TEI: Vertiefung am Beispiel von "Dictionaries"



Prof. Dr. Christof Schöch

Modul Auszeichnungssprachen MSc. Digital Humanities, Universität Trier





Überblick

- 1. Die Module der TEI-Guidelines
- 2. Das Modul 9: Dictionaries
- 3. Weitere Perspektiven: TEI Lex-0

(1) Die Module der TEI-Guidelines

Die 23 Module der TEI

Front Matter

Title

- i. Releases of the TEI Guidelines
- ii. Dedication
- iii. Preface and Acknowledgments
- iv. About These Guidelines

Back Matter

- Appendix A Model Classes
- **H** Appendix B Attribute Classes
- **H** Appendix C Elements

Macros

- Appendix H Prefatory Notes Appendix I Colophon

Text Body

- 1 The TEI Infrastructure
- 2 The TEI Header
- 3 Elements Available in All TEI Documents
- 4 Default Text Structure
- 5 Characters, Glyphs, and Writing Modes
- 6 Verse
- 7 Performance Texts
- 8 Transcriptions of Speech
- 9 Dictionaries
- 10 Manuscript Description
- 11 Representation of Primary Sources
- 12 Critical Apparatus
- 13 Names, Dates, People, and Places
- 14 Tables, Formulæ, Graphics and Notated Music
- 15 Language Corpora
- 16 Linking, Segmentation, and Alignment
- **± 17 Simple Analytic Mechanisms**

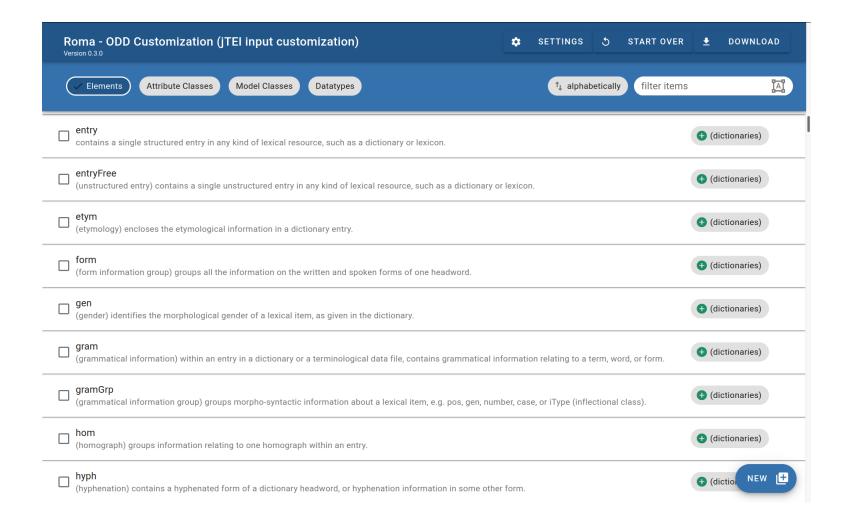
- **±** 21 Certainty, Precision, and Responsibility

TEI Guidelines: Inhaltsverzeichnis

Projektabhängiges TEI Schema

- Motto: "So präzise wie möglich, so flexibel wie nötig"
- Funktionen des Schemas
 - Konsistente Kodierung erlauben
 - Datenmodell formulieren und kommunizieren
 - Verarbeitungsroutinen entwickeln
- Werkzeug "Roma" für ODD / Schema
 - https://roma.tei-c.org/
 - Beta: https://romabeta.tei-c.org/

