Table of relations of the Démonette database

Version 2.0
22.02.2023

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ
00	01	02	1	2	03	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
rid	fid	lid_1	graph_1	ori_graph_1	lid_2	graph_2	ori_graph_2	cat_1	ori_cat_1	cat_2	ori_cat_2	ori_cple	type_cstr_1	cstr_1	ori_cstr_1	type_cstr_2	cstr_2	ori_cstr_2	complexite	ori_complexite	orientation	ori_orientation	SemTy_1	ori_SemTy_1	SemTy_2	ori_SemTy_2	Sous_SemTy_1	Sous_SemTy_2	ori_Sous_SemTy_1	ori_Sous_SemTy_2	SemTyRss_1	SemTyRss_2	ori_SemTyRss_1	ori_SemTyRss_2	Rel_Sem_n1	Rel_Sem_n2	ori_RelSem	def_conc	ori_def_conc	def_abs	ori_def_abs	commentaires

The table of relations consists of 38 columns, grouped in 6 headings, plus a « commentaires » (comment) column. Each row of the table describes a derivational relation between two lexemes Lex1 and Lex2.

In version 2.0 of the database, columns 20 to 38 are not filled in.

Columns 00 to 03

Digital identifiers of the input that describes the relation between Lex1 and Lex2 :
- rid: identifier of the relation
- fid: identifier of the family to which Lex1 and Lex2 belong
- lid_1: identifier of Lex1
- lid_2: identifier of Lex2

The lexeme identifiers (lid_1, lid_2) are the same as those of Lex1 and Lex2 in the table of lexemes.

In the following, Lexi refers to Lex1 or Lex2.

For any source, the value of the origin fields (attribute: ori-X) is labelled « nouveau » ("new") for all information newly encoded during the integration process of this source in Demonette.

Colonnes 1 à 9
Description formelle de (Lex1, Lex2)

	Attribute	Value	Description
1, 3	graph_1, graph_2	\<string\>	**Lexi's (normalized) spelling**. The spelling is the same as in the table of lexemes. Note: If Lexi is an animated noun, the table of relation contains only the derivational relations involving the masculine noun. The relation with the feminine lexeme must be reconstructed from the masculine-feminine correspondence provided by the table of lexemes.
2, 4	ori_graph_1, ori_graph_2	tlfnome denom dimoc converts mordan derif morphonette demonette1 lexeur verbaction nouveau	The resource(s) Lexi's graphical spelling originates from. Note: if *ori_graph1=ori_graph2*, then *ori_orientation=ori-graph1=ori-graph2* otherwise, *ori-orientation=new* For the spellings produced or recoded by Demonette annotators, *ori-graphi = nouveau* (see above)
5,7	cat_1, cat_2	Nm, Nmp, Nf, Nfp, Nx,	Parts of speech of Lex1 and Lex2 Remark: the gender of proper names is neutralized, and their number is singular: **Npx** **Nm** : masculine common noun (ex : *bureau* 'desk') **Nmp** : masculine common noun with no singular form (ex : *cent-lances*)

		Npx, V, Adj, Num, Pro, Adv, IJ, Det, Less, More, Ono, Prep	**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')
6,8	ori_cat_1, ori_cat_2	See line 2,4	Origine resource of the part-of-speech
9	ori_cple	See line 2,4	Origine resource of the (Lex1, Lex2) entry.

	Attribute	Value	Description
10, 13	type_cstr_1, type_cstr_2	suf, conv, pre, comp, pre-suf **NA**	type_cstr_1: Derivational pattern of Lex1 *in its relation with* Lex2 type_cstr_2: Derivational pattern of Lex2 *in its relation with* Lex1 NA = "non applicable" For a given lexeme pair (Lexi, Lexj) or (Lexj, Lexi): **type_cstr_i=NA** says that Lexi is morphologically simple with respect to Lexj **type_cstr_i=suf** says that Lexi has a suffixed morphological structure with respect to Lexj **type_cstr_i=conv** says that Lexi is morphologically converted with respect to Lexj **type_cstr_i=comp** says that the morphological structure of Lexi is that of a (neological) compound word with respect to Lexj **type_cstr_i=pre** says that Lexi has a prefixed morphological structure with respect to Lexj **type_cstr_i=pre-suf** says that Lexi has a both prefixed and suffixed morphological structure with respect to Lexj Ex : (abaissement, abaisser) : **type_cstr_1=suf, type_cstr_2 = NA** Ex : (abaissement, abaisseur) : **type_cstr_1=suf, type_cstr_2 = suf** Ex : (transporter, transport) : **type_cstr_1=conv, type_cstr_2 = conv** Ex: (rat, dératiser) : **type_cstr_1=NA, type_cstr_2 = pre-suf** Ex: (faire, redéfaire) : **type_cstr1=NA, type_cstr2= pre**
11, 14	cstr_1, cstr_2	Liste des schémas de	The values of cstr_1 and cstr_2 depend on the relation (Lex1, Lex2). In cstr_i, X denotes the stem (or two phonological variations of the stem) shared by Lex1 and Lex2.

