouns, the recommended way to do that in DMLex is to create separate entries for the two words, and link them using the Linking Module.

3.7 label

Represents a restriction on its parent such as temporal (old-fashioned, neologism), regional (dialect), register (formal, colloquial), domain (medicine, politics) or grammar (singular-only).

```
label: <string>
  listingOrder: (1..1) <number>
```

3.7.1 XML

```
<label value="..."/>
```

3.7.2 JSON

```
"..."
```

3.7.3 RDF

```
<entry> dmlex:label [  
  a dmlex:Label ;  
  rdf:value "...";  
  dmlex:listingOrder 1 ] .
```

3.7.4 SQL

```
create table labels (  
  entryID int foreign key references entries(id),  
  senseID int foreign key references senses(id),  
  inflectedFormID int foreign key references inflectedForms(id),  
  pronunciationID int foreign key references pronunciations(id),  
  exampleID int foreign key references examples(id),  
  value varchar(10),  
  listingOrder int,  
  id int primary key  
)
```

3.7.5 Comments

- The value of the label object is an abbreviation, a code or some other string of text which identifies the label, for example `neo` for neologism, `colloq` for colloquial, `polit` for politics. You can use the `tag` datatype to explain the meaning of the label tags, to constrain which label tags are allowed to occur in your lexicographic resource, and to map them onto external inventories and ontologies.
- `listingOrder` is the position of this label among other labels of the same entry. This can be implicit from the serialization.
- A label applies to the object that it is a child of. When the label is a child of `entry`, then it applies to the headword in all its senses. When the label is a child of `sense`, then it applies to the headword in that sense only (**not** including any subsenses linked to it using the Linking Module). When the label is a child of `inflectedForm`, then it applies only to that inflected form of the headword (in all senses). When the label is a child of `pronunciation`, then it applies only to that pronunciation of the headword (in all senses).

3.8 pronunciation

Represents the pronunciation of its parent. Examples: [Section 8.3, "Pronunciation given as transcription"](#), [Section 8.4, "Pronunciation given as a sound file"](#), [Section 8.5, "Pronunciation given both ways"](#).

```
pronunciation: <empty>
  soundFile: (0..1) <uri>
  transcription: (0..n)
  listingOrder: (1..1) <number>
  label: (0..n)
```

3.8.1 XML

```
<pronunciation soundFile="...">
  <transcription.../>
  <label.../>
</pronunciation>
```

3.8.2 JSON

```
{
  "soundFile": "...",
  "transcriptions": [...],
  "labels": [...]
}
```

3.8.3 RDF

```
<entry> dmlex:pronunciation [
  a dmlex:Pronunicaton ;
  dmlex:soundFile <...> ;
  dmlex:transcription ... ;
  dmlex:listingOrder 1 ;
  dmlex:label ... ] .
```

3.8.4 SQL

```
create table pronunciations (
  entryID int foreign key references entries(id),
  soundFile varchar(255),
  listingOrder int,
  id int primary key
)
```

3.8.5 Comments

- `transcription` is the transcription of the pronunciation in some notation, such as IPA. If more than transcription is present in a single pronunciation object, then they must be different transcriptions (in different schemes) of the same pronunciation, eg. one in IPA and one in SAMPA.
- `soundFile` is a pointer to a file containing a sound recording of the pronunciation.

- `listingOrder` is the position of this pronunciation object among other pronunciation objects of the same parent. This can be implicit from the serialization.

3.9 transcription

Represents the transcription of a pronunciation in some notation such as IPA.

```
transcription: <string>
  scheme: (0..1) <langCode>
  listingOrder: (1..1) <number>
```

3.9.1 XML

```
<transcription scheme="...">...</transcription>
```

3.9.2 JSON

```
{
  "text": "...",
  "scheme": "..."
}
```

3.9.3 RDF

```
<pronunciation> dmlex:transcription [
  a dmlex:Transcription ;
  dmlex:scheme "...";
  dmlex:listingOrder 1 ] .
```

3.9.4 SQL

```
create table transcriptions (
  pronunciationID int foreign key references pronunciation(id),
  text varchar(255),
  scheme varchar(10),
  listingOrder int,
  id int primary key
)
```

3.9.5 Comments

- `scheme` object identifies the transcription scheme used here. Example: `en-fonipa` for English IPA. This can be implicit if the lexicographic resource uses only one transcription scheme throughout.
- `listingOrder` is the position of this transcription object among other transcription objects of the same pronunciation. This can be implicit from the serialization.

3.10 example

Represents a sentence or other text fragment which illustrates the headword being used.

```
example: <string>
  sourceIdentity: (0..1) <string>
  sourceElaboration: (0..1) <string>
  label: (0..n)
  soundFile: (0..1) <uri>
  listingOrder: (1..1) <number>
```

3.10.1 XML

```
<example sourceIdentity="..." sourceElaboration="..." soundFile="...">
  <text>...</text>
  <label.../>
</example>
```

3.10.2 JSON

```
{
  "text": "...",
  "sourceIdentity": "...",
  "sourceElaboration": "...",
  "labels": [...],
  "soundFile": "..."
}
```

3.10.3 RDF

```
<entry> dmlex:example [
  a dmlex:Example ;
  rdf:value "...";
  dmlex:sourceIdentity "...";
  dmlex:sourceElaboration "...";
  dmlex:label ... ;
  dmlex:soundFile <...> ;
  dmlex:listingOrder 1 ] .
```

3.10.4 SQL

```
create table examples (
  senseID int foreign key references senses(id),
  text varchar(255),
  sourceIdentity varchar(50),
  sourceElaboration varchar(255),
  soundFile varchar(255),
```



```
id int primary key
)
```

3.10.5 Comments

- `sourceIdentity` is an abbreviation, a code or some other string of text which identifies the source. You can use the `tag` datatype to explain the meaning of the source identifiers and to constrain which source identifiers are allowed to occur in your lexicographic resource.
- `sourceElaboration` is a free-form statement about the source of the example. If `source` is present, then `sourceElaboration` can be used for information where in the source the example can be found: page number, chapter and so on. If `sourceIdentity` is absent then `sourceElaboration` can be used to fully name the source.
- `soundFile` is a pointer to a file containing a sound recording of the example.
- `listingOrder` is the position of this example among other examples in the same sense. This can be implicit from the serialization.

3.11 tag

Represents one (of many) possible values for `partOfSpeech`, `inflectedTag`, `label`, and `source`. Example: [Section 8.6, "How to use tag"](#).

```
tag: <string>
  description: (0..1) <string>
  target: (0..n) <symbol>
  partOfSpeechConstraint: (0..n) <string>
  sameAs: (0..n)
```

3.11.1 XML

```
<tag value="...">
  <description>...</description>
  <target value="..." />
  <partOfSpeechConstraint value="..." />
  <sameAs... />
</tag>
```

3.11.2 JSON

```
{
  "value": "...",
  "description": "...",
  "targets": ["..."],
  "partOfSpeechConstraints": ["..."],
  "sameAs": [...]
}
```

3.11.3 RDF

```
<entry> dmlex:tag [
  a dmlex:Tag ;
  dmlex:description "...";
  dmlex:target "...";
  dmlex:partOfSpeechConstraints "...";
  dmlex:sameAs ... ] .
```

3.11.4 SQL

```
create table tags (
  lexicographicResourceID int foreign key references lexicographicResource(id),
  value varchar(10),
  description varchar(255),
  targets varchar(255), --comma-separated list
  partOfSpeechConstraints varchar(255), --comma-separated list
  id int primary key
)
```

3.11.5 Comments

- The value is an abbreviation, a code or some other string of text which identifies the source. If you want, you can design your implementation to enforce referential integrity between `tag` values on the one hand and `partOfSpeech`, `inflectedTag` etc. objects on the other hand. In other words, you can make it so that the tags you define in `tag` objects are the only values allowed for `partOfSpeech`, `inflectedTag` etc. However, doing this is optional in DMLex. An implementation of DMLex is compliant regardless of whether it enforces referential integrity on `tag` values.
- `description` is a human-readable description of what the tag means.
- `target` tells us where exactly the tag is expected to be used. If omitted, then all four. The possible values are:
 - `partOfSpeech`: as the value of a `partOfSpeech` object
 - `inflectedTag`: as the value of an `inflectedTag` object
 - `sourceIdentity`: as the value of a `sourceIdentity` object
 - `label`: as the value of a `label` object
 - `definitionType`: as the value of a `definitionType` object
 - `collocateRole`: as the value of a `collocateRole` object
- `partOfSpeechConstraint`, if present, says that this tag is only intended to be used inside entries that are labelled with this part of speech. You can use this to constrain that, for example, only nouns and adjectives can have plurals but other parts of speech cannot.
- `target` and `partOfSpeechConstraint` allow you to specify constraints on which tags are expected to appear where throughout the lexicographic resource. Enforcing these constraints in your implementation is optional.

3.12 sameAs

Represents the fact that the parent object is equivalent to an item available from an external authority. Example: ???.

```
sameAs: <uri>
```

3.12.1 XML

```
<sameAs uri="..." />
```

3.12.2 JSON

```
"..."
```

3.12.3 SQL

```
create table sameAs (  
    tagID int foreign key references tags(id),  
    uri varchar(255),  
    id int primary key  
)
```

3.12.4 Comments

- The value is the URI of an item in an external inventory.

4 DMLex Crosslingual Module

DMLex's Multilingual Module extends the Core and turns a monolingual lexicographic resource into a bilingual or multilingual one. A bilingual or multilingual lexicographic resource is a lexicographic resource with multiple (two or more) languages: the headwords and the examples are in one language (called the headword language in DMLex) and their translations are in one or more other languages (called the translation languages in DMLex).

4.1 Extensions to `lexicographicResource`

Additional children:

```
lexicographicResource: ...
  translationLanguage: (1..n)
```

4.1.1 XML

```
<lexicographicResource ...>
  ...
  <translationLanguage.../>
</lexicographicResource>
```

4.1.2 JSON

```
{
  ...,
  "translationLanguages": [...]
}
```

4.1.3 SQL

No changes needed.

4.2 `translationLanguage`

Represents one of the languages in which translations are given in this lexicographic resource. Examples: [Section 8.8, "Defining a bilingual lexicographic resource"](#), [Section 8.9, "Defining a multilingual lexicographic resource"](#).

```
translationLanguage: <langCode>
  listingOrder: (1..1) <number>
```

4.2.1 XML

```
<translationLanguage langCode=" " />
```

4.2.2 JSON

```
"..."
```

4.2.3 SQL

```
create table translationLanguage (  
  lexicographicResourceID int foreign key references lexicographicResources(id),  
  langCode varchar(10) primary key,  
  listingOrder int,  
)
```

Comments

- `listingOrder` sets the order in which translations (of headwords and examples) should be shown. It outranks the listing order given in `headwordTranslation`, `headwordExplanation` and `exampleTranslation` objects.

4.3 Extensions to sense

Additional children:

```
sense: ...  
  headwordExplanation: (0..n)  
  headwordTranslation: (0..n)
```

4.3.1 XML

```
<sense ...>  
  ...  
  <headwordExplanation.../>  
  <headwordTranslation.../>  
  ...  
</sense>
```

4.3.2 JSON

```
{  
  ...  
  "headwordExplanations": [...],  
  "headwordTranslations": [...],  
  ...  
}
```

4.3.3 SQL

No changes needed.

