\cf Sections_in_a_Lexical_Entry

\txt In the following list, the following codes are used:
\ftx 'B' marks 'Basic' fields (17 total) to include in your template
\ftx 'R' marks 'Reserved' fields (4 total)
\ftx (all other fields are 'Optional')

\ftx ----------
\ftx \lx (lexical entry) ONLY ONE PER LEXICAL ENTRY
\ftx R \hm (homonym number)
\ftx R \lc (lexical citation)
\ftx \ph (phonetic/phonemic form)

\ftx R \se (subentry)
\ftx B \ps (part of speech)
\ftx B \pn (part of speech-national)
\ftx R \sn (sense number)

\ftx \gv (gloss-vernacular)
\ftx \dv (definition-vernacular)
\ftx B \ge (gloss-English)
\ftx B \re (reversal form-English) [default set not to print]
\ftx \we (word gloss-English) [default set not to print]
\ftx B \de (definition-English)
\ftx B \gn (gloss-national)
\ftx B \rn (reversal form-national) [default set not to print]
\ftx \wn (word gloss-national) [default set not to print]
\ftx B \dn (definition-national)
\ftx \gr (gloss-regional)
\ftx \rr (reversal form-regional) [default set not to print]
\ftx \wr (word gloss-regional) [default set not to print]
\ftx \dr (definition-regional)

\ftx \lt (literal meaning)
\ftx \sc (scientific name)

\ftx B \rf (reference to notebooks, etc.)
\ftx B \xv (example-vernacular)
\ftx B \xe (example-English)
\ftx B \xn (example-national)
\ftx \xr (example-regional)

\ftx \uv (usage-vernacular)
\ftx \ue (usage-English)
\ftx \un (usage-national)
\ftx \ur (usage-regional)
\ftx \ev (encyclopedic info.-vernacular)
\ftx \ee (encyclopedic info.-English)
\ftx \en (encyclopedic info.-national)
\ftx \er (encyclopedic info.-regional)

\ftx \ov (only [restrictions]-vernacular)
\ftx \oe (only [restrictions]-English)
\ftx \on (only [restrictions]-national)
\ftx \or (only [restrictions]-regional)

\ftx \lf (lexical function label)
\ftx \lv (vernacular lexeme referenced by the lexical function)
\ftx \le (lexical function-English gloss of referenced lexeme)
\ftx \ln (lexical function-national gloss of referenced lexeme)
\ftx \lr (lexical function-regional gloss of referenced lexeme)
\ftx \sy (synonyms)
\ftx \an (antonyms)
\ftx \mr (morphemic representation)
\ftx B \cf (confer/cross-reference)
\ftx B \ce (cross-reference-English gloss)
\ftx B \cn (cross-reference-national gloss)
\ftx \cr (cross-reference-regional gloss)
\ftx \mn (main entry form)
\ftx \va (variant forms, e.g. dialect, etc.)
\ftx \ve (variant forms comment-English)
\ftx \vn (variant forms comment-national)
\ftx \vr (variant forms comment-regional)
\ftx \bw (borrowed word)
\ftx \et (etymology)
\ftx \eg (etymology-gloss)
\ftx \es (etymology-source) [default set not to print]
\ftx \ec (etymology-comment) [default set not to print]

\ftx \pd (paradigm set)
\ftx \pdl (paradigm label)
\ftx \pdv (paradigm vernacular form)
\ftx \pde (paradigm form-English gloss)
\ftx \pdn (paradigm form-national gloss)
\ftx \pdr (paradigm form-regional gloss)
\ftx \sg (singular noun form)
\ftx \pl (plural noun form)
\ftx \rd (reduplication forms)
\ftx \1s (1st person singular verb form)
\ftx \2s (2nd person singular verb form)
\ftx \3s (3rd person singular verb form)
\ftx \4s (singular non-human/non-animate verb form)
\ftx \1d (1st person dual verb form)
\ftx \2d (2nd person dual verb form)
\ftx \3d (3rd person dual verb form)
\ftx \4d (dual non-human/non-animate verb form)
\ftx \1p (1st person plural-generic verb form)
\ftx \1e (1st person plural-exclusive verb form)
\ftx \1i (1st person plural-inclusive verb form)
\ftx \2p (2nd person plural verb form)
\ftx \3p (3rd person plural verb form)

\ftx \4p (plural non-human/non-animate verb form)

\ftx \tb (table)

\ftx \sd (semantic domain) [default set not to print]
\ftx \is (index of semantics) [default set not to print]
\ftx \th (thesaurus) [default set not to print]

\ftx \bb (bibliographic reference)
\ftx \pc (picture reference)

\ftx B \nt (notes, etc.)
\ftx \np (notes on phonology)
\ftx \ng (notes on grammar)
\ftx \nd (notes on discourse)
\ftx \na (notes on anthropology)
\ftx \ns (notes on sociolinguistics)
\ftx \nq (questions)

\ftx \so (source of data) [default set not to print]
\ftx \st (status) [default set not to print]
\ftx B \dt (datestamp) [default set not to print]
\ftx ----------end of example record----------

\key Sections_in_a_Lexical_Entry
\shd Sections in a Lexical Entry
\shd2 (Understanding the hierarchical structure of an entry)

\txt MDF has two built-in hierarchical structures that should be flexible enough to meet most
needs. (See "Alternate_Hierarchy" for a discussion of MDF's other hierarchy.) The field
codes that mark the boundaries to lexical subsections are \lx, \ps (\pn), \sn, \se. Each of these
sections or subsections can take a full set of field markers (except that \lc and \hm which
should only occur at the top of the record).

