

Principal notions in Toolbox

Project

A project means your workspace. A project is a setting file that keeps track of the opened files in your last Toolbox session, how many windows were opened, their locations and if the where filtered or sorted.

Language encodings

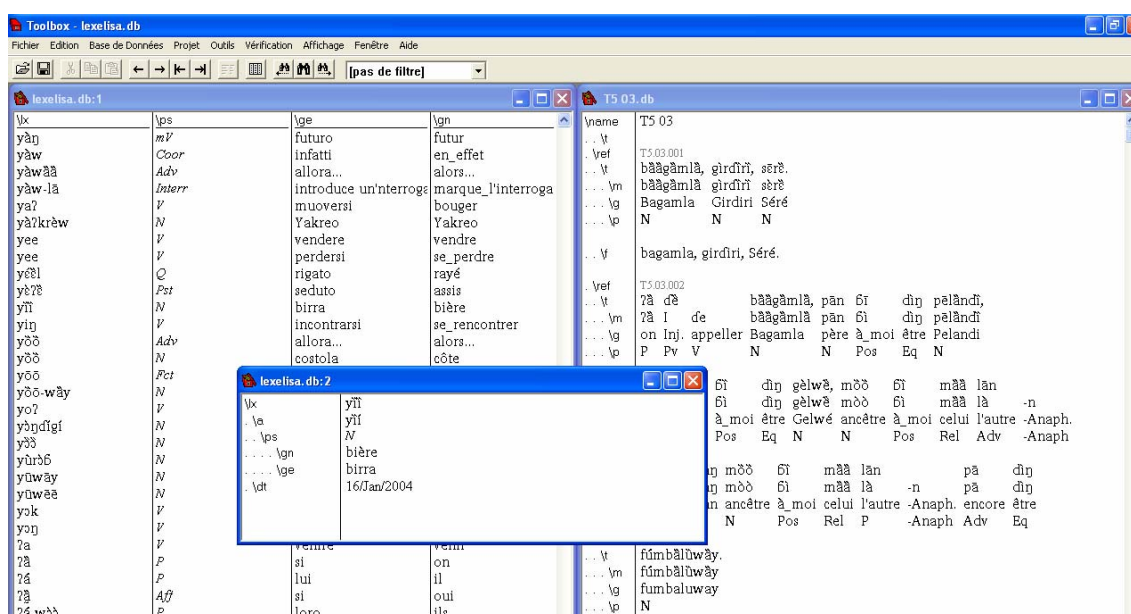
The parameters set relative to the transcription, called *language encoding* is a setting file containing :

- The ordered characters of the alphabet
- the associations between lower and upper case
- the specific groups of characters (called Variables) that can be usefull for retrieving purpose
- the font used to display the characters
- often, a special keyboard for easy edition of special character

Database types

A database type is a file containing:

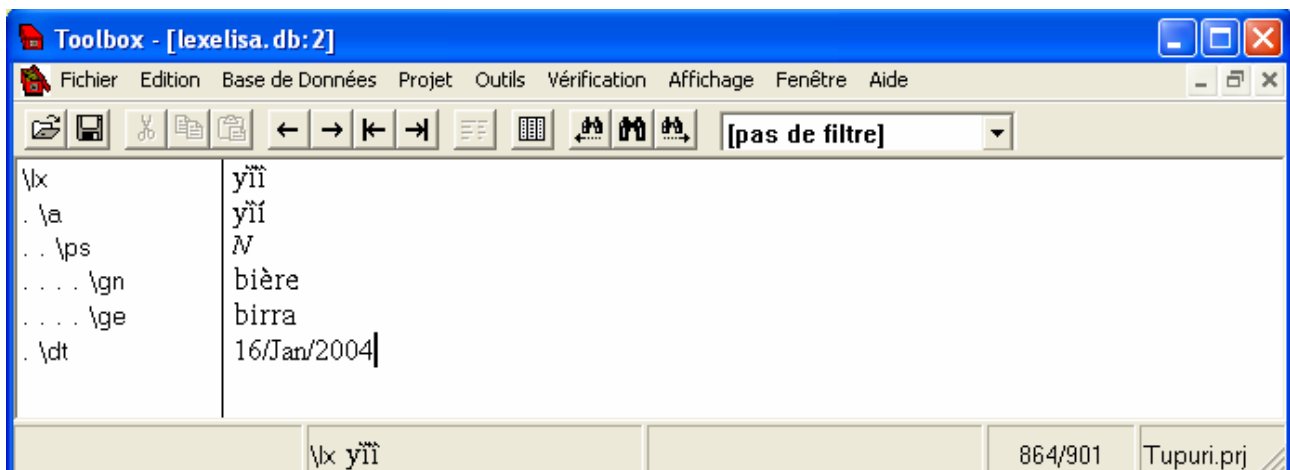
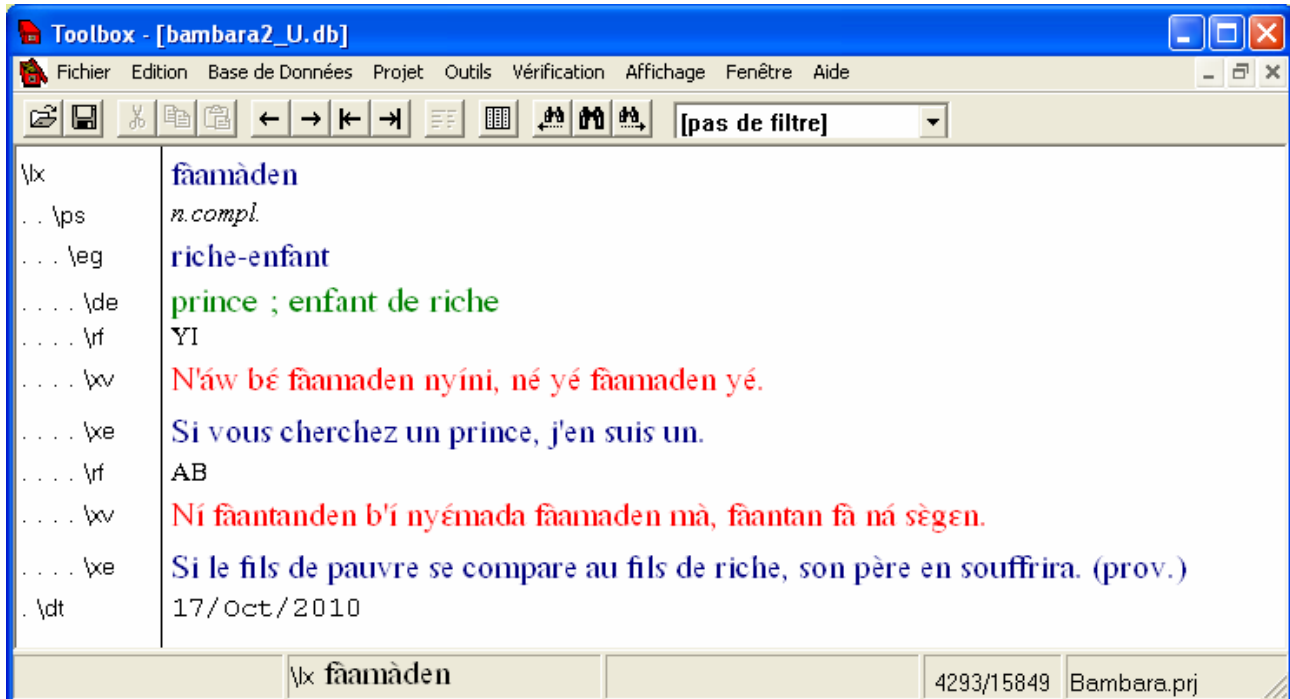
- The various field markers used in the database.
- a name for each of them.
- the hierarchy between each other.
- the language encoding attributed to a marker.
- restrictions on the contents for some fields (range set)
- the type of style of a marker for the exportation to Word
- a template for the new records (i.e., the default markers set to insert).
- the various Filters available for the database
- the databases where to jump (jump path)
- the interlinear settings.
- the exportation processes defined for this type of database.



Basics of Toolbox dictionary

Toolbox interface

Records and Fields notions. The *Standard Format*



What to see

- The markers area : not editable (cursor become an arrow)

- The contents area : editable

The Tools bar

- Open file, Save, Cut, Copy, Paste, Precedent, Next, Interlinearize and Navigation

