



LEXUS Tutorial

This tutorial will take you through the first steps of creating a new lexicon with LEXUS. After the tutorial you will be able to:

- create a lexicon structure
- define a word list view and a simple lexical entry view
- enter values for the lexical entries
- define a sort order

Use the LEXUS A4 guide for a quick reference or the manual for concept definitions and more elaborate explanation of the functionalities.

For the training we have created a set of users (12):

username: ws1..12

pw:ws1..12

Join with someone else, so that you work in a couple.

1. Getting into the LEXUS workspace

Go to the LEXUS URL (<http://corpus1.mpi.nl/mpi/lexusDojo>) and login with your username and pw. Mind that this url is only for the training. LEXUS end user version is available from <http://www.lat-mpi.eu/tools/lexus>

2. Create a new lexicon (name it as you like) with four data categories

- word (under lexicalEntry)
- part of speech (under lexical Entry)
- image (under Form)
- definition (under Sense)

Make 'word' a mandatory data category and disallow multiple values for 'word' and 'part of speech'.

Change the data category type of 'word' from 'user defined' to ISO 12620. Notice that ISO 12620 gives feedback with a description of the data category. For some ISO data categories you will also get a value range (check e.g. part of speech).

Note! If you want to create more structure in your lexicon, you may add data components to group data categories together, e.g. a component Media may group the data categories: image, video and sound. Or if you are creating a multi lingual dictionary, you could group definitions in different languages together under the component Definition.

3. Defining the word list view

- Define the word list view such that the value for the 'word' data category will appear in the word list.
- Add some formatting to the selected data category.

4. Enter the following lexical entries

1. animal, n, a living organism characterized by voluntary movement
(upload the 'animals' image to the lexical entry)
2. insect, n, small air-breathing arthropod
3. fly, n, two-winged insects characterized by active flight
4. fish, n, any of various mostly cold-blooded aquatic vertebrates usually having scales and breathing through gills
5. fish, v, catch or try to catch fish or shellfish
6. water, n, binary compound that occurs at room temperature as a clear colorless odorless tasteless liquid; freezes into ice below 0 degrees centigrade and boils above 100 degrees centigrade
7. 'water, n, extra entry to show special characters in sort orders

5. Creating a sort order

Create a sort order; the alphabet used has 7 characters in the following order: w (wW['w]), f(fF), i(il), a(aA). Call the sort order 'word-test'.

6. **Apply the sort order** to the 'word' datacategory. Check if the word list is sorted according to the specified sort order.

7. Lexical entry view

Lexical entry view for lexica with complicated structures, where e.g. Form and Sense are mixed because multiple senses or sub-entries are used in the same lexical entry should be made outside LEXUS using a html editor. We don't deal with that in this simple tutorial.

Make a simple lexical entry view for the lexical entry; try to make it look like:

word (part of speech)

definition

image

8. Importing from Toolbox

Importing from Toolbox requires data curation on the Toolbox site. In Toolbox the data file does not necessarily have to be consistent with the structure file, whereas in LEXUS this is a requirement (see workshop slides on the Iwaidja lexicon).

Curate the Toolbox lexicon provided to you and import the structure and data into LEXUS.

9. **Share your lexicon** with user ws(n+1), if you are user ws12, then share your lexicon with user ws1. Make them read only users. Log off, login again and check if the ws(n-1) has been made available to you.