\shd2 Multiple parts of speech
\txt Multiple parts of speech (\ps) in an entry are used to organize sections within an entry. A
lexeme that fills more than one syntactic slot (as a noun, verb, etc.) should not be handled as
homonyms. This is because the different syntactic functions (e.g. 'shower' (n) 'shower' (v) are
still clearly related to each other in meaning.

\ftx \lx shower
\ftx \ps n

\ftx \de a light rain
\ftx \ps vt
\ftx \de to bestow special things on someone

\txt MDF starts new \ps fields within an entry on a new line, preceded by an em dash to show that
the lexeme form has not changed but its function has.

\fxv shower   n. a light rain.
\fxv   -- vt. to bestow special things on someone.

\shd2 Multiple Senses
\txt MDF allows sense numbers (\sn) to be used as another level of hierarchy within an entry. In
the standard hierarchy, the sense number is lower than part of speech, and so multiple senses
should be grouped under the relevant parts of speech to denote related but distinct meanings
within a particular part of speech. (See "Alternate_Hierarchy" for a discussion of MDF's other
hierarchy.) Multiple senses in each separate part of speech should start with '1' (as seen in the
following, more complete entry for 'shower'):

\ftx \lx shower
\ftx \ps n
\ftx \sn 1
\ftx \de a light rain
\ftx \sn 2
\ftx \de a man-made device for dispensing water in droplets
    on a person; used for bathing
\ftx \sn 3
\ftx \de an event in which gifts are given to someone;
    as in baby showers and wedding showers

\ftx \ps v
\ftx \sn 1
\ftx \de raining lightly
\ftx \sn 2
\ftx \de to bathe using a device which causes water to
    dispense in droplets on a persons head; usually
    done standing up
\ftx \sn 3
\ftx \de to bestow special things on someone

\txt This complex record would print as:

\fxv shower   n. 1) a light rain. 2) a man-made device for
        dispensing water in droplets on a person; used
        for bathing. 3) an event in which gifts are

given to someone; as in baby showers and wedding showers.
-- v. 1) raining lightly. 2) to bathe using a device which causes water to dispense in droplets on a persons head; usually done standing up. 3) to bestow special things on someone.

\txt Some lexicographers want to make fine distinctions between subsenses. These can be handled
in MDF in the \sn field with a, b, c, etc. subcategorization.

\ftx \lx lexeme
\ftx \ps n
\ftx \sn 1a
\ftx \ge gloss
\ftx \de definition
\ftx \sn 1b
\ftx \ge gloss
\ftx \de definition
\ftx \sn 1c
\ftx \ge gloss
\ftx \de definition

\ftx \sn 2
\ftx \ge gloss
\ftx \de definition

\ftx \sn 3
\ftx \ge gloss
\ftx \de definition

\txt Which would have the general printed structure of:

\fxv lexeme n. 1a) definition. 1b) definition. 1c) definition.
2) definition. 3) definition.

\shd2 Using Subentries
\txt Subentries (\se) provide a further level of hierarchy. These are commonly built around
polymorphemic forms in a root-based dictionary (see the MDF field manual (Coward and
Grimes, 1995) for an extended discussion).

\ftx \lx bren
\ftx \ps vi
\ftx \ge play
\ftx \ee Implies lack of focus or purpose.

\ftx \se brenak

```
\ftx  \ps vt
\ftx  \ge play_s.t.
\ftx  \de play a game, or play with s.t.

\ftx  \se inabren
\ftx  \ps n
\ftx  \ge recreation ; entertainment

\ftx  \se rabrenak
\ftx  \ps n
\ftx  \ge toy
\ftx  \dt 17/Jun/92

\txt This would print like the following:

\fxv bren     vi. play. Implies lack of focus or purpose.
    brenak    vt. play a game, or play with s.t.
    inabren    n. recreation, entertainment.
    rabrenak n. toy.

\txt A more complete example using subentries:

\ftx  \lx bersih
\ftx  \ps adj
\ftx  \sn 1
\ftx  \ge clean
\ftx  \de be clean, not dirty or messy
\ftx  \sn 2
\ftx  \ge innocent
\ftx  \de be innocent, without fault

\ftx  \se kebersihan
\ftx  \ps n
\ftx  \ge cleanliness

\ftx  \se membersihkan
\ftx  \ps vt
\ftx  \sn 1
\ftx  \ge clean_up
\ftx  \de clean s.t. up
\ftx  \sn 2
\ftx  \ge purify
\ftx  \de purify, repent or renounce immoral actions

\ftx  \se pembersih
\ftx  \ps n
\ftx  \sn 1
\ftx  \ge cleanser
\ftx  \sn 2
\ftx  \ge janitor
```

\ftx \dt 17/Jun/92

\txt Which would print as:

\fxv bersih adj. 1) be clean, not dirty or messy. 2) be innocent,
        without fault.
   kebersihan n. cleanliness.
   membersihkan vt. 1) clean s.t. up. 2) purify, repent or
        renounce immoral actions.
   pembersih n. 1) cleanser. 2) janitor.

\txt For information on MDF's alternate hierarchy, see:
\cf   Alternate_Hierarchy

\txt To continue with the general discussion, jump to:
\cf   Using_Subentries_or_Lexical_Entries
\ftx