The State bar

- message area, record marker, primary sort order marker

The Help

- The contextual help, help summary, links, search

Markers

Markers name

Insert a field : insert \ at the beginning of a line

The dropdown marker list

The marker list

Database, Properties

Replace a marker

Suppr_arr. at the beginning of the line

Replace a marker everywhere

Database, Properties

Marker and Encoding language

Right-click on the marker, Choose the encoding language

Language and Font

Project, Language Encodings, Modify, Options, Choose Font

Specific font for a field

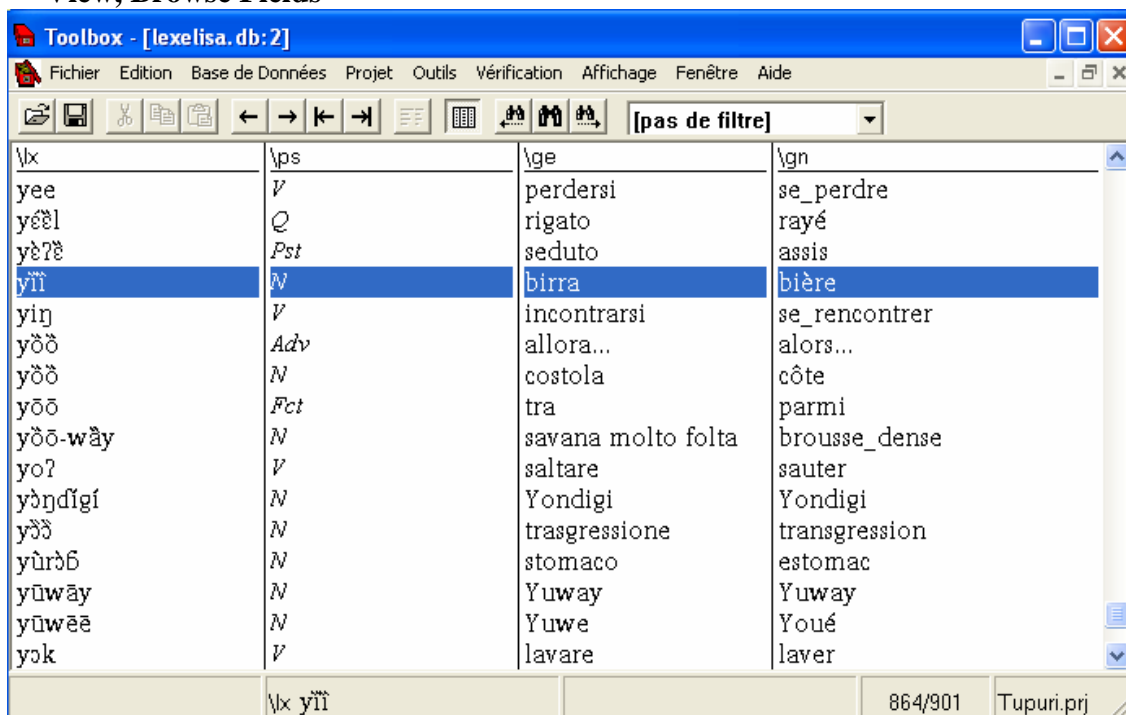
Right-click on the marker, Use Language Font, Choose Font

Display in list

Browse button (**View, Browse**)

Choose the fields to display in the index

View, Browse Fields



Multiple displays

Window, Duplicate

Window, Tile Side by Side

Changing the sort field

Click on the column header when in Browse display

\lx	\ps	\ge	\gn
fēlēw	N	bicicletta	bicyclette
ḅíḅíw	N	Bidiw	Bidiw
ḅíhōḅrē	N	Bihore	Bihoré
ḅīir	N	Bir	Bir
ḅírēw	N	Birew	Birew
yīl	N	birra	bière
sāy	N	bisogno	besoin
jāgē		bocca	
bórnō		Borno	
mbásgā	N	boscaglia	brousse
lír	N	boschetto	bosquêt
jāk-sīrī	N	boschetto sacro	bois_sacré
jāk-mbārīlī	N	boschetto sacro in riva	bois_sacré_au_bord_du
wāy	N	bosco ceduo	taillis
ḅḅ		braccio	
du?		bruciare	

Notice : When sorting by gloss, number of lines may be greater than number of lexemes

Sorting by more fields

Database, Sorting

Tri par \ps, puis par \lx

Ordering by the right

Database, Sorting, Sort first field from end

Marker hierarchy

View, Marker Hierarchy

View, Browse

With the hierarchy, a gloss can be made dependant of a part of speech and this has an effect on the display.

Search, Find, Jump and Filter

Search

Database, Search (Additional field to view)

Find

Edit, Find (All field in languages : vernacular, Whole database, Even those normally ignored)

Edit, Find Next (jumelles)

Jump to

Project, Type, Jump Path

Edit, Jump to (Match whole field, Jump Path)

View, jump target

Search vs Find vs Jump

Filter

Creating Simple filters

Database, Filtering

Modify Filters, Add

Filtering the data

View, Browse

Filter, No Filter

Filters et Variables

Add a new variable

Project, Language encodings

Complex Filters

Export

File, Export

Multi-Dictionary Formatter

RTF, Standard format, XML

More commands

Word list

Define a Corpus : **Project, Corpus**

Tools, WordList

Concordance

Tools, Concordance

Undo All Record Changes

Quit and launch Toolbox : **File, Exit**

Start a new Toolbox dictionary

Downlaod Toolbox

<http://www-01.sil.org/computing/toolbox/downloads.htm>

- ◆ InstallToolbox 159.exe
- ◆ InstallToolboxNewProject158.exe

Installer Toolbox

- ◆ Double-click on *InstallToolbox159.exe*. The default installation folder should be *Program Files/Toolbox*
- ◆ Copy the file *InstallToolboxNewProject158.exe* in the folder *Program Files/Toolbox*
- ◆ Make a shortcut of it and drag it to the desktop

Creating a new project

Three main notions

- ◆ Concept 1: Project
- ◆ Concept 2: Language encodings
- ◆ Concept 3: Database types

* Install a new Unicode font

* Install an API keyboard : MSKLC (Windows), Ukelele (Mac)

Start the new project

- ◆ Double-Click on the shortcut *InstallToolboxNewProject*
 - Give the path where to install the new project
The setting files are copied to this folder. A shortcut *Toolbox Project* for the project is created on the desktop
 - Rename the shortcut
- ◆ Double-click on the shortcut to launch the project
- ◆ Close one of the dictionary windows
- ◆ Select the window of the dictionary and do
 - **File, save as** and give a name to the dictionary (e.g.: LexTupuri.txt)

The database type

By default, the database type is *MDF* (cf **Project, Database Type**)