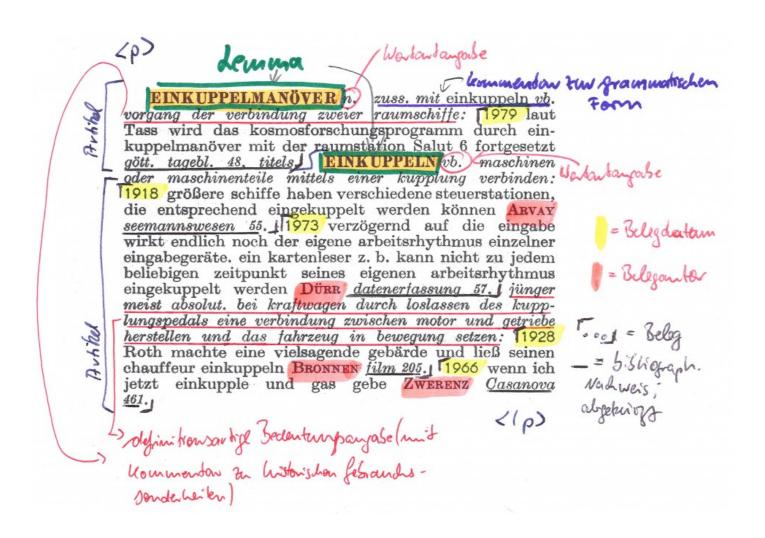
Roma: TEI-ODD-Tool



Neue Version von Roma

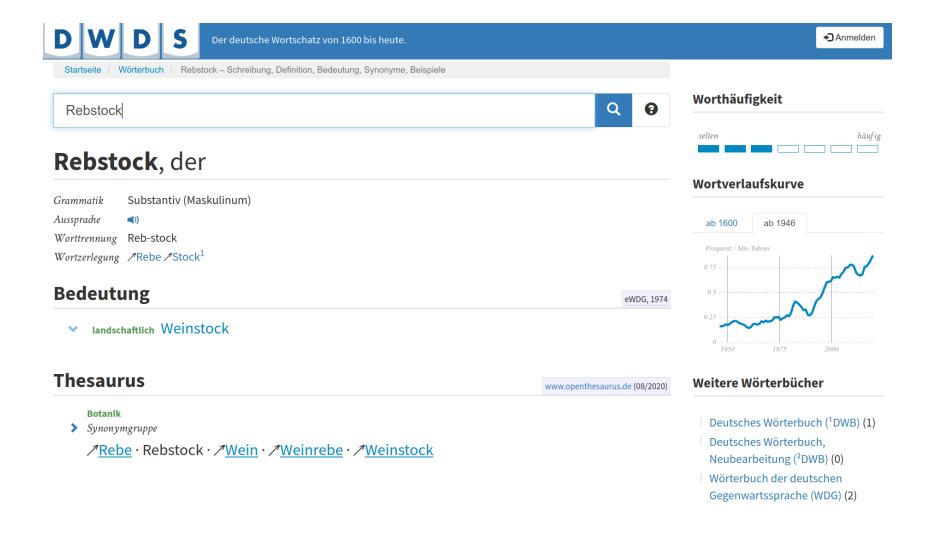
(2) Das Modul 9: Dictionaries

Wörterbucheintrag (print, annotiert)



TCDH: 2DWB

Wörterbucheintrag (online)



DWDS, https://www.dwds.de/

Herausforderungen

- Struktur(en)
 - Wörterbucheinträge sind meist stark strukturiert
 - Jedes Wörterbuch aber meist auf unterschiedliche Weise
- Perspektive(n)
 - (gedruckte) Wörterbücher haben starke typographische Konventionen
 - (digitale) Wörterbücher benötigen eine starke (semantische) Struktur

Viele "Standards"!