4.4 headwordTranslation

Represents one of possibly multiple translations of a headword. Examples: [Section 8.10, “How to use headwordTranslation in a bilingual lexicographic resource”](#), [Section 8.11, “How to use headwordTranslation in a multilingual lexicographic resource”](#).

```
headwordTranslation: <string>
  language: (0..1) <langCode>
  listingOrder: (1..1) <number>
  partOfSpeech: (0..n) <string>
  label: (0..n)
  pronunciation: (0..n)
  inflectedForm: (0..n)
```

4.4.1 XML

```
<headwordTranslation language="...">
  <text>...</text>
  <partOfSpeech.../>
  <label.../>
  <pronunciation.../>
  <inflectedForm.../>
</headwordTranslation>
```

4.4.2 JSON

```
{
  "language": "...",
  "text": "...",
  "partsOfSpeech": [...],
  "labels": [...],
  "pronunciations": [...],
  "inflectedForms": [...]
}
```

4.4.3 SQL

```
create table headwordTranslations (
  senseID int foreign key references senses(id),
  language nvarchar(10) foreign key references translationLanguage(langCode),
  text nvarchar(255),
  listingOrder int,
  id int primary key
);
alter table partsOfSpeech (
  add headwordTranslationID int foreign key references headwordTranslations(id)
);
alter table labels (
  add headwordTranslationID int foreign key references headwordTranslations(id)
```

```
);
alter table pronunciations (
    add headwordTranslationID int foreign key references headwordTranslations(id)
);
alter table inflectedForms (
    add headwordTranslationID int foreign key references headwordTranslations(id)
)
```

Comments

- `language` indicates the language of this translation. You can use the `translationLanguage` datatype to explain the meaning of the language codes that appear here and/or to constrain which language codes are allowed.
- If only one translation language exists in your lexicographic resource, then `language` can be left out.
- For more comments see comments under `headwordTranslation` in the Bilingual Module.

4.5 headwordExplanation

Represents a statement in the target language which explains (but does not translate) the meaning of the headword. Example: [Section 8.12, "How to use headwordExplanation"](#).

```
headwordExplanation: <string>
    language: (1..1) <langCode>
```

4.5.1 XML

```
<headwordExplanation language="...">...</headwordExplanation>
```

4.5.2 JSON

```
{
    "language": "...",
    "text": "...",
}
```

4.5.3 SQL

```
create table headwordExplanations (
    senseID int foreign key references senses(id),
    language nvarchar(10) foreign key references translationLanguage(langCode),
    text nvarchar(255),
    id int primary key
)
```

Comments

- `language` indicates the language of this explanation. You can use the `translationLanguage` datatype to explain the meaning of the language codes that appear here and/or to constrain which language codes are allowed.

- If only one translation language exists in your lexicographic resource, then `language` can be left out.
- It is assumed that there will always be a maximum of one `exampleTranslation` per translation language.

4.6 Extensions to example

Additional children:

```
sense: ...
  exampleTranslation: (0..n)
```

4.6.1 XML

```
<example ...>
  ...
  <exampleTranslation.../>
</example>
```

4.6.2 JSON

```
{
  ...,
  "exampleTranslations": [...]
}
```

4.6.3 SQL

No changes needed.

4.7 exampleTranslation

Represents the translation of an example.

```
exampleTranslation: <string>
  language: (1..1) <langCode>
  soundFile: (0..1) <uri>
  listingOrder: (1..1) <number>
```

4.7.1 XML

```
<exampleTranslation language="..." soundFile="...">
  <text>...</text>
  <label.../>
</exampleTranslation>
```

4.7.2 JSON


```
{
  "language": "...",
  "text": "...",
  "labels": [...],
  "soundFile": "..."
}
```

4.7.3 SQL

```
create table exampleTranslations (
  exampleID int foreign key references examples(id),
  language varchar(10) foreign key references translationLanguage(langCode),
  text varchar(255),
  soundFile varchar(255),
  listingOrder int,
  id int primary key
);
alter table labels (
  add exampleTranslationID foreign key references exampleTranslations(id)
)
```

Comments

- `language` indicates the language of this translation. You can use the `translationLanguage` datatype to explain the meaning of the language codes that appear here and/or to constrain which language codes are allowed.
- If only one translation language exists in your lexicographic resource, then `language` can be left out.
- For more comments see comments under `exampleTranslation` in the Bilingual Module.

4.8 Extensions to tag

Redefinition of `partOfSpeechConstraint`:

- If present, says that:
 - If this tag is used inside a `headwordTranslation`, then it is intended to be used only inside a `headwordTranslation` labelled with this part of speech.
 - If this tag is used outside a `headwordTranslation`, then it is intended to be used only inside entries that are labelled with this part of speech.

Additional child:

```
tag: ...
  translationLanguageConstraint: (0..n) <langCode>
```

4.8.1 XML

```
<tag ...>
  ...
```

```
<translationLanguageConstraint langCode="..."/>
</tag>
```

4.8.2 JSON

```
{
  ...,
  "translationLanguageConstraint": ["..."]
}
```

4.8.3 SQL

```
alter table tags (
  add translationLanguageConstraints varchar(255), --comma-separated list
)
```

Comments

- `translationLanguageConstraint`, if present, says that if this tag is being used inside a `headwordTranslation` or an `exampleTranslation`, then it is intended to be used only inside `headwordTranslation` and `exampleTranslation` objects labelled with this language.

5 DMLex Linking Module

DMLex's Linking Module can be used to construct relations between objects which "break out" of the tree-like parent-and-child hierarchy constructed from datatypes from the Core and from other modules. The Linking Module can be used to create relations between senses which are synonyms or antonyms, between entries whose headwords are homonyms or spelling variants, between senses which represent superordinate and subordinate concepts (eg. hypernyms and hyponyms, holonyms and meronyms), between entries and subentries, between senses and subsenses, and many others.

Each relation is represented in DMLex by an instance of the `relation` datatype. A relation brings two or more members together. The fact that an object (such as a sense or an entry) is a member of a relation is represented in DMLex by an instance of the `member` datatype.

The Linking Module can be used to set up relations between objects inside the same lexicographic resource, or between objects residing in different lexicographic resources.

Relations themselves can be members of other relations.

Examples: [Section 8.13, "Modelling parts and wholes"](#), [Section 8.14, "Modelling antonyms"](#), [Section 8.15, "Modelling synonyms"](#), [Section 8.16, "Modelling variants"](#), [Section 8.17, "Modelling subsenses"](#), [Section 8.18, "Modelling subentries \(at subsense level\)"](#), [Section 8.19, "Modelling subentries \(at sense level\)"](#).

5.1 Extensions to `lexicographicResource`

Additional children:

```
lexicographicResource: ...
  relation: (0..n)
  relationType: (0..n)
```

5.1.1 XML

```
<lexicographicResource ...>
  ...
  <relation.../>
  <relationType.../>
</lexicographicResource>
```

5.1.2 JSON

```
{
  ...,
  "relations": [...],
  "relationTypes": [...]
}
```

5.1.3 SQL

No changes needed.

5.2 relation

Represents the fact that a relation exists between two or more objects.

```
relation: <string>
  description: (0..1) <string>
  member: (2..n)
```

5.2.1 XML

```
<relation type="...">
  <description>...</description>
  <member.../>
</relation>
```

5.2.2 JSON

```
{
  "type": "...",
  "description": "...",
  "members": [...]
}
```

5.2.3 SQL

```
create table relations (
  id int primary key,
  type varchar(10),
  description nvarchar(255)
)
```

Comments

- The value of a relation specifies what type of relation it is, for example a relation between synonyms or a relation between a sense and a subsense. Optionally, you can use `relationType` objects to explain those types and to constrain which types of relations are allowed to exist in your lexicographic resource.
- `description` is an optional human-readable explanation of this relation.

5.3 member

Represents the fact that an object is a member of a relation.

```
member: <idref>
  role: (0..1) <string>
  listingOrder: (1..1) <number>
  reverseListingOrder: (1..1) <number>
```

5.3.1 XML

```
<member idref="..." role="..." reverseListingOrder="..." />
```

5.3.2 JSON

```
{  
  "idref": "...",  
  "role": "...",  
  "reverseListingOrder": "..."  
}
```

5.3.3 SQL

```
create table members (  
  lexicographicResourceID int foreign key references lexicographicResources(id),  
  relationID int foreign key references relations(id),  
  memberEntryID int foreign key references entries(id),  
  memberSenseID int foreign key references senses(id),  
  memberCollocateMarkerID int foreign key references collocateMarkers(id),  
  role nvarchar(50),  
  listingOrder int,  
  reverseListingOrder int,  
  id int primary key  
)
```

Comments

- The value of `member` is the ID of an object, such as an entry or a sense.
- `role` is an indication of the role the member has in this relation: whether it is the hypernym or the hyponym (in a hyperonymy/hyponymy relation), or whether it is one of the synonyms (in a synonymy relation), and so on. You can use `membershipRole` objects to explain those roles and to constrain which relations are allowed to contain which roles, what their object types are allowed to be (eg. entries or senses) and how many members with this role each relation is allowed to have.
- `listingOrder` is the position of this member among other members of the same relation. It should be respected when showing members of the relation to human users. This can be implicit from the serialization.
- `reverseListingOrder` is the position of this relation among other relations this member is involved in. It should be respected when showing the relations of this member to a human user. This can be implicit from the serialization.

5.4 relationType

Represents one of possible values for `relation`.

```
relationType: <string>  
  description: (0..1) <string>
```

```
scope: (0..1) <symbol>
sameAs: (0..n)
memberRole: <0..n>
```

5.4.1 XML

```
<relationType type="..." scope="...">
  <description>...</description>
  <sameAs.../>
  <memberRole.../>
</relationType>
```

5.4.2 JSON

```
{
  "type": "...",
  "scope": "...",
  "sameAs": ["..."],
  "memberRoles": [...]
}
```

5.4.3 SQL

```
create table relationTypes (
  lexicographicResourceID int foreign key references lexicographicResources(id),
  type varchar(10),
  scope varchar(50),
  id int primary key
);
alter table sameAs (
  add relationTypeID int foreign key references relationTypes(id)
)
```

Comments

- `description` is a human-readable explanation of this relation type.
- `scope` specifies restrictions on member of relations of this type. The possible values are:
 - `sameEntry`: members must be within of the same entry
 - `sameResource`: members must be within the same `lexicographicResource`
 - `any`: no restriction
- `memberRole` objects define roles for members of relations of this type.

5.5 memberRole

```
memberRole: <stringOrEmpty>
  description: (1..1) <string>
```

```
memberType: (1..1) <symbol>
min: (0..1) <number>
max: (0..1) <number>
action: (1..1) <symbol>
sameAs: (0..n)
```

5.5.1 XML

```
<memberRole role="..." memberType="..." min="..." max="..." action="...">
  <description></description>
  <sameAs.../>
</memberRole>
```

5.5.2 JSON

```
{
  "role": "...",
  "description": "...",
  "memberType": "...",
  "min": "...",
  "max": "...",
  "action": "...",
  "sameAs": [...]
}
```

5.5.3 SQL

```
create table memberRoles (
  relationTypeID int foreign key references relationTypes(id),
  role varchar(50),
  description varchar(255),
  memberType varchar(50),
  min int,
  max int,
  action varchar(50)
);
alter table sameAs (
  add memberRoleID int foreign key references memberRoles(id)
)
```

Comments

- If the value is empty, then members having this role do not need to have a `role` property.
- `description` is a human-readable explanation of this member role.
- `memberType` is a restrictions on the types of objects that can have this role. The possible values are:
 - `sense`: the object that has this role must be a `sense`.
 - `entry`: the object that has this role must be an `entry`.
 - `itemMarker`: the object that has this role must be a `itemMarker`.