Language encodings

- ◆ Create an encoding language for the language being studied
 - **Project, Language encodings**
 - Select *Vernacular, Copy*
- ◆ **Options** : Name, Keyboard, default Font
 - Give a name to the encoding (e.g. Tupuri)
 - verify the keyboard and font

- ◆ Sort order
 - **Sort order** : Delete the characters not necessary
- ◆ Case Tab
- ◆ Variables Tab

Insert a new record : Ctrl/N

Add a field : \ at the beginning of a line

Specify an encoding language for a field

- ◆ right-click on the field marker, Choose the encoding language

Create a template for the new records

- ◆ Database, Template

Insert a new record : Ctrl/N

Champs et Structures des lexiques dans MDF

Champs principaux

<code>\lx</code>	lexème / entrée
<code>\ps</code>	catégorie grammaticale—langue 1
<code>\pn</code>	<code>\ps</code> —langue 2
<code>\ge</code>	glose—langue 1
<code>\re</code>	index inverse—langue 1
<code>\de</code>	définition—langue 1
<code>\gn</code>	glose—langue 2
<code>\dn</code>	définition—langue 2
<code>\rf</code>	référence
<code>\xv</code>	exemple—vernaculaire
<code>\xe</code>	exemple-traduction—langue 1
<code>\xn</code>	exemple-traduction—langue 2
<code>\ee</code>	information encyclopédique — langue 1
<code>\en</code>	information encyclopédique — langue 2
<code>\lf</code>	fonction lexicale
<code>\lv</code>	valeur de la fonction lexicale
<code>\le</code>	<code>\lf</code> glose—langue 1
<code>\ln</code>	<code>\lf</code> gloss—langue 2
<code>\mr</code>	morphologie
<code>\bw</code>	mot d'emprunt
<code>\cf</code>	confer/cross-référence
<code>\ce</code>	<code>\cf</code> glose—langue 1
<code>\cn</code>	<code>\cf</code> glose—langue 2
<code>\sd</code>	domaine sémantique
<code>\st</code>	statut de l'entrée
<code>\so</code>	source
<code>\dt</code>	date de dernière modification

BdD orientées Racines vs BdD orientées Lexèmes

BdD basée sur la racine (structure)	BdD basée sur le lexème (sens)
<code>\lx root</code> lexeme	<code>\lx root</code> lexeme
<code>\ps part of speech</code>	<code>\va list of variants</code>
<code>\ge gloss (English)</code>	<code>\ps part of speech</code>
<code>\gn gloss (national)</code>	<code>\ge gloss (English)</code>
<code>\dv definition (vernacular)</code>	<code>\gn gloss (national)</code>
<code>\de definition (English)</code>	<code>\dv definition (vern)</code>
<code>\dn definition (national)</code>	<code>\de definition (English)</code>
<code>\rf ref. text, notebooks</code>	<code>\dn definition (national)</code>
<code>\xv example sentence (vern)</code>	<code>\rf ref. text, notebooks</code>
<code>\xe translation \xv (Eng)</code>	<code>\xv example sent. (vern)</code>
<code>\xn translation \xv (nat)</code>	<code>\xe translation \xv (Eng)</code>
<code>\cf cross-ref. other entry</code>	<code>\xn translation \xv (nat)</code>
<code>\ce gloss (Eng) of \cf</code>	<code>\cf cross-ref. other entry</code>
<code>\nt notes, questions, etc.</code>	<code>\ce gloss (Eng) of \cf</code>

	\nt notes, questions, etc.
\se subentry (polymorph)	\dt datestamp
\ps part of speech	
\ge gloss (English)	\lx polymorphemic lexeme
\gn gloss (national)	\ps part of speech
\dv definition (vernacular)	\ge gloss (English)
\de definition (English)	\gn gloss (national)
\dn definition (national)	\dv definition (vern)
\rf ref. text, notebooks	\de definition (English)
\xv example sentence (vern)	\dn definition (national)
\xe translation \xv (Eng)	\rf ref. text, notebooks
\xn translation \xv (nat)	\xv example sent. (vern)
\cf cross-ref. other entry	\xe translation \xv (Eng)
\ce gloss (Eng) of \cf	\xn translation \xv (nat)
\nt notes, questions, etc.	\mr morphology
	\cf cross-ref. other entry
	\ce gloss (Eng) of \cf
etc. (any other subentries)	\nt notes, questions, etc.
\dt datestamp	\dt datestamp

Approche orientée Racine (orientée structure)

\lx bersih entrée principale
 \ps adj
 \ge clean
 \se kebersihan 1ème sous-entrée
 \ps n
 \ge cleanliness
 \se membersihkan 2ème sous-entrée
 \ps v
 \ge to clean

\lx brush
 \ps n
 \ge bristly_instrument
 \de bristly instrument used for
 cleaning, arranging, or applying a
 liquid to s.t
 \se hairbrush
 \ps n
 \de k.o. brush typically with
 stiff one inch long bristles
 loosely spaced arranged
 perpendicularly to the handle for
 rearranging hair
 \se toothbrush
 \ps n
 \de k.o. brush with stiff
 onequarter inch bristles tightly spaced arranged perpendicularly
 to the handle for cleaning teeth
 \se paintbrush
 \ps n
 \de k.o. brush of varying sizes and varying lengths and textures
 of bristles arranged as an extension of the handle used to apply
 paint and similar materials

bersih *adj.* clean.
kebersihan *n.* cleanliness.
membersihkan *v.* to clean.

