

For each syntactic category, two files are needed to represent the contents of the WordNet database - **index.pos** and **data.pos**, where *pos* is **noun**, **verb**, **adj** and **adv**.

Information in the **data.pos** and **index.pos** files represents all of the word senses and synsets in the WordNet database. The *word*, *lex\_id*, and *lex\_filenum* fields together uniquely identify each word sense in WordNet. These can be encoded in a *sense\_key* as described in [senseidx\(SWN\)](#). Each synset in the database can be uniquely identified by combining the *synset\_offset* for the synset with a code for the syntactic category (since it is possible for synsets in different **data.pos** files to have the same *synset\_offset*).

Each index file is an alphabetized list of all the words found in WordNet in the corresponding part of speech. On each line, following the word, is a list of byte offsets (*synset\_offset*s) in the corresponding data file, one for each synset containing the word. Words in the index file are in lower case only, regardless of how they were entered in the lexicographer files.

## INTERFACE DISPLAY

```
{01200852} <verb.emotion> arouse#1, elicit#1, enkindle#2, kindle#3, evoke#1, fire#7,
raise#10, provoke#1 -- (call forth; of emotions, feelings, and responses; "arouse pity";
"raise a smile"; "evoke sympathy")
=> {01111638} <verb.creation> make#3, create#1 -- (make or cause to be or to
become; "make a mess in one's office"; "create a furor")
```

## CONVENTIONS

- NAME OF THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S FILE

*pos.suffix*

- SYNSET STRUCTURE

{ *words pointers frames ( gloss )* }

- A **WORD** may be entered in any combination of upper and lower case unless it is in an adjective cluster. A collocation is entered by joining the individual words with an underscore character (\_).

*word[(marker)][lex\_id],*

*[ word[(marker)][lex\_id], pointers ]*

The *lex\_id* is an integer (1-15; 0 is the default) used to distinguish different senses of the same word within a lexicographer file.

MARKERS are for adjectives only:

- (p) predicate position
- (a) prenominal (attributive) position
- (ip) immediately postnominal position

- SEMANTIC POINTERS** represent relations between word meanings, and therefore PERTAIN TO ALL OF THE WORDS in the source and target synsets;
- LEXICAL POINTERS** represent relations between word forms, and PERTAIN ONLY TO SPECIFIC WORDS in the source and target synsets. The LOCATION of a pointer within a synset defines it as either LEXICAL or SEMANTIC;

General pointer:

*[lex\_filename:]word[lex\_id],pointer\_symbol*

Special pointer for adjectives:

*[lex\_filename:]word[lex\_id]^word[lex\_id],pointer\_symbol*

- FRAMES** illustrate the types of simple sentences in which the verbs in the synset can be used  
**frames:** *f\_num[f\_num...]*

- A **GLOSS**, i.e. a string enclosed in parentheses with no embedded carriage returns, provides a definition of what the synset represents and/or example sentences

## LEXICOGRAPHER FILES

(verb.emotion)

```
{ [ arouse, noun.act:arousal,+ ] [ elicit,
noun.cognition:elicitation,+ ] enkindle, kindle, [ evoke,
noun.cognition:evocation1,+ ] fire, raise8, [ provoke,
noun.motive:provocation,+ ] verb.creation:create,@ frames:
8 (call forth (emotions, feelings, and responses); "arouse
pity"; "raise a smile"; "evoke sympathy") }
```

**NOTE:** A relation from a source to a target synset is formed by specifying a word from the target synset in the source synset, followed by the pointer\_symbol indicating the pointer type.

## POS

noun, verb, adj or adv.

## SUFFIX

File Number	Name	Contents
00	adj.all	all adjective clusters
01	adj.pert	relational adjectives (pertainyms)
02	adv.all	all adverbs
03	noun.Tops	unique beginners for nouns
04	noun.act	nouns denoting acts or actions
05	noun.animal	nouns denoting animals
06	noun.artifact	nouns denoting man-made objects
07	noun.attribute	nouns denoting attributes of people and objects
08	noun.body	nouns denoting body parts
09	noun.cognition	nouns denoting cognitive processes and contents
10	noun.communication	nouns denoting communicative processes and contents
11	noun.event	nouns denoting natural events
12	noun.feeling	nouns denoting feelings and emotions
13	noun.food	nouns denoting foods and drinks
14	noun.group	nouns denoting groupings of people or objects
15	noun.location	nouns denoting spatial position
16	noun.motive	nouns denoting goals
17	noun.object	nouns denoting natural objects (not man-made)
18	noun.person	nouns denoting people
19	noun.phenomenon	nouns denoting natural phenomena
20	noun.plant	nouns denoting plants
21	noun.possession	nouns denoting possession and transfer of possession
22	noun.process	nouns denoting natural processes
23	noun.quantity	nouns denoting quantities and units of measure
24	noun.relation	nouns denoting relations between people or things or ideas
25	noun.shape	nouns denoting two and three dimensional shapes
26	noun.state	nouns denoting stable states of affairs
27	noun.substance	nouns denoting substances
28	noun.time	nouns denoting time and temporal relations
29	verb.body	verbs of grooming, dressing and bodily care

