Table of lexemes of the Démonette database

Version 2.0
22.02.2023

00	01	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
lid	fid	graphie	ori_graphie	cat	ori_cat	para_orth	ori_para_orth	para_phon	ori_para_phon	stem-space	sem_type	ori_sem_type	corr_gender	ori_corr_gender	variantes	ori_variantes

The table of lexemes consists of 17 columns grouped into 5 headings. Each line describes one lexeme.
In the version 2.0 of the base, columns 10 and 11 are not filled in

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Columns 00 to 01

Digital identifiers of the lexeme Lex:

- lid : identifier of Lex
- fid : identifier of the family of Lex

Columns 1 to 4
Formal description of Lex

	Attribut	Valeur	Description
1,	graphie	<string>	(Normalized) spelling of Lex. The spelling is the same as in the table of relations.
2	ori_graphie	tlfnome	Origine resource(s) of Lex's spelling

		denom dimoc converts mordan derif demonette lexeur glaff glawi	
3	cat	Nm, Nmp, Nf, Nfp, Nx, Npf, Npm, Npx, V, Adj, Num, Pro, Adv, IJ, Det, Less, More, Ono, Prep	Part of speech of Lex **Nm** : masculine common noun (ex : *bureau* 'desk') **Nmp** : masculine common noun with no singular form (ex : *cent-lances*) **Nf** : feminine common noun (ex : *table* 'table') **Nfp** : feminine common noun with no singular form (ex : *branchies* 'gills') **Nx** : common noun with undeterminate gender (ex : *chadel*) **Npx** : proper name (ex : *Zénon*) **V** : verb (ex : *retrouver* 'retrieve') **Adj** : qualifying or ordinal adjective (ex : *lavable* 'washable') **Num** : cardinal adjective (ex : *cent* 'hundred') **Pro** : personal pronoun (ex : *chacun* 'each') **Adv** : adverb (ex : *lentement* 'slowly') **IJ** : interjection (ex : *fichtre* 'gosh') **Det** : determiner (ex : *un* 'a') **Less** : bound root (ex : *auto-*) **More** : utterance fragment (ex : *fort en gueule* 'loud mouth') **Ono** : onomatopeia (ex : *gnan* 'gna') **Prep** : preposition (ex : *après* 'after')
4	ori_cat	See line 2	Origine resource of the part-of-speech

	Attribut	**Valeur**	**Description**
5	para_orth	<feature>: <string>	Set of inflected forms that realize a lexeme. 　　Verb: 53 verbforms maximum(separated by ' ;') 　　Adjective: 4 adjective forms maximum (separated by ' ;') 　　Noun: 2 forms maximum (separated by ' ;') Each form is identified by a <feature>:<string> pair. The <feature> is the morphosyntactic feature realized by the form, and <string> is the graphical spelling value of this feature. The value of <feature> is encoded in the Multext format (see (A)) para_orth can be left blank Example: see (B)
6	ori_ para_orth	glaff glawi	Origin resource of the graphical transcription of the inflexional paradigm of Lex
7	para_phon	<feature> : <string_phon>	Phonetic transcription of the inflection forms realizing Lex. Each form is identified by a <feature>:<string-phon> pair. The <feature> is the morphosyntactic feature realized by the form, and <string> is the phonetic transcription of the spelling value of this feature. The value of <feature> is encoded in the Multext format (see (A)) para_phon can be left blank Most phonetic representations are transcribed using the International Phonetic Alphabet, and syllabic decomposition is achieved using the "." separator. Example : see (C)

8	ori_para_p hon	glaff glawi	Origin resource of the phonetic transcription of the inflexional paradigm of Lex
9	stem-space	\<string_phon\> ; \<string_phon\> ; …	The stem-space value is realized at best only for verbs. It is calculated from the para_phon values. When the stem_space value is not empty, it is a structured set of 12 stems, placed in a specific order realizing the stem space of the verb and presented in (D). Each stem is separated from the others by ";". Each stem is a phonetic representation (\<string-phon\>) transcribed using the international phonetic alphabet. There is no syllabic decomposition

Columns 10 and 11
The lexeme semantic description is not implemented in the version 2.0 of the base

Columns 12 to 15
Variations

	Attribut	Valeur	Description
12	corr_gender	\<lid\>	This feature is valued only when Lex is a noun denoting an animate entity. In this case, the value of \<corr_gender\> is the lid of Lex's correspondent in the other gender (i.e. the lid of the feminine noun if Lex is masculine, and masculine otherwise)
13	ori_ corr_gender	glaff glawi wiktionnaire morph	Origin resource(s) of the masculine-feminine correspondence of Lex.
14	variantes	\<lid\> ou \<lid\> ; \<lid\>	The (set of) \<lid\>(s) of the graphical variants of Lex.

		…	
15	ori_variantes	wiktionnaire	Origin resource(s) of the graphical variant(s) of Lex.

(A) **Multext encoding of the inflectional features.**

Chaque attribut d'un trait donné est défini par un caractère : la position de ce caractère dans le trait détermine la valeur à laquelle il correspond. Pour coder un attribut non valué on se sert du caractère -.