brush *n.* bristly instrument used for
 cleaning, arranging, or applying a
 liquid to s.t.
hairbrush *n.* k.o. brush typically with
 stiff one inch long bristles loosely
 spaced arranged perpendicularly to
 the handle for rearranging hair.
toothbrush *n.* k.o. brush with stiff
 one-quarter inch bristles
 tightlyspaced arranged
 perpendicularly to the handle for
 cleaning teeth.
paintbrush *n.* k.o. brush of varying
 sizes and varying lengths and
 textures of bristles arranged as an
 extension of the handle used to
 apply paint and similar materials.

Approche orientée Lexème

```

\lx brush
\ps n
\ge bristly_instrument
\de bristly_instrument used for
cleaning, arranging, or applying a
liquid to s.t
\lf Part = handle
\le ...
\lf Part = bristles
\le ...
\lf Spec = hairbrush
\le ...
\lf Spec = toothbrush
\le ...
\lf Spec = paintbrush
\le ...
\lf Spec = mustache brush
\le ...
\ps v
\de to use a brush (n)

```

brush *n.* bristly instrument used for cleaning, arranging, or applying a liquid to s.t. *Part:* **handle** ‘...’; *Part:* **bristles** ‘...’; *Spec:* **hairbrush** ‘...’; *Spec:* **toothbrush** ‘...’; *Spec:* **paintbrush** ‘...’; *Spec:* **mustache brush** ‘...’.
— *v.* to use a brush (n).

```

\lx hairbrush
\ps n
\de k.o. brush typically with stiff
one inch long bristles loosely
spaced
arranged perpendicularly to
the handle for rearranging
hair
\lf Gen = brush
\le ...

```

hairbrush *n.* k.o. brush typically with stiff one inch long bristles loosely spaced arranged perpendicularly to the handle for rearranging hair. *Gen:* **brush** ‘...’.
[*une approche* — *utiliser* \lf]

```

\lx hairbrush
\ps n
\de k.o. brush typically with
stiff one inch long bristles
loosely spaced arranged
perpendicularly to the handle
for rearranging hair
\cf brush
\ce ...

```

hairbrush *n.* k.o. brush typically with stiff one inch long bristles loosely spaced arranged perpendicularly to the handle for rearranging hair. *See:* **brush** ‘...’.
[*une autre approche* — *utiliser* \cf]

```

\lx bersih
\ps adj
\ge clean
\cf kebersihan
\ce cleanliness
\cf membersihkan
\ce clean s.t.

```

bersih *adj.* clean. *See:* **kebersihan** ‘cleanliness’; **membersihkan** ‘clean s.t.’.

```

\lx kebersihan
\ps n
\ge cleanliness
\mr ke-bersih-an
\cf bersih
\ce clean

```

kebersihan *n.* cleanliness. *Morph:* **ke-bersih-an**. *See:* **bersih** ‘clean’.

\lx membersihkan
 \ps vt
 \ge clean
 \de clean s.t
 \mr meN-bersih-kan
 \cf bersih
 \ce clean (adj.)

membersihkan *vt.* clean s.t. *Morph:* meN-
bersih-kan. *See:* **bersih** ‘clean (adj.)’.

\lx bersih
 \ps adj
 \ge clean
 \lf Nres = kebersihan
 \le cleanliness
 \lf Cause = membersihkan
 \le clean s.t.

bersih *adj.* clean. *Nres:* **kebersihan**
 ‘cleanliness’; *Cause:* **membersihkan**
 ‘clean s.t.’.

Exemples d'entrées lexicales et leur formatage par MDF

Entrées simples

\lx stife
 \ps vt
 \ge pour
 \dt 2/Nov/89

stife *vt.* pour.

\lx srapa
 \ps vt
 \ge slap
 \de slap with open hand

srapa *vt.* slap with open hand.

Sens multiples

\lx gebhaa
 \ps n
 \sn 1
 \ge husband
 \lt big person.
 \lf SynD
 \lv namorit
 \le Rana dialect
 \sn 2
 \ge clan_head
 \lf SynD
 \lv tean elen
 \le Rana dialect
 \mr geba-haa
 \cf haa
 \ce big, important, loud

gebhaa *n.* 1) husband. *Lit:* ‘big person.’
SynD: **namorit** ‘Rana dialect’. 2) clan
 head. *SynD:* **tean elen** ‘Rana dialect’.
Morph: **geba-haa**. *See:* **haa** ‘big,
 important, loud’.

\lx emata
 \ps vt
 \sn 1
 \ge kill
 \re kill ; murder
 \rf C:89-3:27
 \xv Siro rohi pa emata gebar telo dii.
 \xe The two of them stalked and killed those three men.

