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# Modelling Usage Information in a Legacy Dictionary: From TEI Lex-0 to Ontolex-Lemon

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## Abstract

This paper describes ongoing work in the modelling of usage information in the context of the MORDigital project. The latter is based on the encoding and publication as linked data of *Dicionário da Língua Portuguesa*, a Portuguese legacy dictionary authored by António de Morais Silva, whose first edition was published in 1789. In this paper, we will focus on the modelling of domain labels in Ontolex-Lemon, based on a previous encoding of the dictionary's entries in TEI Lex-0. This approach should be reusable for other projects involving the linked data publication of legacy dictionaries.

## 1 Introduction

The publication of *Dicionário da Língua Portuguesa* in 1789, authored by António de Morais Silva, marks the beginning of contemporary Portuguese lexicography, following the model set by several modern language dictionaries published in Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries (Silvestre, 2009; Verdelho, 2003). As the first Portuguese monolingual dictionary, it had a fundamental role in the normalisation of this language, and constitutes a reference for studying the evolution of the Portuguese lexicon (Correia, 2009). The first edition of the dictionary had two volumes (Vol. 1, 752 p. and Vol. 2, 541 p.). Morais directly oversaw the 2nd and 3rd editions (published, respectively, in 1813 and 1823). This work was greatly revised and

updated over the years, culminating in the 10th edition, which was published in 12 volumes from 1949 to 1959.

The MORDigital project aims at digitising and publishing in open access the structured data of the first three editions of the dictionary by Morais (Costa et al., 2021). Our methodology involves the reuse of digitised versions of the dictionary, available in the public domain as PDF files with OCR data. The digitised versions will be structured by means of several open standards for encoding and modelling lexical and dictionary data, which will facilitate interoperability with existing systems and datasets. The encoding of the dictionary's editions will be carried out in TEI Lex-0 (Tasovac et al., 2018), a baseline XML encoding for machine-readable dictionaries based on the guidelines of the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI). This encoding will be the basis for a LMF (Lexical Markup Framework) version, which should be facilitated by the present convergence between TEI and the LMF standard (Romary, 2015). Furthermore, the TEI Lex-0 encoding of the Morais dictionary will be transformed to RDF based on Ontolex-Lemon (Cimiano et al., 2016), a model originally developed for enriching ontologies with lexical information, which has become a *de facto* standard for publishing lexical resources as linked data (Cimiano et al., 2020). The recently developed lexicography module, or *lexicog* (Bosque-Gil et al., 2019), facilitates the application of Ontolex to dictionary information.

`tei2ontolex`<sup>1</sup> will be used for converting from TEI to Ontolex. Examples such as the one

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<sup>1</sup> <https://github.com/elexis-eu/tei2ontolex>

META'STASE, ou *Metastasis*, f. f. *Med.* de-  
 geração de huma doença em outra, especie de  
 Crife. § *na Rhet.* figura pela qual o Orador at-  
 tribue alguma coisa a outrem, desonerando-fe  
 della.

66 presented in this abstract will be the basis for a

Figure 1: *Metástase* entry

67 wider coverage of features of this converter.

## 68 2 Usage information in the Morais dic- 69 tionary

70 Usage information consists of constraints on the  
 71 use of words or senses to certain contexts, or to a  
 72 subset of language users (Landau, 2001; Svensén,  
 73 2009). Dictionaries traditionally include usage in-  
 74 formation in the entries as labels, notes or within  
 75 the definitions themselves.

76 Figure 1 shows an entry with domain labels  
 77 (Silva, 1789, vol. 2, p. 79). This entry for *metástase*  
 78 ('metastasis') has two senses, separated by the sec-  
 79 tion sign (§). Each of these senses is associated  
 80 with different subject fields, namely medicine  
 81 (*Med.*) and rhetoric (*na Rhet.*).

82 The analysis of the dictionary's list of abbrevia-  
 83 tions provides valuable insights into the usage in-  
 84 formation that was more relevant to the late 18th  
 85 century lexicographer. Our analysis resulted in the  
 86 following typology of labels (the corresponding  
 87 types of usage in TEI Lex-0, following Salgado et  
 88 al. (2019), are shown in parentheses:

- 89 • *Diatechnical information* (domain).  
 90 These labels indicate that the lexical unit  
 91 belongs to the specialised language of a  
 92 subject field (e.g., *Med.*, for medical  
 93 terms).
- 94 • *Diatextual information* (textType). These  
 95 labels identify the text or discourse types  
 96 in which the lexical units are used (e.g.,  
 97 *Poet.*, for poetic words).
- 98 • *Diaevaluative information* (attitude).  
 99 These labels associate a lexical unit with  
 100 a specific attitude on the speaker's part  
 101 (e.g., *t. Chulo*, for ironic or malicious us-  
 102 ages).
- 103 • *Diastratic information* (socioCultural).  
 104 These labels associate a lexical unit with  
 105 a particular social group (e.g., *Vulg.*, for  
 106 words associated with the common peo-  
 107 ple).

- *Diaphasic information* (socioCultural).  
 These labels associate a lexical unit with  
 a register (e.g., *Fam.*, for words used in an  
 informal register).
- *Diatopic information* (geographic). These  
 labels associate a lexical unit with a re-  
 gional variety of a language (e.g., *Asiat.*,  
 for words used in the former Portuguese  
 colonies in India).
- *Diachronic information* (temporal).  
 These labels associate a lexical unit with  
 a period in the history of language (e.g.,  
*Ant.*, for dated words).
- *Diainegrative information* (hint). These  
 labels indicate that a lexical unit is a loan-  
 word (e.g., *Lat.*, for Latin words inte-  
 grated in Portuguese).
- *Diafrequential information* (frequency).  
 These labels indicate the frequency of oc-  
 currence of a lexical unit (e.g., *P. us.*, for  
 rarely used words).