- `min` is a number which says that relations of this type must have at least this many members with this role. If omitted then there is no lower limit (effectively, zero).
- `max` is a number which says that relations of this type may have at most this many members with this role. If omitted then there is no upper limit.
- `action` gives instructions on what machine agents should do when showing this relation to a human user (either on its own or in the context of one of its members). The possible values are:
 - `embed`: Members that have this role should be shown in their entirety, i.e. the entire entry or the entire sense. This is suitable for the relation between entries and subentries, or senses and subsenses.
 - `navigate`: Members that have this role should not be shown in their entirety, but a navigable (e.g. clickable) link should be provided. This is suitable for the relation between synonyms, for example.
 - `none`: Members that have this role should not be shown.

6 DMLex Inline Markup Module

This module makes it possible to mark up substrings inside the string values of certain objects and to attach properties to them.

It is up to the implementer to decide how to implement inline markup in an implementation of the DMLex Inline Markup module, whether in-place (as XML) or as stand-off markup (for example through start and end indexes).

6.1 Extensions to headword

Additional children:

```
headword: ...  
  placeholderMarker: (0..n)
```

6.1.1 XML

```
<headword>  
  ...<placeholderMarker>...</placeholderMarker>...  
</headword>
```

6.1.2 JSON

```
{  
  ...,  
  "headword": "...",  
  "placeholderMarkers": [...],  
  ...  
}
```

6.1.3 SQL

No changes needed.

6.2 Extensions to exampleTranslation

Additional children:

```
exampleTranslation: ...  
  headwordMarker: (0..n)  
  itemMarker: (0..n)
```

6.2.1 XML

```
<exampleTranslation>
```

```

<text>
  ...
  <headwordMarker>...</headwordMarker>
  ...
  <itemMarker...>...</itemMarker>
  ...
</text>
</exampleTranslation>

```

6.2.2 JSON

```

{
  "text": "...",
  "headwordMarkers": [...],
  "itemMarkers": [...],
  ...
}

```

6.2.3 SQL

No changes needed.

6.3 Extensions to example

Additional children:

```

example: ...
  headwordMarker: (0..n)
  itemMarker: (0..n)

```

6.3.1 XML

```

<example>
  <text>
    ...
    <headwordMarker>...</headwordMarker>
    ...
    <itemMarker...>...</itemMarker>
    ...
  </text>
</example>

```

6.3.2 JSON

```

{
  "text": "...",
  "headwordMarkers": [...],
  "itemMarkers": [...],
  ...
}

```

6.3.3 SQL

No changes needed.

6.4 Extensions to example

Additional children:

```
example: ...
  headwordMarker: (0..n)
  itemMarker: (0..n)
```

6.4.1 XML

```
<example>
  <text>
    ...
    <headwordMarker>...</headwordMarker>
    ...
    <itemMarker...>...</itemMarker>
    ...
  </text>
</example>
```

6.4.2 JSON

```
{
  "text": "...",
  "headwordMarkers": [...],
  "itemMarkers": [...],
  ...
}
```

6.4.3 SQL

No changes needed.

6.5 Extensions to definition

Additional children:

```
definition: ...
  headwordMarker: (0..n)
  itemMarker: (0..n)
```

6.5.1 XML

```
<definition...>
  ...
  <headwordMarker>...</headwordMarker>
  ...
  <itemMarker...>...</itemMarker>
  ...
</definition>
```

6.5.2 JSON

```
{
  "text": "...",
  "headwordMarkers": [...],
  "itemMarkers": [...],
  ...
}
```

6.5.3 SQL

No changes needed.

6.6 placeholderMarker

Marks up a substring inside a headword or inside a headword translation which is not part of the expression itself but stands for things that can take its place. An application can use the inline markup to format the placeholders differently from the rest of the text, to ignore the placeholder in full-text search, and so on. Examples: [Section 8.20, “Using placeholderMarker”](#), [Section 8.21, “Using placeholderMarker in a bilingual lexicographic resource”](#).

```
placeholderMarker: <string>
```

6.6.1 XML

```
<placeholderMarker>...</placeholderMarker>
```

6.6.2 JSON

```
{
  "startIndex": ...,
  "endIndex": ...
}
```

6.6.3 SQL

```
create table placeholderMarkers (
  entryID int foreign key references entries(id),
  startIndex int,
```

```
endIndex int,  
id int primary key  
)
```

6.7 headwordMarker

Marks up a substring inside an example, inside an example translation or inside a definition which corresponds to the headword (or to a translation of the headword). An application can use the inline markup to highlight the occurrence of the headword for human readers through formatting. Example: [Section 8.22, “Using headwordMarker”](#).

```
headwordMarker: <string>
```

6.7.1 XML

```
<headwordMarker>...</headwordMarker>
```

6.7.2 JSON

```
{  
  "startIndex": ...,  
  "endIndex": ...  
}
```

6.7.3 SQL

```
create table headwordMarkers (  
  entryID int foreign key references entries(id),  
  headwordTranslationID int foreign key references headwordTranslations(id),  
  definitionID int foreign key references definitions(id),  
  startIndex int,  
  endIndex int,  
  id int primary key  
)
```

6.8 itemMarker

Marks up a substring other than the headword inside an example, inside an example translation or inside a definition. An application can use the inline markup to highlight collocates or constituents. Example: [Section 8.23, “Using itemMarker”](#).

```
itemMarker: <string>  
  lemma: (0..1) <string>  
  itemRole: (0..n) <string>
```

6.8.1 XML

```
<itemMarker lemma="...">
  ...
  <itemRole value="..." />
</itemMarker>
```

6.8.2 JSON

```
{
  "startIndex": ...,
  "endIndex": ...,
  "lemma": "...",
  "itemRoles": ["..."]
}
```

6.8.3 SQL

```
create table itemMarkers (
  entryID int foreign key references entries(id),
  headwordTranslationID int foreign key references headwordTranslations(id),
  definitionID int foreign key references definitions(id),
  startIndex int,
  endIndex int,
  lemma varchar(50),
  id int primary key
);
create table itemMarkerRoles (
  itemMarkerID int foreign key references itemMarkers(id),
  role: "...",
  id int primary key
)
```

6.8.4 Comments

- `lemma` is the lemmatized form of the collocate. An application can use it to provide a clickable link for the user to search for the lemma in the rest of the lexicographic resource or on the web. (If you want to link the collocate explicitly to a specific entry or to a specific sense in your lexicographic resource, or even in an external lexicographic resource, you can use the Linking Module for that.)
- `itemRole` can be used to communicate facts about the role of the item in the sentence, for example its syntactic role (subject, direct object etc.), its semantic role (agent, affected etc) or its semantic type (human, institution etc.) Optionally, you use the `tag` datatype to explain and/or constrain the item types that are allowed to appear in your lexicographic resource.

7 Etymology Module

Extends DMLex Core to support the modelling of etymological information in dictionaries.

7.1 Extensions to entry

Additional children:

```
entry: ...
  etymology: (0..n)
```

7.1.1 XML

```
<entry>
  ...
  <etymology>...</etymology>
</entry>
```

7.1.2 JSON

```
{
  "etymology": ...
}
```

7.1.3 RDF

```
<Entry> dmlex:etymology ... .
```

7.2 etymology

An `etymology` represents the historical derivation of a word.

```
etymology:
  etymDescription: (0..n)
  etymon: (0..n)
  multiEtymon: (0..n)
```

7.2.1 XML

```
<etymology>
```

```
<etymDescription>...</etymDescription>
<etymon>...</etymon>
<multiEtymon>...</multiEtymon>
</etymology>
```

7.2.2 JSON

```
{
  "etymDescription": ... ,
  "etymon": ... ,
  "multiEtymon": ...
}
```

7.2.3 RDF

```
<entry> dmlex:etymology [
  dmlex:etymDescription "... " ;
  dmlex:etymon ... ,
  dmlex:multiEtymon ... ] .
```

7.3 etymDescription

A plain text form of the etymology, which may contain notes about the etymology. This may be used instead or alongside a structured set of `etymon` objects.

```
etymDescription: <string>
```

7.3.1 XML

```
<etymDescription>...</etymDescription>
```

7.3.2 JSON

```
{
  "value": "... "
}
```

7.3.3 RDF

```
<etymology> dmlex:etymDescription [
```



```
dmlex:value "..."] .
```

7.4 etymon

Represents a form (typically a word) which is the etymological origin of the entry or another etymologically related form

```
etymon: <id>
  text: (1..1) <string>
  type: (0..1) <string>
  language: (1..1) <string>
  note: (0..1) <string>
  reconstructed: (0..1) <boolean>
  label: (0..1) <string>
  href: (0..1) <url>
  listingOrder: (1..1) <number>
  etymTranslation: (0..n)
  etymDate: (0..1)
```

7.4.1 XML

```
<etymon id="..." href="...">
  <text>...</text>
  <type>...</type>
  <language>...</language>
  <note>...</note>
  <reconstructed>...</reconstructed>
  <label>...</label>
  <etymTranslation>...</etymTranslation>
  <etymDate>...</etymDate>
</etymon>
```

7.4.2 JSON

```
{
  "text": "...",
  "type": "...",
  "language": "...",
  "note": "...",
  "reconstructed": true,
  "label": "...",
  "etymTranslation": [...],
  "etymDate": ...
}
```

7.4.3 RDF

```
<etymon>
```

```

dmlex:text "...";
dmlex:type "...";
dmlex:language "...";
dmlex:note "...";
dmlex:reconstructed true;
dmlex:etymonLabel "...";
dmlex:listingOrder 0;
dmlex:etymTranslation ...;
dmlex:etymDate ... .

```

Comments

- Etymons have `ids` to allow etymons to be members of relations
- The `type` of the etymology may have typical values including `derivation`, `cognate` or `borrowing`. Values can be specified using `tag` objects.
- The `language` of the origin form should be specified with a `EtymonLanguage` mapping.
- The `note` contains extra information about the language, for example the approximate time (e.g., 16th century) or geographical variants
- `reconstructed` indicates that the form is reconstructed and not attested in any corpus
- The `label` indicates the grammatical category of the etymon. Values can be specified using `tag` objects.
- The `href` a reference to a source for this etymology in an external resource
- If this etymon is part of a multietymon (a child of `MultiEtymon`) the `listingOrder` indicates the order of this etymon. If this etymon is not part of a multietymon, then indicates its position among other etymons and multietymons in the entry. This value may be implicit in some serializations.
- The `etymDate` indicates the time period the etymological word was used in. For multi-etymons there SHOULD be no dates.