\lf Nug
 \lv geba
 \le person
 \lf Nug
 \lv fafu
 \le pig
 \lf Spec
 \lv seka
 \le spear s.o./s.t.
 \sn 2
 \ge extinguish
 \rf B:86-1:84
 \xv Da emata bana mele pothaki.
 \xe She extinguished the fire
 lest it start a forest fire.
 \lf Nug
 \lv bana
 \le fire
 \mr ep-mata
 \cf mata
 \ce die

emata vt. 1) kill. *Ref:* C:89-3:27. **Siro rohi pa emata gebar telo dii.** The two of them stalked and killed those three men. *Nug:* **geba** ‘person’; *Nug:* **fafu** ‘pig’; *Spec:* **seka** ‘spear s.o./s.t.’. 2) extinguish. *Ref:* B:86-1:84 **Da emata bana mele pothaki.** She extinguished the fire lest it start a forest fire. *Nug:* **bana** ‘fire’. *Morph:* **ep-mata**. *See:* **mata** ‘die’.

Catégories grammaticales multiples

\lx foto
 \ps v
 \ge take photograph
 \ps n
 \sn 1
 \ge camera
 \sn 2
 \ge photograph
 \bw English?

foto v. take photograph.
 — n. 1) camera. 2) photograph. *From:* English?

Homonymes

\lx sau
 \hm 1
 \ps vt
 \ge sew

sau₁ vt. sew.

\lx sau
 \hm 2
 \ps n
 \ge anchor
 \lf Whole
 \lv waga
 \le boat
 \dt 17/Jul/93

sau₂ n. anchor. *Whole:* **waga** ‘boat’.

Fonctions lexicales : entrée générique

\lx fafu
 \ps n
 \ge pig
 \re pig ; boar ; sow
 \lf Spec
 \lv faf tinan
 \le sow
 \lf Spec

\lv fafu bhasat
 \le boar
 \lf Spec
 \lv faf anan
 \le piglet
 \lf Spec
 \lv faf aba
 \le wild (jungle) pig
 \lf Spec
 \lv faf fena
 \le domestic (village) pig
 \lf Spec
 \lv fafu emlahat
 \le domestic pig gone wild in the jungle
 \lf Spec
 \lv fafu melaban
 \le wild pig which has been domesticated
 \lf Spec
 \lv faf Bali
 \le short-legged domestic pig imported since WWII
 \lf Spec
 \lv faf donit
 \le fi:babirusa
 \et *babuy
 \eg pig
 \es PAND

fafu *n.* pig. *Spec:* **faf tinan** ‘sow’; *Spec:* **fafu bhasat** ‘boar’; *Spec:* **faf anan** ‘piglet’; *Spec:* **faf aba** ‘wild (jungle) pig’; *Spec:* **faf fena** ‘domestic (village) pig’; *Spec:* **fafu emlahat** ‘domestic pig gone wild in the jungle’; *Spec:* **fafu melaban** ‘wild pig which has been domesticated’; *Spec:* **faf Bali** ‘short-legged domestic pig imported since WWII’; *Spec:* **faf donit** ‘babirusa’. *Etym:* *babuy ‘pig’.

Formes citées, racine lexicale + affixes

\lx -angu
 \lc na-angu
 \ps v
 \ge interwoven
 \dt 29/Apr/93

na-angu (*from:* -angu) *v.* interwoven.

Options: Tri par citation, avec affichage de lx

\lx -bate
 \lc (ma)-bate
 \ps n
 \ge abundance

(ma)-bate *n.* abundance.

\lx -bafa
 \lc (na)-bafa
 \ps v
 \ge ambush
 \de wait in ambush

(na)-bafa *v.* wait in ambush.

Options: Tri par citation, sans affichage de lx

\lx sau
 \hm 3
 \ps n
 \ge fruit
 \de succulent fruit (various),
 including breadfruit, rose apple, guava and cashew fruit

sau₃ *n.* succulent fruit (various), including breadfruit, rose apple, guava and cashew fruit.

Fonctions lexicales : Synonymes

\lx beka
\ps AUX
\ge first
\de first (before doing s.t. else)
\lf **Syn**
\lv peni
\le first (before doing s.t. else)

beka *AUX*. first (before doing s.t. else).
Syn: **peni** ‘first (before doing s.t. else)’.

Fonctions lexicales : Synonyme dialectal

\lx inhadat
\ps n
\ge mosquito
\lf *SynD* = *senget*
\le Rana, Lisela

inhadat *n.* mosquito. *SynD*: **senget** ‘Rana, Lisela’.

nom du dialecte dans \le

Fonctions lexicales : Synonyme emprunté

\lx ka
\ps TAM
\ge HAB
\de habitual aspect
\lf **SynL**
\lv jaga

ka *TAM*. habitual aspect. *SynL*: **jaga** ‘Ambonese Malay “habitual”’. *Restrict*: **ka** tends to be used in nominal constructions, whereas **jaga** tends to be used in verbal

informations sur l'emprunt dans \le
\oe *fv*:ka tends to be used in nominal constructions, whereas *fv*:jaga tends to be used in verbal constructions.

