

## 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 <b>polymorphemic lexeme</b>
\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

**sau**<sub>1</sub> vt. sew.

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

**sau**<sub>2</sub> 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

**sau**<sub>3</sub> *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

\le Ambonese Malay “habitual” *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 atat  
\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*: **atat** ‘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'.