		construction :
		voir (A)
			The feature cstr_i is never empty.
			The minimum value of cstr_i is either X, X*<suf>*, *<pre>*X, or *<pre>*X*<suf>* cf (A), where *<suf>* is a suffix and *<pre>* is a prefix.
			
			Ex : (abaissement, abaisser) : **cstr_1=Xment, cstr_2 = X**
			Ex : (transporter, transport) : **cstr_1=X, cstr_2 = X**
			Ex: (instrument, instrumentaliser) : **cstr_1=X, cstr_2= Xaliser**
			Ex: (mer, sous-marin) : **cstr_1=X, cstr_2=sousXin**
			Ex: (banalisation, banalisable) : **cstr_1=Xion, cstr_2= Xable**

12, 15	ori_cstr_1, ori_cstr_2	See line 2,4	Ressource the description of Lex1 and Lex2 by means of Cstr_1 et Cstr_2 originates from.

(A) : cf https://www.demonext.xyz/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/sche%CC%81mas-d-affixes.pdf

	Attribute	**Value**	**Description**
16	complexite	simple, complexe, motiv-form, motiv-sem, accidentel	Complexity of the relation between Lex1 and Lex2. **complexite = simple** if - Lex1 is the derivational base of Lex2, or - if Lex2 is the derivational base of Lex1, or - if Lex1 and Lex2 are derived from the same base or belong to derivational series of words that derive from the same base **complexite = accidentel** - if Lex1 and Lex2 are in a formal relation but not in a derivational relation - if the relation is no more motivated **complexite = motiv-form** - if Lex1 is the base of Lex2 or Lex2 is the base of Lex1 but the relation is not semantically motivated : the semantic motivation occurs somewhere else in the derivational family of Lex1 and Lex2 **complexite = motiv-sem** the relation is semantically but not formally motivated (formal overmarking on Lex1 or Lex2) • Particular case: complexite=motiv-sem if Lex1 and Lex2 are synonyms. For instance, - *dysharmonique/dysharmonieux*: cstr_1=Xique, cstr_2=Xeux,complexite=motiv-sem • Particular case: complexite=motiv-sem if Lex1 (resp. Lex2) surfaces in Lex2 (resp. Lex1) as a suppletive (learnt) stem - *sel/saulnier*: cstr_1=X, cstr_2=Xier, complexite=motiv-sem **complexite = complexe** - in any other case : where there is more than one derivational steps between Lex1 and Lex2

			Ex : (abaissement, abaisser) : **complexite=simple** Ex : (abaissement, abaisseur) : **complexite=simple** Ex: (mer, sous-marin) : **complexite=motiv-sem** Ex: (marin, sous-marin) : **complexite=motiv-form** Ex: (clarté, déséclaircissement) : **complexite=complexe** Ex: (hôte, hôtel) : **complexite=accidentel**
18	orientation	as2des, des2as, indirect, **NA**	Orientation of the relation between Lex1 and Lex2 **orientation = as2des** if Lex1 is a direct derivational ancestor of Lex2 **orientation = des2as** if Lex1 is a direct derivational descendant of Lex2 **orientation = indirect** if Lex1 (resp. Lex2) is neither a direct ancestor or descendant of Lex2 (resp. Lex1) **orientation = NA** when orientation is undecidable Ex : (abaissement, abaisser) : **orientation= des2as** Ex : (abaissement, abaisseur) : **orientation= indirect** Ex : (coller, colle) : **orientation= NA**
17, 19	ori_complexite, ori_orientation	See line 2,4	Origine resource of the complexity and orientation of the (Lex1, Lex2) relation.

Colonnes 20 to 31
The semantic desription is not implemented in the version 2.0 of the database