7.5 multiEtymon

Indicates a combination of multiple historical or borrowed forms that have been combined to make this entry.

```

multiEtymon: <id>
  etymon (2..n)
  type: (0..1) <string>
  language: (1..1) <string>
  note: (0..1) <string>
  reconstructed: (0..1) <boolean>
  label: (0..1) <string>
  href: (0..1) <url>
  listingOrder: (1..1) <number>
  etymTranslation: (0..n)
  etymDate: (0..1)

```

7.5.1 XML

```

<multiEtymon id="..." href="...">
  <etymon>...</etymon>
  <etymon>...</etymon>
  <type>...</type>
  <language>...</language>
  <note>...</note>

```

```
<reconstructed>...</reconstructed>
<label>...</label>
<etymTranslation>...</etymTranslation>
<etymDate>...</etymDate>
>/multiEtymon<
```

7.5.2 JSON

```
{
  "etymon": [...],
  "type": "...",
  "language": "...",
  "note": "...",
  "reconstructed": true,
  "label": "...",
  "etymTranslation": [...],
  "etymDate": ...
}
```

7.5.3 RDF

```
<multietymon>
  dmlex:etymon ... ;
  dmlex:type "...";
  dmlex:language "...";
  dmlex:note "...";
  dmlex:reconstructed true ;
  dmlex:etymonLabel "...";
  dmlex:listingOrder 0 ;
  dmlex:etymTranslation ... ;
  dmlex:etymDate ... .
```

7.6 etymTranslation

Gives a translation of a historical or borrowed form in the language of the dictionary

```
etymTranslation: <value>
```

7.6.1 XML

```
<etymTranslation>...</etymTranslation>
```

7.6.2 JSON

```
{
```

```
"value": "..."  
}
```

7.6.3 RDF

```
<etymon> dmlex:etymTranslation [  
  dmlex:value "..."] .
```

7.7 etymDate

Gives a period of time for which an etymology was valid

```
etymDate:  
  start: (0..1) <string>  
  end: (0..1) <string>
```

7.7.1 XML

```
<etymDate start="..." end="..."/>
```

7.7.2 JSON

```
{  
  "start": "..."  
  "end": "..."  
}
```

7.7.3 RDF

```
<etymon> dmlex:etymDate [  
  dmlex:start "...";  
  dmlex:end "..."] .
```

Comments

- `start` and `end` indicate the date of when this etymon was used. This can be a year in the Gregorian calendar or an approximate value.

7.8 Extensions to tag

Additional allowed values for the `target` property, allows the specification of values for the `etymon-Type` and `etymonLabel` properties of `etymon`

```
tag:
  target: etymonType/etymonLabel
```

7.8.1 XML

```
<tag>
  <target value="etymonType"/>
  <target value="etymonLabel"/>
</tag>
```

7.8.2 JSON

```
{
  "targets": ["etymonType", "etymonLabel"]
}
```

7.8.3 RDF

```
<tag> dmlex:target dmlex:etymonType, dmlex:etymonLabel .
```

7.9 Extensions to lexicographicResource

Additional children:

```
lexicographicResource ...
  etymonLanguage: (0..n)
```

7.9.1 XML

```
<lexicographicResource>
  <etymonLanguage>...<etymonLanguage/>
</lexicographicResource>
```

7.9.2 JSON

```
{
```

```
...
"etymonLanguage": [...]
}
```

7.9.3 RDF

```
<lexicographicResource> dmlex:etymonLanguage ... .
```

7.10 etymonLanguage

Represents one of several allowed values for the `language` property of `etymon` objects. Note that as etymologies frequently refer to languages that are not covered by ISO standards it is necessary to define codes for all languages used in definitions.

```
etymonLanguage: <value>
  iso639-1: (0..1) <string of 2 lowercase letters>
  iso639-3: (0..1) <string of 3 uppercase letters>
  displayValue: (0..1) <string>
```

7.10.1 XML

```
<etymonLanguage value="...">
  <iso639-1>...</iso639-1>
  <iso639-3>...</iso639-3>
  <displayValue>...</displayValue>
</etymonLanguage>
```

7.10.2 JSON

```
{
  "value": "...",
  "iso639-1": "...",
  "iso639-3": "...",
  "displayValue": "...
}
```

7.10.3 RDF

```
<etymonLanguage> dmlex:value "...";
  dmlex:iso639-1 "...";
  dmlex:iso639-3 "...";
  dmlex:displayValue "... " .
```

Comments

- The language may be specified with either `iso639-1` and/or `iso639-3` code in the ISO 639 standard if it exists
- `value` indicates value used by the `language` property of a `etymon` (e.g. `ger`). `displayValue` indicates a natural language name for the language, e.g., “Modern High German”

7.11 Extensions to `memberRole`

This extension makes it possible for etymons to be linked (through `relation` objects from the Linking module) to other entities such as other etymons or entries in other dictionaries.

Additional allowed values for the `memberType` property:

```
memberRole: "etymon"
```

7.11.1 XML

```
<memberRole role="etymon"...>
```

7.11.2 JSON

```
{  
  "memberRole": "etymon"  
}
```

7.11.3 RDF

```
<relationType> dmlex:memberRole dmlex:etymonRole .
```

8 Examples

This section gives examples which show how to use DMLex to model lexicographic resources. The examples are shown in three formalisms: NVH, XML and JSON.

Each example is shown in NVH first. NVH (Name-Value Hierarchy)^[^1] is a concise serialization language designed for lexicographic data. NVH encodes data as a hierarchical list of names, values and children, which corresponds exactly to DMLex's own data model. We use NVH here in order to demonstrate the object model at an abstract level.

After that, each example is shown in XML and JSON, two popular serialization languages. The XML and JSON encoding shown here follows DMLex's own implementation guidance for XML and JSON.

8.1 A basic entry

This is a basic, beginner-level example of how to use DMLex to represent a simple monolingual lexicographic resource consisting of one entry with two senses. It demonstrates some of the basic features of DMLex Core: how to subdivide an entry into senses, how to attach various data such as definition, part-of-speech labels to entries and senses, and how to add labels to various objects such as senses and examples.

8.1.1 NVH

```
lexicographicResource: my-dictionary
  entry: abandon-verb
    headword: abandon
    partOfSpeech: verb
    sense: abandon-verb-1
      definition: to suddenly leave a place or a person
      example: I'm sorry I abandoned you like that.
      example: Abandon ship!
        label: idiom
    sense: abandon-verb-2
      label: mostly-passive
      definition: to stop supporting an idea
      example: That theory has been abandoned.
```

8.1.2 XML

```
<lexicographicResource id="my-dictionary">
  <entry id="abandon-verb">
    <headword>abandon</headword>
    <partOfSpeech value="verb"/>
    <sense id="abandon-verb-1">
      <definition>to suddenly leave a place or a person</definition>
      <example>
        <text>I'm sorry I abandoned you like that.</text>
      </example>
      <example>
        <text>Abandon ship!</text>
        <label value="idiom"/>
      </example>
    <sense id="abandon-verb-2">
```



```

        <label value="mostly-passive"/>
        <definition>to stop supporting an idea</definition>
        <example>
            <text>That theory has been abandoned.</text>
        </example>
    </sense>
</entry>
</lexicographicResource>

```

8.1.3 JSON

```

{
  "id": "my-dictionary",
  "entry": {
    "id": "abandon-verb",
    "headword": "abandon",
    "partsOfSpeech": ["verb"],
    "senses": [{
      "id": "abandon-verb-1",
      "definitions": [{
        "text": "to suddenly leave a place or a person"
      }],
      "examples": [{
        "text": "I'm sorry I abandoned you like that."
      }, {
        "text": "Abandon ship!",
        "labels": ["idiom"]
      }]
    }, {
      "id": "abandon-verb-2",
      "labels": ["mostly-passive"],
      "definitions": ["to stop supporting an idea"],
      "examples": [{
        "text": "That theory has been abandoned."
      }]
    }]
  }
}

```

8.2 How to use inflectedForm

This is an entry from a hypothetical Irish dictionary for the headword "folúsghlantóir" ("vacuum cleaner") which gives its two inflected forms, the singular genitive and the plural.

8.2.1 NVH

```

entry: folúsghlantóir-n
  headword: folúsghlantóir
  partOfSpeech: n-masc
  inflectedForm: folúsghlantóra
    inflectedTag: sg-gen
  inflectedForm: folúsghlantóirí
    inflectedTag: pl
  sense: ...

```

8.2.2 XML

```
<entry id="folúsghlantóir-n">
  <headword>folúsghlantóir</headword>
  <partOfSpeech value="n-masc"/>
  <inflectedForm inflectedTag="sg-gen">folúsghlantóra</inflectedForm>
  <inflectedForm inflectedTag="pl">folúsghlantóirí</inflectedForm>
  <sense>...</sense>
</entry>
```

8.2.3 JSON

```
{
  "id": "folúsghlantóir-n",
  "headword": "folúsghlantóir",
  "partsOfSpeech": ["n-masc"],
  "inflectedForms": [{
    "text": "folúsghlantóra",
    "inflectedTag": "sg-gen",
  }, {
    "text": "folúsghlantóirí",
    "inflectedTag": "pl",
  }],
  "senses": [...]
}
```

8.3 Pronunciation given as transcription

8.3.1 NVH

```
entry: aardvark-noun
  headword: aardvark
  pronunciation:
    transcription: a:rdva:rk
  sense: ...
```

8.3.2 XML

```
<entry id="aardvark-noun">
  <headword>aardvark</headword>
  <pronunciation>
    <transcription>a:rdva:rk</transcription>
  </pronunciation>
  <sense>...</sense>
</entry>
```

8.3.3 JSON

```
{
  "id": "aardvark-noun",
  "headword": "aardvark",
  "pronunciations": [{
    "transcriptions": [{"text": "a:rdva:rk"}]
  }],
  "senses": [...]
}
```

8.4 Pronunciation given as a sound file

8.4.1 NVH

```
entry: aardvark-noun
  headword: aardvark
  pronunciation:
    soundFile: aardvark.mp3
  sense: ...
```

8.4.2 XML

```
<entry id="aardvark-noun">
  <headword>aardvark</headword>
  <pronunciation soundFile="aardvark.mp3"/>
  <sense>...</sense>
</entry>
```

8.4.3 JSON

```
{
  "id": "aardvark-noun",
  "headword": "aardvark",
  "pronunciations": [{
    "soundFile": "aardvark.mp3"
  }],
  "senses": [...]
}
```

8.5 Pronunciation given both ways

8.5.1 NVH

```
entry: aardvark-noun
  headword: aardvark
  pronunciation:
    transcription: a:rdva:rk
    soundFile: aardvark.mp3
```

```
sense: ...
```

8.5.2 XML

```
<entry id="aardvark-noun">
  <headword>aardvark</headword>
  <pronunciation soundFile="aardvark.mp3">
    <transcription>a:rdva:rk</transcription>
  </pronunciation>
  <sense>...</sense>
</entry>
```

8.5.3 JSON

```
{
  "id": "aardvark-noun",
  "headword": "aardvark",
  "pronunciations": [{
    "soundFile": "aardvark.mp3",
    "transcriptions": [{"text": "a:rdva:rk"}]
  }],
  "senses": [...]
}
```

8.6 How to use tag

This is an entry from a hypothetical Irish dictionary for the headword "folúsghlantóir" ("vacuum cleaner"). The meaning of the various tags used in this entry is explained in the `tag` objects.

