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Presentation of lexicographic entries in general language dictionaries — Fundamentals and recommendations

Présentation des articles lexicographiques dans les dictionnaires de langue générale — Principes fondamentaux et recommandations

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 37, *Language and terminology*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Terminology workflow and language coding*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 1951:2007), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— extending the scope;

— reviewing the entire content;

— changing the title and retaining the term "presentation", because it is a fundamental aspect of this document;

— noting that the term "representation" is now addressed in the ISO 24613 series available on the ISO website;

— introducing the relationship between the generic structure and the presentation of lexicographic entries, using the LMF (Lexical Markup Framework) TEI serialization and integrating the TEI tagset as the reference for implementing the proposed model;

— reviewing and updating core lexicographic terms and definitions to align with the current state of the field, as well as introducing new terms.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

The lexicographic landscape has undergone a profound transformation over the last few decades, primarily due to the shift to digital platforms. Technological advances have played a pivotal role in shaping new strategies and directions: a significant number of lexicographic resources are currently accessible online, largely due to retro-digitization; the limitations imposed by print editions are no longer a concern; the integration of corpora has evolved into a widely recognized best practice; various dictionary writing systems have been developed to accommodate the changing landscape; and annotation schemes have markedly improved. In this digital age, the ongoing revolution demands the application of adapted standards and tools to ensure the availability of structured data and promote interoperability between systems, especially given the inherent heterogeneity in the dictionary-making process due to variations in nature, form, and content.

This document aligns with ISO 24613-1:2024, ISO 24613-2:2020, ISO 24613-3:2021 and ISO 24613-4:2021 developed by ISO/TC 37/SC 4, focusing on modelling data representation in a variety of dictionary subtypes.

The intended audience for this document includes lexicographers as well as researchers and practitioners in the field of language resource management who work with lexicographic resources.

This document adopts a lexicographic lemma-oriented approach and focuses on general language dictionaries, whether monolingual, bilingual, or multilingual, which serve as valuable tools and references for broadening knowledge. Regarding the presentation of lexicographic data, the relationship between the generic structure and the presentation of lexicographic entries is elucidated using LMF TEI serialization (ISO 24613), integrating the TEI tagset as the reference for implementing the proposed model.

This document establishes a generic model for the presentation of lexicographic entries in general language dictionaries and aims to:

— provide recommendations for addressing the variety of existing heterogeneous features and practices found in human-readable dictionaries, whether in printed or digital format;

— standardize the core concepts and the terminology used for presenting the various components in a lexicographic entry, so that a uniform metaterminology promotes consistency and data reusability;

— reproduce the typographical conventions described in previous editions of this document.

This document includes examples from printed and retro-digitized dictionaries, those converted from an analogue (paper) or digital (e.g. PDF) medium into a computer-readable format. Born-digital dictionaries, created directly in machine-readable formats, are excluded.

In the running text of this document, the following notations are employed:

— TEI P5 terms (element names, attribute names, attribute values, etc.) are presented in a fixed-width (monospace) font, as follows:

  — individual element names are enclosed in angle brackets, e.g. `<entry>`;

  — names of nested elements are represented in XPath notation, e.g. `cit/quote/bibl`;

  — attribute names are indicated with an @sign preceding the name of the attribute, e.g. `@type`;

  — attribute values are enclosed in double quotation marks (" "), e.g. "`domain`".

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Presentation of lexicographic entries in general language dictionaries — Fundamentals and recommendations

1 Scope

This document specifies the presentation of lexicographic entries in general language dictionaries, whether monolingual, bilingual or multilingual, following a lexicographic lemma-oriented approach, and intended for human end-users. Concerning the modelling of the underlying data, this document follows the ISO 24613 series.

The document provides recommendations for addressing the heterogeneous structures of data presentation in lexicographic entries, both in printed and digital dictionaries. This document also establishes core concepts related to the broader scope of lexicographic work.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

NOTE Terms and corresponding definitions related to lexicographic components are listed.

3.1
born-digital dictionary
lexicographic resource (3.13) that is conceptualized, designed and developed originally in digital form, without a prior printed version

3.2
delimiter
separator
element used to separate different components of a *lexicographic entry* (3.12) or distinct entries within a *dictionary* (3.3)

Note 1 to entry: Delimiters help to organize information, making it easier for end-users to locate and understand the various components of a lexicographic entry.

EXAMPLE The lemma delimiter is used after a *lemma* (3.8); a sense delimiter is positioned before a new *sense component* (3.23).

3.3
dictionary
<language resource management> *lexicographic resource* (3.13) consisting of a systematically structured collection of *lexicographic entries* (3.12)

Note 1 to entry: Dictionary can have a much broader meaning. The definition presented is restricted to the scope of this document.

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