Fonctions lexicales : informations encyclopédiques

\lx huma
\sd *Ncult*; *Nhouse*
\ps n
\pn kb
\ge house
\re house ; hut ; building ; dwelling
\de any building or houselike structure for shelter or shade
\gn rumah
\lf **Group**
\lv *fenlale*
\le village
\ln *kampung*
\lf **Part**
\lv *heset*
\le wall
\ln *dinding*
\lf **Part**
\lv *atet*
\le roof, thatch
\ln *atap*
\lf **Part**
\lv *subu*

huma *n.* any building or houselike structure for shelter or shade. *Group*: **fenlale** ‘village’; *Part*: **heset** ‘wall’; *Part*: **atet** ‘roof, thatch’; *Part*: **subu** ‘door’; *Mat*: **kau okon** ‘tree bark’; *Mat*: **srahen** ‘split bamboo’; *Spec*: **humkolon** ‘garden house, grain bin’

\le door
\ln *pintu*
\lf **Mat**
\lv *kau okon*
\le tree bark
\ln *kulit kayu*
\lf **Mat**
\lv *srahen*
\le split bamboo
\ln *bambu*
\lf **Spec**
\lv *humkolon*
\le garden house, grain bin

usage dialectal, notes encyclopédiques, étymologie

\lx ahut
 \ps n
 \ge wave ; rough_(sea)
 \ue Rana dialect.
 \ee Rana speakers use fv:ahut to refer to rough seas when they are down at the coast, but it is taboo to use the term up at the lake.
 \lf SynT
 \lv emhein
 \le wave, rough (sea)
 \lf Sim
 \lv perमितेक
 \le stormy seas

ahut *n.* wave, rough (sea). *Usage:* Rana dialect. Rana speakers use **ahut** to refer to rough seas when they are down at the coast, but it is taboo to use the term up at the lake. *SynT:* **emhein** ‘wave, rough (sea)’; *Sim:* **perमितेक** ‘stormy seas’. *Morph:* **ahu-t**. *Etym:* *qaRus ‘current’.

\mr ahu-t
 \et *qaRus
 \eg current
 \es PANDYPMPL

Information dans plusieurs langues

\lx ama
 \ps n
 \pn kb
 \ge F
 \re father ; uncle
 \de father, uncle; male of first ascending generation of ego's natal fv:noro or anyone ego's mother can call fv:naha ‘brother’
 \gn bapak ; ayah
 \gr papi
 \lf Gen
 \lv geba emtuat
 \le parent, elder
 \ln orang tua
 \lf Spec
 \lv ama ebanat
 \le birth father
 \lf Spec
 \lv ama haat
 \le father's oldest brother
 \lr bapa tua
 \lf Spec
 \lv ama roin
 \le father's youngest brother
 \lr bapa kacil
 \lf Spec
 \lv ama kete
 \le father-in-law
 \ln bapak mertua
 \lr bapa mantu
 \lf Spec
 \lv ama tiri
 \le stepfather (due to remarriage)
 \lf Sim
 \lv tama
 \le forefather of a lineage
 \lf Cpart

ama *n.* father, uncle; male of first ascending generation of ego's **noro** or anyone ego's mother can call **naha** ‘brother’. *bapak, ayah.* [*Regnl: papi*]. *Gen:* **geba emtuat** ‘parent, elder’ ‘*orang tua*’; *Spec:* **ama ebanat** ‘birth father’; *Spec:* **ama haat** ‘father's oldest brother’ ‘*bapa tua*’; *Spec:* **ama roin** ‘father's youngest brother’ ‘*bapa kacil*’; *Spec:* **ama kete** ‘father-inlaw’ ‘*bapak mertua*’ ‘*bapa mantu*’; *Spec:* **ama tiri** ‘stepfather (due to remarriage)’; *Sim:* **tama** ‘forefather of a lineage’; *Cpart:* **ina** ‘mother’ ‘*ibu*’. *Etym:* *ama ‘father’.

[Cette mise en forme dépend du choix de l'option Dictionnaire "*trilingue*" lors de l'exportation. Si les choix Dictionnaire "*bilingue*", et Audience "*langue1*" sont sélectionnés dans le menu d'exportation MDF, alors seuls les champs en *langue1* (de, le, ... - ici l'anglais) et en vernaculaire seront sortis. Si les choix Dictionnaire "*bilingue*", et Audience "*langue 2*" sont sélectionnés, les champs vernaculaire et langue nationale (dn, ln...) seront sélectionnés, mais pas le champ *langue 1* (ici l'anglais).]

\lv ina
\le mother
\ln ibu
\et *ama
\eg father
\es PANDYPMPL
\sd Nkin

Renvoi vers une entrée principale

\lx ati
\ps vt
\ge twirl
\re twirl ; pick up with tongs
\de twirl, pick up s.t. with
tongs
\lf Nact
\lv anafina
\le woman
\lf Nug
\lv bia
\le starch paste
\lf NugSpec
\lv bia polon
\le sago paste
\lf NugSpec
\lv mangkau polon
\le cassava paste
\lf NugSpec
\lv bia mangkau
\le cassava paste
\lf Ninstr
\lv atit
\le sago paste twirler, tongs
\et *atip
\eg pinch off

ati *vt.* twirl, pick up s.t. with tongs. *Nact:*
anafina ‘woman’; *Nug:* **bia** ‘starch paste’;
NugSpec: **bia polon** ‘sago paste’;
NugSpec: **mangkau polon** ‘cassava
paste’; *NugSpec:* **bia mangkau** ‘cassava
paste’; *Ninstr:* **atit** ‘sago paste twirler,
tongs’. *Etym:* *atip ‘pinch off’.