8.6.1 NVH

```
lexicographicResource: my-irish-dictionary
  language: ga
  entry: folúsghlantóir-n
    headword: folúsghlantóir
    partOfSpeech: n-masc
    inflectedForm: folúsghlantóra
      inflectedTag: sg-gen
    inflectedForm: folúsghlantóirí
      inflectedTag: pl
    sense: ...
  tag: n-masc
    description: noun, masculine
    target: partOfSpeech
  tag: n-fem
    description: noun, feminine
    target: partOfSpeech
  tag: sg-gen
    description: singular genitive
    target: inflectedTag
    partOfSpeechConstraint: n-masc
```

```

    partOfSpeechConstraint: n-fem
tag: pl
  description: plural
  target: inflectedTag
  partOfSpeechConstraint: n-masc
  partOfSpeechConstraint: n-fem

```

8.6.2 XML

```

<lexicographicResource id="my-irish-dictionary" language="ga">
  <entry id="folúsghlantóir-n">
    <headword>folúsghlantóir</headword>
    <partOfSpeech value="n-masc"/>
    <inflectedForm inflectedTag="sg-gen">folúsghlantóra</inflectedForm>
    <inflectedForm inflectedTag="pl">folúsghlantóirí</inflectedForm>
    <sense>...</sense>
  </entry>
  <tag value="n-masc">
    <description>noun, masculine</description>
    <target value="partOfSpeech"/>
  </tag>
  <tag value="n-fem">
    <description>noun, feminine</description>
    <target value="partOfSpeech"/>
  </tag>
  <tag value="sg-gen">
    <description>singular genitive</description>
    <target value="inflectedTag"/>
    <partOfSpeechConstraint value="n-masc"/>
    <partOfSpeechConstraint value="n-fem"/>
  </tag>
  <tag value="pl">
    <description>plural</description>
    <target value="inflectedTag"/>
    <partOfSpeechConstraint value="n-masc"/>
    <partOfSpeechConstraint value="n-fem"/>
  </tag>
</lexicographicResource>

```

8.6.3 JSON

```

{
  "id": "my-irish-dictionary",
  "language": "ga",
  "entries": [{
    "id": "folúsghlantóir-n",
    "headword": "folúsghlantóir",
    "partsOfSpeech": ["n-masc"],
    "inflectedForms": [{
      "text": "folúsghlantóra",
      "inflectedTag": "sg-gen",
    }, {
      "text": "folúsghlantóirí",
      "inflectedTag": "pl",
    }
  ]
}

```

```

    }],
    "senses": [...]
  }],
  "tags": [{
    "value": "n-masc",
    "description": "noun, masculine",
    "targets": ["partOfSpeech"]
  }, {
    "value": "n-fem",
    "description": "noun, feminine",
    "targets": ["partOfSpeech"]
  }, {
    "value": "sg-gen",
    "description": "singular genitive",
    "targets": ["inflectedTag"],
    "partOfSpeechConstraints": ["n-masc", "n-fem"]
  }, {
    "value": "pl",
    "description": "plural",
    "targets": ["inflectedTag"],
    "partOfSpeechConstraints": ["n-masc", "n-fem"]
  }
]}

```

8.7 Mapping tag to external inventories

This shows how to map the value of a tag such as `n-masc` and `n-fem` to items in an external inventory such as LexInfo.

8.7.1 NVH

```

tag: n-masc
  description: noun, masculine
  target: partOfSpeech
  sameAs: http://www.lexinfo.net/ontology/3.0/lexinfo#noun
  sameAs: http://www.lexinfo.net/ontology/3.0/lexinfo#masculine
tag: n-fem
  description: noun, feminine
  target: partOfSpeech
  sameAs: http://www.lexinfo.net/ontology/3.0/lexinfo#noun
  sameAs: http://www.lexinfo.net/ontology/3.0/lexinfo#feminine

```

8.7.2 XML

```

<tag value="n-masc">
  <description>noun, masculine</description>
  <target value="partOfSpeech"/>
  <sameAs uri="http://www.lexinfo.net/ontology/3.0/lexinfo#noun"/>
  <sameAs uri="http://www.lexinfo.net/ontology/3.0/lexinfo#masculine"/>
</tag>
<tag value="n-fem">
  <description>noun, feminine</description>
  <target value="partOfSpeech"/>
  <sameAs uri="http://www.lexinfo.net/ontology/3.0/lexinfo#noun"/>

```

```
<sameAs uri="http://www.lexinfo.net/ontology/3.0/lexinfo#feminine"/>
</tag>
```

8.7.3 JSON

```
{
  "tags": [{
    "value": "n-masc",
    "description": "noun, masculine",
    "targets": ["partOfSpeech"],
    "sameAs": [
      "http://www.lexinfo.net/ontology/3.0/lexinfo#noun",
      "http://www.lexinfo.net/ontology/3.0/lexinfo#masculine"
    ]
  }, {
    "value": "n-fem",
    "description": "noun, feminine",
    "targets": ["partOfSpeech"],
    "sameAs": [
      "http://www.lexinfo.net/ontology/3.0/lexinfo#noun",
      "http://www.lexinfo.net/ontology/3.0/lexinfo#feminine"
    ]
  }
]
```

8.8 Defining a bilingual lexicographic resource

This defines a lexicographic resource where the source language is German and the translation language is English and the English translations are going to come with pronunciation transcriptions in English IPA.

8.8.1 NVH

```
lexicographicResource: deueng
  title: My German-English Dictionary
  language: de
  translationLanguage: en
```

8.8.2 XML

```
<lexicographicResource id="deueng" language="de">
  <title>My German-English Dictionary</title>
  <translationLanguage langCode="en"/>
  ...
</lexicographicResource>
```

8.8.3 JSON

```
{
```

```
"id": "deueng",
"title": "My German-English Dictionary",
"language": "de",
"translationLanguages": ["en"],
...
}
```

8.9 Defining a multilingual lexicographic resource

This defines a lexicographic resource where the source language is Irish and the translation languages are English, German and Czech.

8.9.1 NVH

```
lexicographicResource: irish-multilingual
  description: My Irish-Multilingual Dictionary
  language: ga
  translationLanguage: en
  translationLanguage: de
  translationLanguage: cs
```

8.9.2 XML

```
<lexicographicResource id="irish-multilingual" language="ga">
  <title>My Irish-Multilingual Dictionary</title>
  <translationLanguage langCode="en"/>
  <translationLanguage langCode="de"/>
  <translationLanguage langCode="cs"/>
  ...
</lexicographicResource>
```

8.9.3 JSON

```
{
  "id": "irish-multilingual",
  "title": "My Irish-Multilingual Dictionary",
  "language": "ga",
  "translationLanguages": ["en", "de", "cs"],
  ...
}
```

8.10 How to use headwordTranslation in a bilingual lexicographic resource

This is an entry from a hypothetical English-German dictionary for English-speaking learners of German.

8.10.1 NVH


```

entry: doctor-n
  headword: doctor
  sense: doctor-n-1
    indicator: medical doctor
    headwordTranslation: Arzt
      partOfSpeech: n-masc
    headwordTranslation: Ärztin
      partOfSpeech: n-fem
  sense: doctor-n-2
    indicator: academic title
    headwordTranslation: Doktor
      partOfSpeech: n-masc
    headwordTranslation: Doktorin
      partOfSpeech: n-fem
    label: rare

```

8.10.2 XML

```

<entry id="doctor-n">
  <headword>doctor</headword>
  <sense id="doctor-n-1">
    <indicator>medical doctor</indicator>
    <headwordTranslation>
      <text>Arzt</text>
      <partOfSpeech value="n-masc"/>
    </headwordTranslation>
    <headwordTranslation>
      <text>Ärztin</text>
      <partOfSpeech value="n-fem"/>
    </headwordTranslation>
  </sense>
  <sense id="doctor-n-2">
    <indicator>academic title</indicator>
    <headwordTranslation>
      <text>Doktor</text>
      <partOfSpeech value="n-masc"/>
    </headwordTranslation>
    <headwordTranslation>
      <text>Doktorin</text>
      <partOfSpeech value="n-fem"/>
    </headwordTranslation>
  </sense>
</entry>

```

8.10.3 JSON

```

{
  "id": "doctor-n",
  "headword": "doctor",
  "senses": [
    {
      "id": "doctor-n-1",
      "indicator": "medical doctor",
      "headwordTranslations": [
        {
          "text": "Arzt",

```

```

    "partsOfSpeech": ["n-masc"]
  }, {
    "text": "Ärztin",
    "partsOfSpeech": ["n-fem"]
  }
]
}, {
  "id": "doctor-n-2",
  "indicator": "academic title",
  "headwordTranslations": [{
    "text": "Doktor",
    "partsOfSpeech": ["n-masc"]
  }, {
    "text": "Doktorin",
    "partsOfSpeech": ["n-fem"]
  }
]
}
]
}

```

8.11 How to use headwordTranslation in a multilingual lexicographic resource

This is an entry from a hypothetical Irish-multilingual dictionary.

8.11.1 NVH

```

entry: fómhar-n
  headword: fómhar
  sense: fómhar-n-1
    headwordTranslation: autumn
      language: en
    headwordTranslation: fall
      language: en
    headwordTranslation: Herbst
      language: de
    headwordTranslation: podzim
      language: cs
  sense: fómhar-n-2
    headwordTranslation: harvest
      language: en
    headwordTranslation: Ernte
      language: de
    headwordTranslation: sklize#
      language: cs

```

8.11.2 XML

```

<entry id="fómhar-n">
  <headword>fómhar</headword>
  <sense id="fómhar-n-1">
    <headwordTranslation language="en">
      <text>autumn</text>
    </headwordTranslation>
    <headwordTranslation language="en">

```

```

        <text>fall</text>
    </headwordTranslation>
    <headwordTranslation language="de">
        <text>Herbst</text>
    </headwordTranslation>
    <headwordTranslation language="cs">
        <text>podzim</text>
    </headwordTranslation>
</sense>
<sense id="fómhar-n-2">
    <headwordTranslation language="en">
        <text>harvest</text>
    </headwordTranslation>
    <headwordTranslation language="de">
        <text>Ernte</text>
    </headwordTranslation>
    <headwordTranslation language="cs">
        <text>sklize#</text>
    </headwordTranslation>
</sense>
</entry>

```

8.11.3 JSON

```

{
  "id": "fómhar-n",
  "headword": "fómhar",
  "senses": [
    {
      "id": "fómhar-n-1",
      "headwordTranslations": [
        {
          "language": "en",
          "text": "autumn"
        },
        {
          "language": "en",
          "text": "fall"
        },
        {
          "language": "de",
          "text": "Herbst"
        },
        {
          "language": "cs",
          "text": "podzim"
        }
      ]
    },
    {
      "id": "fómhar-n-2",
      "headwordTranslations": [
        {
          "language": "en",
          "text": "harvest"
        },
        {
          "language": "de",
          "text": "Ernte"
        },
        {
          "language": "cs",
          "text": "sklize#"
        }
      ]
    }
  ],
}

```

8.12 How to use headwordExplanation

8.12.1 NVH

```
entry: treppenwitz
  headword: Treppenwitz
  partOfSpeech: n-masc
  sense: treppenwitz-1
    headwordExplanation: belated realisation of what one could have said
    headwordTranslation: staircase wit
```

8.12.2 XML

```
<entry id="treppenwitz">
  <headword>Treppenwitz</headword>
  <partOfSpeech value="n-masc"/>
  <sense id="treppenwitz-1">
    <headwordExplanation>
      belated realisation of what one could have said
    </headwordExplanation>
    <headwordTranslation>
      <text>staircase wit</text>
    </headwordTranslation>
  </sense>
```

8.12.3 JSON

```
{
  "id": "treppenwitz",
  "headword": "Treppenwitz",
  "partsOfSpeech": ["n-masc"],
  "senses": [{
    "id": "treppenwitz-1",
    "headwordExplanations": [{
      "text": "belated realisation of what one could have said"
    }],
    "headwordTranslations": [{
      "text": "staircase wit"
    }]
  }]
}
```

8.13 Modelling parts and wholes

We have three entries with one sense each: "glasses", "microscope" and "lens". We want to represent the fact that "lens" is a meronym of both "glasses" and "microscope", and simultaneously that "glasses" and "microscope" are both holonyms of "lens".