3. Data Formats

- In choosing a uniform encoding system for all ICLTT data, the department's staff surveyed data formats in use. Although most of the relevant dictionary productions of the recent past have relied on digital data and methods, there is little consensus on standards. A great number of divergent formats have coexisted: MULTILEX and GENELEX (GENEric LEXicon) are systems that are associated with the Expert Advisory Group on Language Engineering Standards (EAGLES).4 Other formats used in digital dictionary projects are OLIF (Open Lexicon Interchange Format),⁵ MILE (Multilingual ISLE Lexical Entry),6 LIFT (Lexicon Interchange Format),7 OWL (Web Ontology Language)8 and DICT (Dictionary Server Protocol),9 the latter being an important dictionary delivery format (Faith 1997).
- 12 Another standard considered was ISO 1951 ("Presentation/representation of entries in dictionaries - requirements, recommendations and information"). Although this standard focuses on encoding the presentation of lexicographical data in dictionaries for human use in what is called LEXml (Lexicographical Markup Language), it seems that after a few years of existence only few publishing houses have been using this format (such as Langenscheidt, Munich) for their dictionary production line.
- 13 Last but not least, when looking for an encoding standard for machine readable dictionaries, ISO 24613:2008 ("Language resource management - Lexical markup framework (LMF)"), the ISO standard for natural language processing (NLP) and machinereadable dictionaries (MRD), must be considered. Recently, there have been discussions about the possibility of creating a TEI serialization of LMF (Romary 2010).

TEI: Makrostruktur

```
<back>...</back>
```

Kernstück: <entry>

9.2 The Structure of Dictionary Entries

A simple dictionary entry may contain information about the form of the word treated, its grammatical characterization, its definition, synonyms, or translation equivalents, its etymology, cross-references to other entries, usage information, and examples. These we refer to as the *constituent parts* or *constituents* of the entry; some dictionary constituents possess no internal structure, while others are most naturally viewed as groups of smaller elements, which may be marked in their own right. In some styles of markup, tags will be applied only to the low-level items, leaving the constituent groups which

« 9.1 Dictionary Body
and Overall Structure

» 9.3 Top-levelConstituents of EntriesHome

contain them untagged. We distinguish the class of *top-level constituents* of dictionary entries, which can occur directly within the <u>entry</u> element, from the class of *phrase-level* constituents, which can normally occur only within top-level constituents. The top-level constituents of dictionary entries are described in section <u>9.2.2 Groups and Constituents</u>, and documented more fully, together with their phrase-level sub-constituents, in section <u>9.3 Top-level Constituents of Entries</u>.

In addition, however, dictionary entries often have a complex hierarchical structure. For example, an entry may consist of two or more sub-parts, each corresponding to information for a different part-of-speech homograph of the headword. The entry (or part-of-speech homographs, if the entry is split this way) may also consist of senses, each of which may in turn be composed of two or more sub-senses, etc. Each sub-part, homograph entry, sense, or sub-sense we call a *level*; at any level in an entry, any or all of the constituent parts of dictionary entries may appear. The hierarchical levels of dictionary entries are documented in section <u>9.2.1 Hierarchical Levels</u>.

- <usg>.Haupt-Elemente: u.a. <form>, <gramGrp>, <etym>, <def>, <cit>,
- Unterelemente: jeweils eine Reihe von Elementen

Einfaches Beispiel

```
<entry>
  <form>
    <orth>competitor</orth>
    <hyph>com|peti|tor</hyph>
    <pron>k@m"petit@(r)</pron>
    </form>
    <gramgrp>
    <pos>n</pos>
    </gramgrp>
    <def>person who competes.</def>
</entry>
```

Haupt-Elemente

- <form>: Wortform (u.a. Schreibung, Aussprache)
- <gramGrp>: grammatikalische Informationen (bspw. Wortart) flexibler Ort
- <def>: Definition(en) / Bedeutung(en)
- <etym>: Etymologie (Herkunftsgeschichte)
- <cit>: Zitate / Belege / Verwendungsbeispiele
- <usg> (usage): Informationen zur Verwendung
- u.a.m.