30	verb.change	verbs of size, temperature change, intensifying, etc.
31	verb.cognition	verbs of thinking, judging, analyzing, doubting
32	verb.communication	verbs of telling, asking, ordering, singing
33	verb.competition	verbs of fighting, athletic activities
34	verb.consumption	verbs of eating and drinking
35	verb.contact	verbs of touching, hitting, tying, digging
36	verb.creation	verbs of sewing, baking, painting, performing
37	verb.emotion	verbs of feeling
38	verb.motion	verbs of walking, flying, swimming
39	verb.perception	verbs of seeing, hearing, feeling
40	verb.possession	verbs of buying, selling, owning
41	verb.social	verbs of political and social activities and events
42	verb.stative	verbs of being, having, spatial relations
43	verb.weather	verbs of raining, snowing, thawing, thundering
44	adj.ppl	participial adjectives

## POINTER SYMBOLS

The *pointer\_symbol* s for verbs are:

- ! Antonym
- @ Hypernym
- Hyponym
- \* Entailment
- > Cause
- ^ Also see
- \$ Verb Group
- + Derivationally related form
- ;c Domain of synset - CATEGORY
- ;r Domain of synset - REGION
- ;u Domain of synset – USAGE

The *pointer\_symbol* s for nouns are:

- ! Antonym
- @ Hypernym
- Hyponym
- #m Member holonym
- #s Substance holonym
- #p Part holonym
- %m Member meronym
- %s Substance meronym
- %p Part meronym
- = Attribute
- + Derivationally related form
- ;c Domain of synset - CATEGORY
- c Member of this domain - CATEGORY
- ;r Domain of synset - REGION
- r Member of this domain - REGION
- ;u Domain of synset - USAGE
- u Member of this domain - USAGE

The *pointer\_symbol* s for adjectives are:

! Antonym  
 & Similar to  
 < Participle of verb  
 \ Pertainym (pertains to noun)  
 = Attribute  
 ^ Also see  
 ;c Domain of synset - CATEGORY  
 ;r Domain of synset - REGION  
 ;u Domain of synset - USAGE

The *pointer\_symbols* for adverbs are:

! Antonym  
 \ Derived from adjective  
 ;c Domain of synset - CATEGORY  
 ;r Domain of synset - REGION  
 ;u Domain of synset - USAGE

### FRAME TYPES

- 1 Something ----s
- 2 Somebody ----s
- 3 It is ----ing
- 4 Something is ----ing PP
- 5 Something ----s something Adjective/Noun
- 6 Something ----s Adjective/Noun
- 7 Somebody ----s Adjective
- 8 Somebody ----s something
- 9 Somebody ----s somebody
- 10 Something ----s somebody
- 11 Something ----s something
- 12 Something ----s to somebody
- 13 Somebody ----s on something
- 14 Somebody ----s somebody something
- 15 Somebody ----s something to somebody
- 16 Somebody ----s something from somebody
- 17 Somebody ----s somebody with something
- 18 Somebody ----s somebody of something
- 19 Somebody ----s something on somebody
- 20 Somebody ----s somebody PP
- 21 Somebody ----s something PP
- 22 Somebody ----s PP
- 23 Somebody's (body part) ----s
- 24 Somebody ----s somebody to INFINITIVE
- 25 Somebody ----s somebody INFINITIVE
- 26 Somebody ----s that CLAUSE
- 27 Somebody ----s to somebody
- 28 Somebody ----s to INFINITIVE
- 29 Somebody ----s whether INFINITIVE
- 30 Somebody ----s somebody into V-ing something
- 31 Somebody ----s something with something
- 32 Somebody ----s INFINITIVE

- 33 Somebody ----s VERB-ing
- 34 It ----s that CLAUSE
- 35 Something ----s INFINITIVE