8.13.1 NVH

```

lexicographicResource: my-dictionary
  language: en
  entry: glasses
    headword: glasses
    sense: glasses-1
      definition: an optical seeing aid
  entry: microscope
    headword: microscope
    sense: microscope-1
      definition: equipment for looking at very small things
  entry: lens
    headword: lens
    sense: lens-1
      definition: curved glass that makes things seem bigger
  relation: meronymy
    member: glasses-1
      role: whole
    member: lens-1
      role: part
  relation: meronymy
    member: microscope-1
      role: whole
    member: lens-1
      role: part
  relationType: meronymy
    description: used for modelling part-whole relationships
    memberRole: whole
      description: the whole
      memberType: sense
      min: 1
      max: 1
      action: navigate
    memberRole: part
      description: the part
      memberType: sense
      min: 1
      max: 1
      action: navigate

```

8.13.2 XML

```

<lexicographicResource id="my-dictionary" language="en">
  <entry id="glasses">
    <headword>glasses</headword>
    <sense id="glasses-1">
      <definition>an optical seeing aid</definition>
    </sense>
  </entry>
  <entry id="microscope">
    <headword>microscope</headword>
    <sense id="microscope-1">
      <definition>equipment for looking at very small things</definition>
    </sense>
  </entry>
  <entry id="lens">

```

```

    <headword>lens</headword>
    <sense id="lens-1">
      <definition>curved glass that makes things seem bigger</definition>
    </sense>
  </entry>
  <relation type="meronymy">
    <member idref="glasses-1" role="whole"/>
    <member idref="lens-1" role="part"/>
  </relation>
  <relation type="meronymy">
    <member idref="microscope-1" role="whole"/>
    <member idref="lens-1" role="part"/>
  </relation>
  <relationType type="meronymy">
    <description>used for modelling part-whole relationships</description>
    <memberRole role="whole" memberType="sense" min="1" max="1" action="navigate">
      <description>the whole</description>
    </memberRole>
    <memberRole role="part" memberType="sense" min="1" max="1" action="navigate">
      <description>the part</description>
    </memberRole>
  </relationType>
</lexicographicResource>

```

8.13.3 JSON

```

{
  "id": "my-dictionary",
  "language": "en",
  "entries": [
    {
      "id": "glasses",
      "headword": "glasses",
      "senses": [
        {
          "id": "glasses-1",
          "definition": "an optical seeing aid"
        }
      ],
      {
        "id": "microscope",
        "headword": "microscope",
        "senses": [
          {
            "id": "microscope-1",
            "definition": "equipment for looking at very small things"
          }
        ],
        {
          "id": "lens",
          "headword": "lens",
          "senses": [
            {
              "id": "lens-1",
              "definition": "curved glass that makes things seem bigger"
            }
          ]
        }
      ]
    },
    {
      "relations": [
        {
          "type": "meronymy",
          "members": [
            {
              "idref": "glasses-1",
              "role": "whole"
            },
            {
              "idref": "lens-1",

```

```

        "role": "part"
      }]
    }, {
      "type": "meronymy",
      "members": [{
        "idref": "microscope-1",
        "role": "whole"
      }, {
        "idref": "lens-1",
        "role": "part"
      }
    ]
  }],
  "relationTypes": [{
    "type": "meronymy",
    "description": "used for modelling part-whole relationships",
    "memberRoles": [{
      "role": "whole",
      "description": "the whole",
      "memberType": "sense",
      "min": 1,
      "max": 1,
      "action": "navigate"
    }, {
      "role": "part",
      "description": "the part",
      "memberType": "sense",
      "min": 1,
      "max": 1,
      "action": "navigate"
    }
  ]
}
}

```

8.13.4 Suggested rendering for human users

lens

- curved glass that makes things seem bigger things that contain lens: **glasses, microscope**

8.14 Modelling antonyms

We have two entries for the verbs "buy" and "sell" with one sense each. We want to express the fact that the senses are antonyms.

8.14.1 NVH

```

lexicographicResource: my-dictionary
  language: en
  entry: buy
    headword: buy
    sense: buy-1
      definition: get something by paying money for it
  entry: sell
    headword: sell
    sense: sell-1

```

```

        definition: exchange something for money
relation: ants
  member: buy-1
  member: sell-1
relationType: ants
  description: antonyms
  memberRole:
    memberType: sense
    min: 2
    max: 2
    action: navigate

```

8.14.2 XML

```

<lexicographicResource id="my-dictionary" language="en">
  <entry id="buy">
    <headword>buy</headword>
    <sense id="buy-1">
      <definition>get something by paying money for it</definition>
    </sense>
  </entry>
  <entry id="sell">
    <headword>sell</headword>
    <sense id="sell-1">
      <definition>exchange something for money</definition>
    </sense>
  </entry>
  <relation type="ants">
    <member idref="buy-1"/>
    <member idref="sell-1"/>
  </relation>
  <relationType type="ants">
    <description>antonyms</description>
    <memberRole memberType="sense" min="2" max="2" action="navigate"/>
  </relationType>
</lexicographicResource>

```

8.14.3 JSON

```

{
  "id": "my-dictionary",
  "language": "en",
  "entries": [{
    "id": "buy",
    "headword": "buy",
    "senses": [{
      "id": "buy-1",
      "definition": "get something by paying money for it"
    }], {
    "id": "sell",
    "headword": "sell",
    "senses": [{
      "id": "sell-1",
      "definition": "exchange something for money"
    }],
  }
]

```



```

    }]
  }],
  "relations": [{
    "type": "ants",
    "members": [
      {"idref": "buy-1"},
      {"idref": "sell-1"}
    ]
  }],
  "relationTypes": [{
    "type": "ants",
    "description": "antonyms",
    "memberRoles": [{
      "memberType": "sense",
      "min": 2,
      "max": 2,
      "action": "navigate"
    }
  ]
}]
}

```

8.14.4 Suggested rendering for human users

buy

- get something by paying money for it opposite meaning: **sell**

8.15 Modelling synonyms

We have three German entries with one sense each, two which mean "sea" and one which means "ocean". We want to set up a relation which brings these three sense together as near-synonyms.

8.15.1 NVH

```

lexicographicResource: my-dictionary
  language: de
  translationLanguage: en
  entry: die-see
    headword: See
    partOfSpeech: n-fem
    sense: die-see-1
      headwordTranslation: sea
  entry: das-meer
    headword: Meer
    partOfSpeech: n-neut
    sense: das-meer-1
      headwordTranslation: sea
  entry: der-ozean
    headword: Ozean
    partOfSpeech: n-masc
    sense: der-ozean-1
      translation: ocean
  relation: syns
    description: words that mean sea and ocean
    member: die-see-1
    member: das-meer-1

```

```

    member: der-ozean-1
  relationType: syns
  description: synonyms and near synonyms
  memberRole:
    memberType: sense
    min: 2
    action: navigate

```

8.15.2 XML

```

<lexicographicResource id="my-dictionary" language="en">
  <translationLanguage langCode="de"/>
  <entry id="die-see">
    <headword>See</headword>
    <partOfSpeech value="n-fem"/>
    <sense id="die-see-1">
      <headwordTranslation><text>sea</text></headwordTranslation>
    </sense>
  </entry>
  <entry id="das-meer">
    <headword>Meer</headword>
    <partOfSpeech value="n-neut"/>
    <sense id="das-meer-1">
      <headwordTranslation><text>sea</text></headwordTranslation>
    </sense>
  </entry>
  <entry id="der-ozean">
    <headword>Ozean</headword>
    <partOfSpeech value="n-masc"/>
    <sense id="der-ozean-1">
      <headwordTranslation><text>ocean</text></headwordTranslation>
    </sense>
  </entry>
  <relation type="syns">
    <description>words that mean sea and ocean</description>
    <member idref="die-see-1"/>
    <member idref="das-meer-1"/>
    <member idref="der-ozean-1"/>
  </relation>
  <relationType type="syns">
    <description>synonyms and near synonyms</description>
    <memberRole memberType="sense" min="2" action="navigate"/>
  </relationType>
</lexicographicResource>

```

8.15.3 JSON

```

{
  "id": "my-dictionary",
  "language": "de",
  "translationLanguages": ["en"],
  "entries": [{
    "id": "die-see",
    "headword": "See",

```

```

    "partsOfSpeech": ["n-fem"],
    "senses": [{
      "id": "die-see-1",
      "headwordTranslations": [{"text": "sea"}]
    }]
  }, {
    "id": "das-meer",
    "headword": "Meer",
    "partsOfSpeech": ["n-neut"],
    "senses": [{
      "id": "das-meer-1",
      "headwordTranslations": [{"text": "sea"}]
    }]
  }, {
    "id": "der-ozean",
    "headword": "Ozean",
    "partsOfSpeech": ["n-masc"],
    "senses": [{
      "id": "der-ozean-1",
      "headwordTranslations": [{"text": "ocean"}]
    }]
  }],
  "relations": [{
    "type": "syns",
    "description": "words that mean sea and ocean",
    "members": [
      {"idref": "die-see-1"},
      {"idref": "das-meer-1"},
      {"idref": "der-ozean-1"}
    ]
  }],
  "relationTypes": [{
    "type": "syns",
    "description": "synonyms and near synonyms",
    "memberRoles": [{
      "memberType": "sense",
      "min": 2,
      "action": "navigate"
    }]
  }]
}

```

8.15.4 Suggested rendering for human users

See feminine noun

- sea same or similar meaning: **Meer**, **Ozean**

8.16 Modelling variants

We have two entries in our lexicographic resource, one for the headword "colour" and one for the headword "color". We want to create a relation to represent the fact that these are spelling variants.

8.16.1 NVH

```
lexicographicResource: my-dictionary
```

```

language: en
entry: colour
  headword: colour
  partOfSpeech: n
  label: europeanSpelling
  sense: colour-1
    definition: red, blue, yellow etc.
    example: What is your favourite colour?
entry: color
  headword: color
  partOfSpeech: n
  label: americanSpelling
relation: vars
  member: colour
  member: color
relationType: vars
  description: variants, words which differ only in spelling
  memberRole:
    memberType: entry
    min: 2
    action: navigate

```

8.16.2 XML

```

<lexicographicResource id="my-dictionary" language="en">
  <entry id="colour">
    <headword>colour</headword>
    <partOfSpeech value="n"/>
    <label value="europeanSpelling"/>
    <sense id="colour-1">
      <definition>red, blue, yellow etc.</definition>
      <example><text>What is your favourite colour?</text></example>
    </sense>
  </entry>
  <entry id="color">
    <headword>color</headword>
    <partOfSpeech value="n"/>
    <label value="americanSpelling"/>
  </entry>
  <relation type="vars">
    <member idref="colour"/>
    <member idref="color"/>
  </relation>
  <relationType type="vars">
    <description>variants, words which differ only in spelling</description>
    <memberRole memberType="entry" min="2" action="navigate"/>
  </relationType>
</lexicographicResource>

```

8.16.3 JSON

```

{
  "id": "my-dictionary",
  "language": "en",

```

```

"entries": [{
  "id": "colour",
  "headword": "colour",
  "partsOfSpeech": ["n"],
  "labels": ["europeanSpelling"],
  "senses": [{
    "id": "colour-1",
    "definitions": [{"text": "red, blue, yellow etc."}],
    "examples": [{"text": "What is your favourite colour?"}]
  }]
}, {
  "id": "color",
  "headword": "color",
  "partsOfSpeech": ["n"],
  "labels": ["americanSpelling"]
}],
"relations": [{
  "type": "vars",
  "members": [
    {"idref": "colour"},
    {"idref": "color"}
  ]
}],
"relationTypes": [{
  "type": "vars",
  "description": "variants, words which differ only in spelling",
  "memberRoles": [{
    "memberType": "entry",
    "min": 2,
    "action": "navigate"
  }]
}]
}

```

8.16.4 Suggested rendering for human users

colour noun, European spelling

- red, blue, yellow etc. What is your favourite colour?

see also: color

8.17 Modelling subsenses

We have an entry for the noun "colour" with four senses. We want to express the fact that senses number two and three are subsenses of sense number one, and should be displayed as such to human users.

