

## Appendix B: Relative order of fields in an entry (with labels printed by MDF)

MDF reorders data fields to a consistent field order. This is made necessary by some of the formatting operations and has real advantage to the researcher in that minor inconsistencies in field order during data entry will not affect the consistency of the printed dictionary. The main disadvantage is that if you don't like the established order, you have to go inside the MDFDICT.CCT file and 'tweak' it. (This is not difficult for an experienced CC user, but not recommended for someone unfamiliar with it.) The following are listed in the basic order they are formatted by MDF. The exceptions are: 1) the **\lx**, **\hm** and **\lc** fields are flipped if the **\lc** field has data; 2) a gloss field (**\ge**, **\gn**, **\gr**, or **\gv**) does not print if there is a definition field counterpart (**\de**, **\dn**, **\dr**, or **\dv**); and 3) the reversal and word-level gloss fields are not intended to print; if you request them (through the Change Settings menu option), they are grouped together *after* the definition fields (not mixed in with them).

Your choice of audience when formatting begins determines which labels are used. For example, a triglot for a national audience will use national language labels. Regional language fields are not independent of the national language fields, so a diglot for the national language will include the regional language fields (unless you have altered the settings so that all regional language fields are ignored). At this point, you cannot specify a vernacular-regional dictionary. All regional language information is enclosed in square brackets ([ ]). [——— means 'none' or 'there is no label for this field'; '...' means 'your

Field Codes	Function	English Label	National Language Label
<b>\lx</b>	lexeme	———	
<b>\hm</b>	homonym number	(subscripted)	
<b>\lc</b>	lexical citation	———	
<b>\ph</b>	phonetic	[...] (only one for all languages)	
<b>\se</b>	subentry	———	
<b>\ps</b>	part of speech	———	
<b>\pn</b>	part of speech-national language		———
<b>\sn</b>	sense number	)	)
<b>\gv</b>	gloss-vernacular	———	
<b>\dv</b>	definition-vernacular	———	
<b>\ge</b>	gloss-English	(supplanted by a <b>\de</b> )	

Field Codes	Function	English Label	National Language Label
\re	reverse-English	<b>re:</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>re:</b>
\we	word level gloss-English	<b>we:</b>	<b>we:</b>
\de	definition-English	_____	
\gn	gloss-national language	(supplanted by a \dn)	
\rn	reverse-national language	<b>rn:</b>	<b>rn:</b>
\wn	word level gloss-national language	<b>wn:</b>	<b>wn:</b>
\dn	definition-national language	_____	
\gr	gloss-regional lang. (with \gn)	<i>[Regnl: ]</i>	<i>[Melayu: ]</i>
\rr	reverse-regional lang. (with \rn)	<b>rr:</b> <i>[Regnl: ]</i>	<b>rr:</b> <i>[Melayu: ]</i>
\wr	word-level gloss-regional (with \wn)	<b>wr:</b> <i>[Regnl: ]</i>	<b>wr:</b> <i>[Melayu: ]</i>
\dr	definition-regional lang. (with \dn)	<i>[Regnl: ]</i>	<i>[Melayu: ]</i>
\lt	literal meaning	<i>Lit: ‘...’</i>	<i>Lit: ‘...’</i>
\sc	scientific name	(no label, but text as <u><i>underlined italics</i></u> )	
\rf	reference for example	<i>Ref:</i> (only one for all languages)	
\xv	example sentence-vernacular	_____	
\xe	example sentence-English	_____	
\xn	example sentence-national language		_____
\xr	example sent.-regional (with \xn)		<i>[...]</i>
\xg	example sentence-interlinear gloss	<b>***(<i>not supported by MDF</i>)***</b>	
\uv	usage-vernacular	<i>VerUsage:</i>	<i>VerUsage:</i>
\ue	usage-English	<i>Usage:</i>	
\un	usage-national language		<i>Kegunaan:</i>
\ur	usage-regional (combines with \un)		<i>[...]</i>
\ev	encyclopedic-vernacular	_____	_____
\ee	encyclopedic-English	_____	
\en	encyclopedic-national language		_____
\er	encyclopedic-regional language		<i>[ ]</i> (brackets only)
\ov	only (restrictions)-vernacular	<i>VerRestrict:</i>	<i>VerRestrict:</i>
\oe	only (restrictions)-English	<i>Restrict:</i>	
\on	only (restrictions)-national language		<i>Terbatas:</i>
\or	only (restrictions)-regional (with \on)		<i>[ ]</i>

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<sup>1</sup>The reverse fields and word-level gloss fields are not designed for printing, but these labels are given so that if the user wants to print these fields, they can be differentiated from the rest of the information in the entry.