## 129 3 Encoding in TEI Lex-0

130 Figure 2 shows the encoding in TEI Lex-0 of the  
 131 above-mentioned entry.

```

<entry xmlns="http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0"
type="monolexicalUnit" xml:lang="pt"
xml:id="MORAIS_1.metastase">
  <form type="lemma">
    <orth>METÁSTASE</orth>
    <pc>, ou</pc>
    <form type="variant">
      <orth>Metastasis</orth>
    </form>
    <pc>,</pc>
    <gramGrp>
      <gram type="pos"
norm="NOUN">s.</gram>
      <gram type="gen">f.</gram>
    </gramGrp>
    <sense xml:id="MORAIS_1.metastase_1">
      <usg type="domain">Med.</usg>
      <def>degeneração de huma doença em
outra, espécie de Crise</def>
    </sense>
    <sense xml:id="MORAIS_1.metastase_2">
      <pc>na</pc>
      <usg type="domain">Rhet.</usg>
      <def>figura pela qual o Orador attribue
alguma coisa a outrem , desonerando-se
della.</def>
    </sense>
  </entry>
  
```

Figure 2: *Metástase* entry in TEI Lex-0

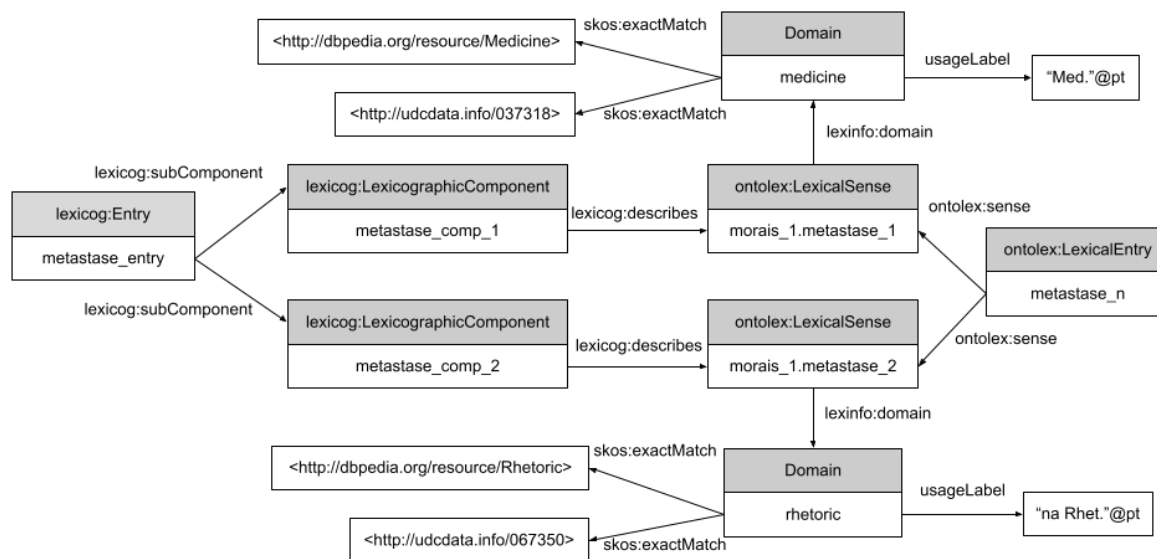


Figure 3: Usage information for the *metastase* entry in Ontolex.

134 In TEI Lex-0, usage information is encoded  
 135 through the `<usg>` typed element (with the value  
 136 `domain`, in this case). The domain label is linked  
 137 to a hierarchy of domains, which will be defined  
 138 and modelled through an ontology, as carried out in  
 139 a related project (Costa et al., 2020). This approach  
 140 should be reusable in other projects going forward  
 141 (Costa et al., 2021).

#### 142 4 Modelling in Ontolex-Lemon

143 Ontolex-Lemon already provides most of the neces-  
 144 sary elements for modelling information associat-  
 145 ed with lexical entries. The lexicographic mod-  
 146 ule, `lexicog`, provides additional elements for  
 147 dictionary data. This allows, e.g., to distinguish be-  
 148 tween *lexical entries* (which must belong to the  
 149 same part of speech, such as noun or adjective) and  
 150 *dictionaries entries* (which often aggregate differ-  
 151 ent parts of speech). The LexInfo ontology<sup>2</sup> pro-  
 152 vides data categories for Ontolex, including several  
 153 usage sub-properties aligned with TEI Lex-0 (e.g.  
 154 `domain`, `socioCultural`). Finally, SKOS (Sim-  
 155 ple Knowledge Organization System) (Miles &  
 156 Bechhofer, 2009) allows to organise the subject  
 157 fields corresponding to the domain labels, and align  
 158 them with external resources and knowledge or-  
 159 ganisation systems (KOS).

<sup>2</sup> <https://lexinfo.net/>

<sup>3</sup> The representation of grammatical and semantic infor-  
 mation was omitted to simplify the diagram.

160 Figure 3 shows the *metastase* entry modelled in  
 161 Ontolex, along with elements from the above-men-  
 162 tioned ontologies.<sup>3</sup> Structural elements are mod-  
 163 elled through `lexicog`, allowing to distinguish be-  
 164 tween the dictionary entry and the *metastase* noun.  
 165 The noun’s senses are constrained to different do-  
 166 mains (`medicine` and `rhetoric`), which are  
 167 aligned with DBPedia and the Universal Decimal  
 168 Classification for interoperability as linked data.<sup>4</sup>

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 183 ture).

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<sup>4</sup> Alternative approaches for modelling domain labels will  
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