8.17.1 NVH

```

lexicographicResource: my-dictionary
  language: en
  entry: colour
    headword: colour
      sense: colour-1
        definition: red, blue, yellow etc.
        example: What is your favourite colour?

```

```

    sense: colour-2
      definition: not being black and white
      example: Back then owning a colour TV meant you were rich.
    sense: colour-3
      definition: a sign of a person's race
      example: We welcome people of all creeds and colours.
    sense: colour-4
      definition: interest or excitement
      example: Examples add colour to your writing.
  relation: subsensing
    member: colour-1
      role: supersense
    member: colour-2
      role: subsense
  relation: subsensing
    member: colour-1
      role: supersense
    member: colour-3
      role: subsense
  relationType: subsensing
    description: expresses the fact that a sense is a subsense of another sense
    scope: sameEntry
    memberRole: supersense
      memberType: sense
      min: 1
      max: 1
      action: none
    memberRole: subsense
      memberType: sense
      min: 1
      max: 1
      action: embed

```

8.17.2 XML

```

<lexicographicResource id="my-dictionary" language="en">
  <entry id="colour">
    <headword>colour</headword>
    <sense id="colour-1">
      <definition>red, blue, yellow etc.</definition>
      <example><text>What is your favourite colour?</text></example>
    </sense>
    <sense id="colour-2">
      <definition>not being black and white</definition>
      <example><text>Back then owning a colour TV meant you were rich.</text></example>
    </sense>
    <sense id="colour-3">
      <definition>a sign of a person's race</definition>
      <example><text>We welcome people of all creeds and colours.</text></example>
    </sense>
    <sense id="colour-4">
      <definition>interest or excitement</definition>
      <example><text>Examples add colour to your writing.</text></example>
    </sense>
  </entry>
  <relation type="subsensing">

```

```

    <member idref="colour-1" role="supersense"/>
    <member idref="colour-2" role="subsense"/>
  </relation>
  <relation type="subsensing">
    <member idref="colour-1" role="supersense"/>
    <member idref="colour-3" role="subsense"/>
  </relation>
  <relationType type="subsensing" scope="sameEntry">
    <description>
      expresses the fact that a sense is a subsense of another sense
    </description>
    <memberRole role="supersense" memberType="sense" min="1" max="1"
      action="none"/>
    <memberRole role="subsense" memberType="sense" min="1" max="1"
      action="embed"/>
  </relationType>
</lexicographicResource>

```

8.17.3 JSON

```

{
  "id": "my-dictionary",
  "language": "en",
  "entries": [{
    "id": "colour",
    "headword": "colour",
    "senses": [{
      "id": "colour-1",
      "definitions": [{"text": "red, blue, yellow etc."}],
      "examples": [{"text": "What is your favourite colour?"}]
    }, {
      "id": "colour-2",
      "definitions": [{"text": "not being black and white"}],
      "examples": [{"text": "Back then owning a colour TV meant you were rich."}]
    }, {
      "id": "colour-3",
      "definitions": [{"text": "a sign of a person's race"}],
      "examples": [{"text": "We welcome people of all creeds and colours."}]
    }, {
      "id": "colour-4",
      "definitions": [{"text": "interest or excitement"}],
      "examples": [{"text": "Examples add colour to your writing."}]
    }
  ]
}],
  "relations": [{
    "type": "subsensing",
    "members": [
      {"role": "supersense", "idref": "colour-1"},
      {"role": "subsense", "idref": "colour-2"}
    ]
  }, {
    "type": "subsensing",
    "members": [
      {"role": "supersense", "idref": "colour-1"},
      {"role": "subsense", "idref": "colour-3"}
    ]
  }
]

```

```

    }],
    "relationTypes": [{
      "type": "subsensing",
      "description": "expresses the fact that a sense is a subsense of another sense",
      "scope": "sameEntry",
      "memberRoles": [{
        "role": "supersense",
        "memberType": "sense",
        "min": 1,
        "max": 1,
        "action": "none"
      }, {
        "role": "subsense",
        "memberType": "sense",
        "min": 1,
        "max": 1,
        "action": "embed"
      }
    ]
  }
]
}

```

8.17.4 Suggested rendering for human users

colour

1. red, blue, yellow etc. What is your favourite colour?
 - a. not being black and white Back then owning a colour TV meant you were rich.
 - b. a sign of a person's race We welcome people of all creeds and colours.
2. interest or excitement Examples add colour to your writing.

8.18 Modelling subentries (at subsense level)

We have an entry for the adjective "safe" with two senses, and an entry for the multi-word expression "better safe than sorry" with one sense. We want to express the fact that the multi-word entry should appear under the first sense of "safe" as a subentry.

8.18.1 NVH

```

lexicographicResource: my-dictionary
  language: en
  entry: safe
    headword: safe
    sense: safe-1
      indicator: protected from harm
      example: It isn't safe to park here.
    sense: safe-2
      indicator: not likely to cause harm
      example: Is the ride safe for a small child?
  entry: better-safe
    headword: better safe than sorry
    sense: better-safe-1
      definition: you should be careful even if it seems unnecessary
    relation: subentrying

```



```

membership: safe-1
  role: container
membership: better-safe
  role: subentry
relationType: subentrying
  scope: sameResource
  memberRole: container
  memberType: sense
  min: 1
  max: 1
  action: navigate
  memberRole: subentry
  memberType: entry
  min: 1
  max: 1
  action: embed

```

8.18.2 XML

```

<lexicographicResource id="my-dictionary" language="en">
  <entry id="safe">
    <headword>safe</headword>
    <sense id="safe-1">
      <indicator>protected from harm</indicator>
      <example><text>It isn't safe to park here.</text></example>
    </sense>
    <sense id="safe-2">
      <indicator>not likely to cause harm</indicator>
      <example><text>Is the ride safe for a small child?</text></example>
    </sense>
  </entry>
  <entry id="better-safe">
    <headword>better safe than sorry</headword>
    <sense id="better-safe-1">
      <definition>
        <text>you should be careful even if it seems unnecessary</text>
      </definition>
    </sense>
  </entry>
  <relation type="subentrying">
    <member idref="safe-1" role="container"/>
    <member idref="better-safe" role="subentry"/>
  </relation>
  <relationType type="subentrying" scope="sameResource">
    <memberRole role="container" memberType="sense" min="1" max="1"
      action="navigate"/>
    <memberRole role="subentry" memberType="entry" min="1" max="1"
      action="embed"/>
  </relationType>
</lexicographicResource>

```

8.18.3 JSON

```
{
```

```

    "id": "my-dictionary",
    "language": "en",
    "entries": [{
      "id": "safe",
      "headword": "safe",
      "senses": [{
        "id": "safe-1",
        "indicator": "protected from harm",
        "examples": [{"text": "It isn't safe to park here."}]
      }, {
        "id": "safe-2",
        "indicator": "not likely to cause harm",
        "examples": [{"text": "Is the ride safe for a small child?"}]
      }
    ]
  }, {
    "id": "better-safe",
    "headword": "better safe than sorry",
    "senses": [{
      "id": "better-safe-1",
      "definitions": [{
        "text": "you should be careful even if it seems unnecessary"
      }
    ]
    }
  ]
}],
"relations": [{
  "type": "subentrying",
  "members": [
    {"role": "container", "idref": "safe-1"},
    {"role": "subentry", "idref": "better-safe"}
  ]
}],
"relationTypes": [{
  "type": "subentrying",
  "scope": "sameResource",
  "memberRoles": [{
    "role": "container",
    "memberType": "sense",
    "min": 1,
    "max": 1,
    "action": "navigate"
  }, {
    "role": "subentry",
    "memberType": "entry",
    "min": 1,
    "max": 1,
    "action": "embed"
  }
]
}]
}

```

8.18.4 Suggested rendering for human users

safe

- protected from harm: It isn't safe to park here.
 - better safe than sorry** you should be careful even if it seems unnecessary
- not likely to cause harm: Is the ride safe for a small child?

better safe than sorry

- you should be careful even if it seems unnecessary

see also: safe

8.19 Modelling subentries (at sense level)

We have an entry for the word "bible" and another entry for the expression "the Bible". We want to make sure that, when a human user is viewing the entry for "bible", the entry for "the Bible" is shown as a subentry of it, as if it were its first sense.

8.19.1 NVH

```
lexicographicResource: my-dictionary
  language: en
  entry: the-bible
    headword: the Bible
    Sense: the-bible-1
      definition: the book considered holy by Christians
  entry: bible
    headword: bible
    sense: bible-1
    sense: bible-2
      definition: a book considered important for a subject
  relation: subentrying
    member: bible-1
      role: container
    member: the-bible
      role: subentry
  relationType: subentrying
    scope: sameResource
    memberRole: container
    memberType: sense
    min: 1
    max: 1
    action: navigate
    memberRole: subentry
    memberType: entry
    min: 1
    max: 1
    action: embed
```

8.19.2 XML

```
<lexicographicResource id="my-dictionary" language="en">
  <entry id="the-bible">
    <headword>the Bible</headword>
    <sense id="the-bible-1">
      <definition>
        <text>the book considered holy by Christians</text>
      </definition>
    </sense>
  </entry>
```

```

<entry id="bible">
  <headword>bible</headword>
  <sense id="bible-1"/>
  <sense id="bible-2">
    <definition>
      <text>a book considered important for a subject</text>
    </definition>
  </sense>
</entry>
<relation type="subentrying">
  <member idref="bible-1" role="container"/>
  <member idref="the-bible" role="subentry"/>
</relation>
<relationType type="subentrying" scope="sameResource">
  <memberRole role="container" memberType="sense" min="1" max="1"
    action="navigate"/>
  <memberRole role="subentry" memberType="entry" min="1" max="1"
    action="embed"/>
</relationType>
</lexicographicResource>

```

8.19.3 JSON

```

{
  "id": "my-dictionary",
  "language": "en",
  "entries": [{
    "id": "the-bible",
    "headword": "the Bible",
    "senses": [{
      "id": "the-bible-1",
      "definitions": [{"text": "the book considered holy by Christians"}]
    }]
  }, {
    "id": "bible",
    "headword": "bible",
    "senses": [{
      "id": "bible-1"
    }], {
      "id": "bible-2",
      "definitions": [{"text": "a book considered important for a subject"}]
    }
  ]
}, {
  "relations": [{
    "type": "subentrying",
    "members": [
      {"role": "container", "idref": "bible-1"},
      {"role": "subentry", "idref": "the-bible"}
    ]
  }],
  "relationTypes": [{
    "type": "subentrying",
    "scope": "sameResource",
    "memberRoles": [{
      "role": "container",
      "memberType": "sense",

```

```

        "min": 1,
        "max": 1,
        "action": "navigate"
    }, {
        "role": "subentry",
        "memberType": "entry",
        "min": 1,
        "max": 1,
        "action": "embed"
    }
  ]
}

```

8.19.4 Suggested rendering for human users

bible

1. **the Bible** the book considered holy by Christians
2. a book considered important for a subject

Suggested rendering of the entry "the Bible" for human users:

the Bible

- the book considered holy by Christians

see also: bible

8.20 Using placeholderMarker

8.20.1 NVH

```

entry: continue-studies
  headword: continue your studies
  placeholderMarker: your
  sense: ...

```

8.20.2 XML

```

<entry id="continue-studies">
  <headword>
    continue <placeholderMarker>your</placeholderMarker> studies
  </headword>
  <sense.../>
</entry>