Field Codes	Function	English Label	National Language Label
\lf	lexical function	(\lf label, e.g. ‘Spec’, becomes the label)	
\le	lexical function-English	(combines with \lf)	
\ln	lexical function-national language	(combines with \lf)	
\lr	lexical function-regional language	(combines with \lf)	
\sy	synonym	<i>Syn:</i>	<i>Searti:</i>
\an	antonym	<i>Ant:</i>	<i>Lawan:</i>
\mr	morphemic representation	<i>Morph:</i>	<i>Morf:</i>
\cf	cross-reference	<i>See:</i>	<i>Lihatlah:</i>
\ce	cross-reference-English gloss	(combines with \cf)	
\cn	cross-reference-national gloss	(combines with \cf)	
\cr	cross-reference-regional gloss	(combines with \cf)	
\mn	main entry form	<i>See main entry:</i>	<i>Lihatlah kata induk:</i>
\va	variant form	<i>Variant:</i>	<i>Bentuk lain:</i>
\ve	variant comment-English	(...)	
\vn	variant comment-national language		(...)
\vr	variant comment-regional language		(...)
\bw	borrowed word	<i>From:</i>	<i>Pinjaman:</i>
\et	etymology	<i>Etym:</i>	<i>Asal:</i>
\eg	etymology-gloss	(combines with \et)	
\es	etymology-source	(combines with \et)	
\ec	etymology-comment	(combines with \et)	
\pd	paradigm	<i>Prdm:</i>	<i>Pola:</i>
\sg	singular form	<i>Sg:</i>	<i>Tunggal:</i>
\pl	plural form	<i>Pl:</i>	<i>Jamak:</i>
\rd	reduplication	<i>Redup:</i>	<i>Redup:</i>
\1s	1st person singular	<i>1s:</i>	<i>1t:</i>
\2s	2nd person singular	<i>2s:</i>	<i>2t:</i>
\3s	3rd person singular	<i>3s:</i>	<i>3t:</i>
\4s	singular non-human/non-animate	<i>3sn:</i>	<i>3tn:</i>
\1d	1st person dual	<i>1d:</i>	<i>1d:</i>
\2d	2nd person dual	<i>2d:</i>	<i>2d:</i>
\3d	3rd person dual	<i>3d:</i>	<i>3d:</i>
\4d	dual non-human/non-animate	<i>3dn:</i>	<i>3dn:</i>
\1p	1st person plural-general	<i>1p:</i>	<i>1j:</i>
\1e	1st person plural-exclusive	<i>1px:</i>	<i>1j:</i>
\1i	1st person plural-inclusive	<i>1pi:</i>	<i>1j:</i>
\2p	2nd person plural	<i>2p:</i>	<i>2j:</i>
\3p	3rd person plural	<i>3p:</i>	<i>3j:</i>
\4p	plural non-human/non-animate	<i>3pn:</i>	<i>3jn:</i>

\tb	table	_____	
\sd	semantic domain	<i>SD:</i>	<i>Golongan:</i>
\is	index of semantics	<i>Semantics:</i>	<i>Kelompok:</i>
\th	thesaurus	<i>Thes:</i>	<i>Keluarga:</i>
\bb	bibliographic reference	<i>Read:</i>	<i>Baca:</i>
\pc	picture	(...) (parentheses, or a graphic link)	
\nt	notes-general	<i>[Note: ]</i>	<i>[Cat: ]</i>
\np	notes-phonology	<i>[Phon: ]</i>	<i>[Fono: ]</i>
\ng	notes-grammar	<i>[Gram: ]</i>	<i>[Tata: ]</i>
\nd	notes-discourse	<i>[Disc: ]</i>	<i>[Wacana: ]</i>
\na	notes-anthropology	<i>[Anth: ]</i>	<i>[Antro: ]</i>
\ns	notes-sociolinguistics	<i>[Socio: ]</i>	<i>[Sosio: ]</i>
\nq	notes-questions	<i>[Ques: ]</i>	<i>[Tanya: ]</i>
\so	source	<i>[Source: ]</i>	<i>[Dari: ]</i>
\st	status	<i>[Status: ]</i> (only one for all languages)	
\dt	datestamp (a SHOEBOX field)	_____	

(Nearly 100 field markers total)

## Appendix D: Alphabetized starter list of lexical functions

This present list is intended only to help people get started and help them with the bulk of what they will find. Those who want to become proficient users of additional lexical functions, including the use of composite functions (e.g. CausIncep of *dark* = darken [transitive]; IncepN<sub>0</sub> of *storm* = break) are referred to J. Grimes (1987).

Ant	Antonym
Caus	Causal
Compound	Lexicalized compound using headword not easily handled by other lexical functions
Cpart	Counterpart (complement, conversive)
Degrad	Degraded degree or state
Feel	Feeling or sensation associated with headword
Gen	Generic
Group	Collective/group
Head	Head or leader of group
Idiom	Idiom
Mat	Material used to make headword
Max	Superlative degree of headword
Min	Diminished degree of headword
Nact	Actor noun
Nben	Benefactee noun
Ndev	Deverbal noun
Ninst	Instrumental noun
Ngoal	Goal of action
Nloc	Locative noun
Nug	Undergoer noun
ParS	Parallelism representing <i>Same</i> as headword
ParD	Parallelism representing <i>Different</i> end of scale
Part	Part of headword
Phase	Phase of headword
Prep	Preparatory activity
Res	Consequence or resulting state
Serial	Conventionalized serial verb combination not clearly handled by other lexical functions
Sim	Similar type at same level of hierarchy
Sit	Situation or activity typically associated with headword
Sound	Sound associated with headword
Spec	Specific (kind of, type of, species)
Start	Beginning phase of headword (inceptive)
Stop	Final phase of headword (cessative)

Syn	Synonym (same range of meaning)
SynD	Synonym in another dialect of the same language
SynL	Loan synonym fully assimilated into language
SynR	Synonym in another register of same language
SynT	Taboo synonym
Unit	Single occurrence of headword
Vwhole	Verb of the whole
Whole	Whole of which the headword is a part