\lx atit
\ps n
\ge tongs
\ge twirler_(for_sago_paste)
\cf ati
\ce twirl

atit *n.* tongs, twirler (for sago paste). *See: ati*
'twirl'.

Entree secondaire

Références croisées

\lx kadefun
\ps n
\ge seat
\lf Syn
\lv elepteat
\le seat
\lf SynL
\lv kadera
\le chair, seat
\mr ka-defo-n
\cf defo
\ce stay, sit

kadefun *n.* seat. *Syn: elepteat* 'seat'; *SynL:*
kadera 'chair, seat'. *Morph: ka-defo-n.*
See: defo 'stay, sit'.

INTERALIGNEMENT

- ◆ Principals of the interlinearization

Interlinearization is a process that annotates each word of a sentence by means of the content of a lexicon

- ◆ Setting up the interlinearization

- Go into the text database window
- Project, Database type, Modify
- Interlinearization
- Quick Setup : t, m, g, p, OK
- Select the dictionary and insert it in the *datase to search* window
- ge, ps, a, u, OK

The screenshot shows the Shoebox - Texte.db application window. The main window displays two text entries with their interlinearized forms. The first entry is for 'T2da01' and the second is for 'T2da01 002'. Below the main window, a dictionary window titled 'lexelisa.db' is open, showing a list of words and their corresponding grammatical categories in three columns: \lx, \ps, and \gn.

\lx	\ps	\ge	\gn
mää	Rel	colui il quale	celui_(que)
määnmüyürì	N	antenati	ancetre
māj	Adv	vicino	proche
mátalá	Adv	il momento	l'instant
mày	Int	Interrogativo	interrogatif
mây	Interr	cosa	quoi
men	V	lasciare	laisser
MI	mV	*vide*	acc
mo	Mod	ben preciso	bien
módã	N	macchina	voiture
mòò	N	antenato	ancêtre
mōōwānsērè	N	mowansere	mowansere

- ◆ Affixes
 - Affixes are entries of the lexicon that are preceded or followed by a hyphen (-) (e.g.: prefix ka- ; suffix -ma). They will be searched at the beginning (prefix) or the end (suffix) of the word being processed, if this complete word is not in the lexicon.
- ◆ Morphophonology
 - To take into account morphophonological variation at the frontier of a root and an affix (epenthesis, drop of a phonem...), roots and affixes may have alternate forms in \a fields.
- ◆ Defining an underlying form
 - When the parser cannot give the correct parsing, it's possible to give the underlying form in a \u field (e.g in french : plural form of word ending in *al* is *aux* : \lx chevaux \u cheval -s)
- ◆ Longer segments may have priority on shorter ones
(display all the segmentations **Tools, Interlinearize (show all parses)**)
- ◆ Reduce the ambiguities
- ◆ Forced values
- ◆ Reduplication
- ◆ Infixes
- ◆ Compound roots
- ◆ Using hyphen in the lexicon
- ◆ Morphem separators
- ◆ more segmentation lines
- ◆ Multiple words
- ◆ Multiple glosses
- ◆ Glosses separator
- ◆ Orthographical control

Import and segment a text in a Toolbox record

Importation

The database type *Text* presents \id as record marker. And it has \ref et \tx markers by default :

- \id test identifier
- \ref reference of the following sentence
- \tx a sentence of the text

- ◆ If necessary, Create a database whose type will be *Text* : **File, New**
 - Give the database a name
 - Database type : *Text*, OK

To import a text into a record of a database of type *Text*, just copy/paste the text of the document in the \tx field.

- ◆ Give the text an identifier in the \id field (e.g.: Lievre&Tortue)

Segment the text in sentences

- ◆ **Tools, Break/Number text**
 - Select *Current record*
 - *Text break punctuations* : .!?! (or other separators)
 - *Use content of field* : **id Text name**
 - *Starting number* : **001**
 - OK

The text has been segmented and numbered.

To split a sentence

- ◆ Add an empty \ref field followed by a \tx field where you want to split the sentence
- ◆ **Tools, Renumber**

To merge 2 sentences

- ◆ Delete the \ref and \tx fields that separate the 2 sentences
- ◆ **Tools, Renumber**

Create a database with a sentence per record

- ◆ Export the current record in the Standard format : **File, Export**
 - Choose *Standard format, current record*
 - Give the file a name, OK
- ◆ Re-import the just created file : **File, Open**
 - Look for the created file
 - **Add a type** (if it doesn't exist)
 - Select the *Text* type, **Copy**
 - Name*: **Texte** (with an 'e' for example)
 - Record marker*: **ref**
 - OK
 - OK

Each record of the new database presents a sentence