```

8.20.3 JSON

```

{
  "id": "continue-studies",
  "headword": "continue your studies",

```

```

"placeholderMarkers": [
  {"startIndex": 9, "endIndex": 13}
],
"senses": [...]
}

```

8.21 Using placeholderMarker in a bilingual lexicographic resource

8.21.1 NVH

```

entry: beat-up
  headword: beat sb. up
    placeholderMarker: sb.
  sense: beat-up-1
    headwordTranslation: jemanden verprügeln
      placeholderMarker: jemanden

```

8.21.2 XML

```

<entry id="beat-up">
  <headword>
    beat <placeholderMarker>sb.</placeholderMarker> up
  </headword>
  <sense id="beat-up-1">
    <headwordTranslation>
      <text>
        <placeholderMarker>jemanden</placeholderMarker> verprügeln
      </text>
    </headwordTranslation>
  </sense>
</entry>

```

8.21.3 JSON

```

{
  "id": "beat-up",
  "headword": "beat sb. up",
  "placeholderMarkers": [
    {"startIndex": 5, "endIndex": 8}
  ],
  "senses": [{
    "id": "beat-up-1",
    "headwordTranslations": [{
      "text": "jemanden verprügeln",
      "placeholderMarkers": [
        {"startIndex": 0, "endIndex": 8}
      ]
    }],
  }]
}

```

8.22 Using headwordMarker

8.22.1 NVH

```
entry: autopsy
  headword: autopsy
  sense: autopsy-1
    headwordTranslation: pitva
    example: The coroner performed an autopsy.
      headwordMarker: autopsy
      exampleTranslation: Koroner provedl pitvu.
        headwordMarker: pitvu
```

8.22.2 XML

```
<entry id="autopsy">
  <headword>autopsy</headword>
  <sense id="autopsy-1">
    <headwordTranslation><text>pitva</text></headwordTranslation>
    <example>
      <text>
        The coroner performed an <headwordMarker>autopsy</headwordMarker>.
      </text>
      <exampleTranslation>
        <text>
          Koroner provedl <headwordMarker>pitvu</headwordMarker>.
        </text>
      </exampleTranslation>
    </example>
  </sense>
</entry>
```

8.22.3 JSON

```
{
  "id": "autopsy",
  "headword": "autopsy",
  "senses": [{
    "id": "autopsy-1",
    "headwordTranslations": [{"text": "pitva"}],
    "examples": [{
      "text": "The coroner performed an autopsy.",
      "headwordMarkers": [
        {"startIndex": 25, "endIndex": 32}
      ],
      "exampleTranslations": [{
        "text": "Koroner provedl pitvu.",
        "headwordMarkers": [
          {"startIndex": 16, "endIndex": 21}
        ]
      }
    ]
  }
]}
```

```
}]
}]
}
```

8.23 Using `itemMarker`

8.23.1 NVH

```
entry: autopsy
  headword: autopsy
  sense: autopsy-1
    headwordTranslation: pitva
    example: The coroner performed an autopsy.
      headwordMarker: autopsy
      itemMarker: performed
      lemma: perform
    exampleTranslation: Koroner provedl pitvu.
      headwordMarker: pitvu
      itemMarker: provedl
      lemma: provést
```

8.23.2 XML

```
<entry id="autopsy">
  <headword>autopsy</headword>
  <sense id="autopsy-1">
    <headwordTranslation><text>pitva</text></headwordTranslation>
    <example>
      <text>
        The coroner <itemMarker lemma="perform">performed</itemMarker>
        an <headwordMarker>autopsy</headwordMarker>.
      </text>
      <exampleTranslation>
        <text>
          Koroner <itemMarker lemma="provést">provedl</itemMarker>
          <headwordMarker>pitvu</headwordMarker>.
        </text>
      </exampleTranslation>
    </example>
  </sense>
</entry>
```

8.23.3 JSON

```
{
  "id": "autopsy",
  "headword": "autopsy",
  "senses": [{
    "id": "autopsy-1",
    "headwordTranslations": [{"text": "pitva"}],
    "examples": [{
```



```

"text": "The coroner performed an autopsy.",
"headwordMarkers": [
  {"startIndex": 25, "endIndex": 32}
],
"itemMarkers": [
  {"startIndex": 12, "endIndex": 21, "lemma": "perform"}
],
"exampleTranslations": [{
  "text": "Koroner provedl pitvu.",
  "headwordMarkers": [
    {"startIndex": 16, "endIndex": 21}
  ],
  "itemMarkers": [
    {"startIndex": 8, "endIndex": 15, "lemma": "provést"}
  ],
}]
}]
}]
}

```

9 DMLex XML implementation

9.1 Implementation principles

The XML implementation of DMLex shown in this document follows these principles:

- The top-level `lexicographicResource` object is implemented as an XML element.
- All other objects are implemented as XML attributes of their parents, unless:
 - the object has an arity other than $(0..1)$ and $(1..1)$
 - or the object can have child objects
 - or the object's value is human-readable text, such as a headword or a definition.

In such cases the object is implemented as a child XML element of its parent.

9.2 DMLex namespaces and validation artifacts for its XML serialization

TBD...

9.3 Element: `<lexicographicResource>`

Implements the `lexicographicResource` data type.

Attributes:

- `@id` REQUIRED
- `@title` OPTIONAL
- `@uri` OPTIONAL
- `@language` REQUIRED

Child elements

- `<entry>` zero or more
- `<tag>` zero or more

Child elements if implementing the Crosslingual Module

- `<translationLanguage>` one or more

Child elements if implementing the Linking Module

- `<relation>` zero or more
- `<relationType>` zero or more

9.4 Element: `<entry>`

Implements the `entry` data type.

Attributes:

- @id REQUIRED
- @homographNumber OPTIONAL

Child elements

- <headword> REQUIRED
- <partOfSpeech> zero or more
- <label> zero or more
- <pronunciation> zero or more
- <inflectedForm> zero or more
- <sense> zero or more

Child elements if implementing the **Etymology Module**

- <etymology> zero or more

10 DMLex JSON implementation

10.1 Implementation principles

The XML implementation of DMLex shown in this document follows these principles:

- The top-level `lexicographicResource` object is implemented as a JSON object: `{ ... }`.
- All other objects are implemented as JSON name-value pairs inside their parent JSON object: `{ "name" : ... }`.
- The values of objects are implemented:
 - If the object has an arity of `(0..1)` or `(1..1)`:
 - If the object cannot have any child objects: as a string or number.
 - If the object can have child objects: as a JSON object.
 - If the object has any other arity:
 - If the object cannot have any child objects: as an array of strings or numbers.
 - If the object can have child objects: as an array of JSON objects.

10.2 Class: `lexicographicResource`

Implements the `lexicographicResource` data type.

Type

JSON object: `{ ... }`

Members

- `"id"` string REQUIRED
- `"title"` string OPTIONAL
- `"uri"` string OPTIONAL
- `"language"` string REQUIRED
- `"entries"` array of zero or more `entry` objects, OPTIONAL
- `"tags"` array of zero or more `tag` objects, OPTIONAL

Members if implementing the Crosslingual Module

- `"translationLanguages"` array of one or more `translationLanguage` objects, REQUIRED

Members if implementing the Linking Module

- `"relations"` array of zero or more `relation` objects, OPTIONAL
- `"relationTypes"` array of zero or more `relationType` objects, OPTIONAL

10.3 Class: entry

Implements the [entry](#) data type.

Type

JSON object: {...}

Members

- "id" string REQUIRED
- "headword" (string) REQUIRED
- "homographNumber" string OPTIONAL
- "partsOfSpeech" array of zero or more [partOfSpeech](#) objects, OPTIONAL
- "labels" array of zero or more [label](#) objects, OPTIONAL
- "pronunciations" array of zero or more [pronunciation](#) objects, OPTIONAL
- "inflectedForms" array of zero or more [inflectedForm](#) objects, OPTIONAL
- "senses" array of zero or more [sense](#) objects, OPTIONAL

Members if implementing the Etymology Module

- "etymologies" array of zero or more [etymology](#) objects, OPTIONAL

11 DMLex relational database implementation

11.1 Implementation principles

The SQL implementation of DMLex shown in this document follows these principles:

- The `lexicographicResource` object is implemented as table. (Alternatively, it can left unimplemented if the database is going to contain only one lexicographic resource.)
- Other objects with an arity other than `(0..1)` and `(1..1)` are implemented as tables.
- The values of objects, and objects with an arity of `(0..1)` or `(1..1)` are implemented as columns in those tables.
- The parent-child relation is implemented as a one-to-many relation between tables.

11.2 Table: `lexicographicResources`

Implements the `lexicographicResource` data type.

Columns

- `id int primary key`
- `title varchar(255)`
- `uri varchar(255)`
- `language varchar(10)`

Comment

If the implementation contains only one lexicographic resource, then the `lexicographicResource` table MAY remain unimplemented.

11.3 Table: `entries`

Implements the `entry` data type.

Columns

- `lexicographicResourceID int foreign key references lexicographicResource(id)`
- `id int, primary key`
- `headword varchar(255)`
- `homographNumber int`

Comment

If the implementation contains only one lexicographic resource, then the column `lexicographicResourceID` MAY remain unimplemented.

Appendix A References

This appendix contains the normative and informative references that are used in this document. Normative references are specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or Version number) and Informative references are either specific or non-specific.

While any hyperlinks included in this appendix were valid at the time of publication, OASIS cannot guarantee their long-term validity.

A.1 Normative references

[BCP 14] is a concatenation of [RFC 2119] and [RFC 8174]

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[RFC 8174] B. Leiba, *Ambiguity of Uppercase vs Lowercase in RFC 2119 Key Words*, <https://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc8174.txt> IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force) RFC 8174, May 2017.

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[EXAMPLE_ABBREVIATION] N. Surname, A. Surname, *Example Title*, <example.org/citetitle> Example Citetitle, Month dd, yyyy.

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A.2 Informative references (Informative)

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- [**UAX #29**] M. Davis, *UNICODE TEXT SEGMENTATION*, <http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr29/> Unicode text Segmentation.

Appendix B Machine Readable Validation Artifacts (Informative)

CURRENTLY NO VALIDATION ARTIFACTS FORESEEN FOR THE OM.. JUST FOR SERIALIZATIONS

MAY LIST CONFORMANT ARTIFACTS FOR SPECIFIC SERILIZATIONS AT A LATER STAGE

Appendix C Security and privacy considerations

Note

OASIS strongly recommends that Technical Committees consider issues that might affect safety, security, privacy, and/or data protection in implementations of their work products and document these for implementers and adopters. For some purposes, you may find it required, e.g. if you apply for IANA registration.

While it may not be immediately obvious how your work product might make systems vulnerable to attack, most work products, because they involve communications between systems, message formats, or system settings, open potential channels for exploit. For example, IETF [RFC 3552] lists “eavesdropping, replay, message insertion, deletion, modification, and man-in-the-middle” as well as potential denial of service attacks as threats that must be considered and, if appropriate, addressed in IETF RFCs.

In addition to considering and describing foreseeable risks, this section should include guidance on how implementers and adopters can protect against these risks.

We encourage editors and TC members concerned with this subject to read Guidelines for Writing RFC Text on Security Considerations, IETF [RFC 3552], for more information.

Appendix D Specification Change Tracking (Informative)

This appendix will contain tracked changes after the csprd01 phase will have been reached.

Appendix E Acknowledgements (Informative)

The following individuals have participated in the creation of this specification and are gratefully acknowledged:

- Erjavec, Tomaž - JSI
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