Each attribute of a given feature is defined by a character: the position of this character in the feature determines the value to which it corresponds. The character "-" is used to encode irrelevant attributes.

PoS	Type		Gender		Number	
	attribute	meaning	attribute	meaning	attribute	meaning
N	c	common	m	masculine	s	singular
	p	proper	f	feminine	p	plural

Ex : Ncmp = masculine plural common noun

PoS	Type		Degree		Gender		Number	
	attribute	meaning	attribute	meaning	attribute	meaning	attribute	meaning
A	f	qualifying	p	positive	m	masculine	s	singular
	o	ordinal	c	comparative	f	feminine	p	plural
	c	cardinal						
	i	indefinite						
	s	possessive						

Ex : Afpfs : feminine singular positive qualifying adjective

PoS	Type		Mood		Tense		Person		Number		Gender	
	attribute	meaning	attribute	meaning	attribute	meaning	attribute	meaning	attribute	meaning	attribute	meaning
V	m	main	i	Indicative	p	present	1	first	s	singular	m	masculine
	a	auxiliary	s	subjunctive	i	imperfect	2	second	p	plural	f	feminine
			m	imperative	f	future	3	third				

		c	conditional	s	past						
		n	infinitive								
		p	participial								

Ex : Vmn---- : infinitive verb

(B) Example of graphical representation of a paradigm

Paradigm of the adjective PETARADANT (`noisy'):
Afpms:pétaradant; Afpfs:pétaradante; Afpfp:pétaradantes; Afpmp:pétaradants

(C) Example of phonetic transcription of a paradigm

Phonetic and syllabized transcription of the inflectional paradigm of the verb CUIRE. (`cook')

Vmcp3p-:kɥi.ʁɛ;Vmcp1s-:kɥi.ʁɛ;Vmcp2s-:kɥi.ʁɛ;Vmcp3s-:kɥi.ʁɛ;Vmif1s-:kɥi.ʁe;Vmif2s-:kɥi.ʁa;Vmif3s-:kɥi.ʁa;Vmn----:kɥiʁ;Vmif2p-:kɥi.ʁe;Vmcp2p-:kɥi.ʁje;Vmcp1p-:kɥi.ʁjɔ̃;Vmif1p-:kɥi.ʁɔ̃;Vmif3p-:kɥi.ʁɔ̃;Vmii3p-:kɥi.zɛ;Vmii1s-:kɥi.zɛ;Vmii2s-:kɥi.zɛ;Vmii3s-:kɥi.zɛ;Vmpp---:kɥi.zɑ̃;Vmip3p-:kɥiz;Vmsp3p-:kɥiz;Vmsp2s-:kɥiz;Vmsp1s-:kɥiz;Vmsp3s-:kɥiz;Vmip2p-:kɥi.ze;Vmmp2p-:kɥi.ze;Vmii2p-:kɥi.zje;Vmsp2p-:kɥi.zje;Vmis1p-:kɥi.zim;Vmii1p-:kɥi.zjɔ̃;Vmsp1p-:kɥi.zjɔ̃;Vmis3p-:kɥi.ziʁ;Vmsi3p-:kɥi.zis;Vmsi2s-:kɥi.zis;Vmsi1s-:kɥi.zis;Vmsi2p-:kɥi.zi.sje;Vmsi1p-:kɥi.zi.sjɔ̃;Vmis1s-:kɥi.zi;Vmis2s-:kɥi.zi;Vmis2p-:kɥi.zit;Vmis3s-:kɥi.zi;Vmsi3s-:kɥi.zi;Vmip1p-:kɥi.zɔ̃;Vmmp1p-:kɥi.zɔ̃;Vmip1s-:kɥi;Vmip2s-:kɥi;Vmmp2s-:kɥi;Vmip3s-:kɥi;Vmps-sm:kɥi

(D) Stem Space

Rôle des cases de l'espace thématique dans la reconstitution de la conjugaison des verbes : exemples avec MENTIR, ALLER, MOURIR, BOIRE, CUIRE

Role played by each cell of the stem space in the reconstruction of the verbs conjugation: examples with MENTIR `lie', ALLER `go', MOURIR `die', BOIRE `drink', CUIRE `cook'

Ind.Impft	Ind.prs.pl.3	Ind.prs.sg	Part.prs	Imp.sg	Imp.pl	Subj.prs.sg	Subj.prs.pl.12	inf	Ind.fut	Ind.pst	Part.pst
mɑ̃t	mɑ̃t	mɑ̃	mɑ̃t	mɑ̃	mɑ̃t	mɑ̃t	mɑ̃t	mɑ̃ti	mɑ̃ti	mɑ̃ti	mɑ̃ti

al	vɔ̃	va	al	va	al	aj	al	ale	i	ala	ale
muʁ	mœʁ	mœʁ	muʁ	mœʁ	muʁ	mœʁ	muʁ	muʁi	muʁ	muʁy	mɔʁ
byv	bwav	bwa	byv	bwa	byv	bwav	byv	bwa	bwa	by	by
kɥiz	kɥiz	kɥi	kɥiz	kɥi	kɥiz	kɥiz	kɥiz	kɥi	kɥi	kɥizi	kɥi