Unterelemente von <form>

- <orth>: Schreibweise
- Aussprache
- <hyph>: Angabe der Trennstellen
- <syll>: Angabe der Silbengrenzen
- <gramGrp>: Angabe der Silbengrenzen (aber: innerhalb von <form>

Beispiel für <form>

Unterelemente von <gramGrp>

- Unter anderem mit den Informationen zu:
 - <pos>(part of speech): Wortart
 - <gen>: Gender (maskulin / feminin / neutrum)
 - <number>: Numerus (Singular / Plural)

Beispiel für <gramGrp>

Element <def>

- Für die Angabe der Wortbedeutung(en)
- Hat keine notwendigen Unterelemente
- Kann direkt eine Bedeutungsangabe enthalten
- Oder, bei mehreren Bedeutungen, jeweils innerhalb von <sense>

Beispiel für <def>

Unterelemente von <etym>

- Oft teilweise unstrukturiert, zudem speziell für einzelne Bestandteile:
- <lang>: Sprache
- <date>: Datums- / Zeitangabe
- <usg> (usage): Angaben zur Verwendung
- <mentioned>: Für Wörter, die als solche genannt werden, statt benutzt zu werden
- <gloss>: Umschreibung oder Definition eines Wortes

Beispiel für <etym>

```
<orth>neuma</orth>
<lang>F</lang> fr. <lang>ML</lang>
<mentioned>pneuma</mentioned>
<mentioned>neuma/mentioned> fr. <lang>Gk</lang>
<mentioned>pneuma</mentioned>
<gloss>breath
<def>any of various symbols used in the notation of Gregorian
```

Unterelemente von <cit>

- <cit>: Ein Zitat als Beispiel oder Beleg für eine Bedeutung, mit einer Quellenangabe
- Üblicherweise mit einem @type mit Werten wie "example" oder "translation"
- Darin für den zitierten Wortlaut selbst:
 - <q> (quoted typographisch markiert) oder
 - <quote> (quotation unmarkiert)
- Und <bibl> für die Quellenangabe

Beispiel für <cit>

Strukturierung mehrerer <entry>s

```
<entry n="1" type="hom">
   <orth>mouse</orth>
 <def>Small quadruped animal.
<entry n="2" type="hom">
   <orth>mouse</orth>
 <def>Pointing device for computers.</def>
```

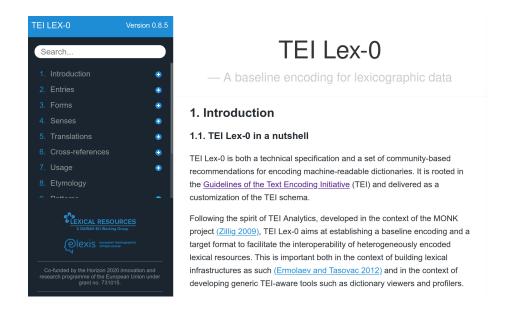
(3) Weitere Perspektiven

Trierer Wörterbuchnetz



http://www.woerterbuchnetz.de/

TEI Lex-0



- Austauschformat für die TEI-Kodierung von Wörterbüchern
- Stärker standardisiert als in den Guidelines
- Zielformat f
 ür Kodierung, Vergleichbarkeit und Tool-Entwicklung

Beispieleintrag nach Lex-0

- Beachte: @xml:id und @xml:lang
- <form> und <qram> mit @type

Lektürehinweise

Referenzlektüre

• "TEI Lex-0. A baseline encoding for lexicographic data" [Abschnitte 1-4]. ELEXIS. https://dariaheric.github.io/lexicalresources/pages/TEILex0/TEILex0.html

Weitere Empfehlungen

- "9. Dictionaries", in: Guidelines of the Text Encoding Initiative, P5, Version 4.1.0, 2020. https://tei-c.org/release/doc/teip5-doc/en/html/DI.html
- Piotr Bański, Jack Bowers, Tomaz Erjavec. "TEI-LexO guidelines for the encoding of dictionary information on written and spoken forms." Electronic Lexicography in the 21st Century: Proceedings of ELex 2017 Conference, Sep 2017, Leiden, Netherlands. https://hal.inria.fr/hal-01757108
- Gerhard Budin, Stefan Majewski and Karlheinz Mörth. "Creating Lexical Resources in TEI P5. A Schema for Multipurpose Digital Dictionaries". Journal of the Text Encoding Initiative, 3, 2012. https://doi.org/10.4000/jtei.522

Danke!

Lizenz: Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY), 2020.