Parsing the Dictionary of Modern Literary Russian Language with the Method of SCD Configurations. The Lexicographic Modeling

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Abstract

This paper extends the experience of parsing other five, sensibly different, Romanian, French, and German largest dictionaries, to **DMLRL** (Dictionary of Modern Literary Russian Language) [18], using the optimal and portable parsing method of SCD (Segmentation-Cohesion-Dependency) configurations [7], [11], [15]. The purpose of the present paper is to elaborate the lexicographic modeling of *DMLRL*, which necessarily precedes the sense tree parsing dictionary entries. The following three SCD configurations are described: the *first one* has to separate the lexicographic segments in a *DMLRL* entry, the *sec*ond SCD-configuration concentrates on the SCD marker classes and their hypergraph hierarchy for *DMLRL* primary and secondary senses, while the third SCD configuration hands down the same modeling process to the atomic sense definitions and their examples-to-definitions. The dependency hypergraph of the third SCD configuration, interconnected to the one of the second SCD configuration, is specified completely at the atomic sense level for the first time, exceeding the SCD configuration modeling for other five dictionaries [15], [14]. Numerous examples from **DMLRL** and comparison to **DLR-DAR** Romanian thesaurusdictionary support the proposed *DMLRL* lexicographic model-

Keywords: new approach to dictionary entry parsing; the parsing method of SCD configurations; parsing the largest Romanian, German, French, and Russian dictionaries; lexicographic modeling.

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1 Dictionary Entry Parsing with SCD Configurations

The general idea behind parsing a thesaurus or dictionary can be reduced to transforming a raw text entry into an indexable linguistic resource. The typical representation of the parsing result of a dictionary entry is its *sense tree structure*.

The aim of this paper is to prepare the **DMLRL** (Dictionary of Modern Literary Russian Language) [18] for parsing with the *method* of SCD (Segmentation-Cohesion-Dependency) configurations [7], [15], starting with its necessary lexicographic modeling [16], [1]. We rely on the experience of modeling and parsing very efficiently other five largest, complex, and sensibly different thesaurus-dictionaries [11], [15]: **DLR** (The Romanian Thesaurus – new format) [2], [11], **DAR** (The Romanian Thesaurus – old format) [28], **TLF** (Le Trésor de la Langue Française) [23], **DWB** (Deutsches Wörterbuch – GRIMM) [17], **GWB** (Göthe-Wörterbuch) [17].

An SCD configuration has the following computational components [7], [15], [27]: • A set of marker classes: a marker is a boundary for a specific linguistic category; • A hypergraph-like hierarchy that establishes the dependencies among the marker classes; • A searching (parsing) algorithm. The parsing algorithm is designed to perform the following actions: recognize the markers within the text, identify the text structures / spans they bound, and classify these structures according to the pre-assigned hierarchy of marker classes. The algorithm is applied to a specific SCD configuration of marker classes and hierarchy, strictly depending on the semantics standing behind that SCD configuration. Such a semantics involves specific markers, marked categories, and their (partial ordering) hierarchies to be applied along the corresponding text span (or lexicographic segment) to be parsed.

The developed parsing strategy merges the following three SCD configurations: the first one has to separate the main lexicographic segments [22:2] of a thesaurus entry; the second SCD-configuration should parse each entry segment, concentrating on the sense description segment and its sense-tree extraction [11], [12], [14], [15], [16]. This partic-

ularly important SCD-configuration, which obtains the entry sense tree exclusively from the sense marker sequences, coincides with the DSSD algorithm in [11]. This algorithm (and SCD-configuration) continues with a third SCD-configuration that parses each node in the generated sense-tree for obtaining the atomic definitions / senses (i.e. finest-grained meanings) of the entry, according to the lexical-semantics modeling of the thesaurus-dictionary; e.g. for **DLR-DAR** [11], [14], [15], for **DMLRL** [16], [1], and also the remarks concerning the new types of definitions / senses, definition examples, etc.), i.e. their lexicographic types and dependencies.

Parsing with SCD configurations means a good (sometimes, thorough) measure of prerequisite semantic modeling of the text, establishing of the marker classes for syntactic-discursive structures driven by certain precise semantics, determining the dependency hypergraph(s) for the considered marker classes, recognition of the markers in the text, and extraction of the marker sequences (only). In such a concrete SCD configuration, parsing means to compute the dependency relations between (among) the markers in the marker sequences of the text, according to the dependencies incorporated ab initio in the preestablished dependency hypergraphs for the marker classes of the configuration.

To notice the important computational characteristic that parsing with SCD configurations is a *procedural*-oriented tool and a completely formal grammar-free one, the latter device being proved to be cumbersome and inefficient when applied to free, general, or specialized (such as dictionary entry) kinds of natural language texts.

2 Homonymic Entries in DMLRL

The homonymic entries in **DMLRL** (**D**ictionary of **M**odern **L**iterary **R**ussian **L**anguage) are discriminated by indexing each of the homonyms with Arabic numerals followed by dot, all in *Arial font*, *Regular* and *Bold* format. These indexes are positioned in front of each homonymword lemma, enumerating increasingly all the homonyms of the same word-lemma in the dictionary. An example of *four* homonymic entries

of the word "BЫЧОК" is present in DMLRL [18:860-861].

The first two of these entries may cause the same possible ambiguity between the second sense of "BbIYOK" first entry, introduced by the sense marker "2." (font Arial; correct font: Times New Roman), and the index of the second homonymic entry, starting with the similar but slightly different marker "2." (Times New Roman; correct font: Arial). If the parsing program works properly and associates unequivocally the homonymy index to the DMLRL entry lemma (which is written with bolded capital Cyrillic letters), then there should not appear ambiguities when discriminating and parsing the lexically independent homonymic entries in DMLRL. The (ambiguity-introducing) original example is [18:861]:

- 1. Вычок, чка, м. 1. Разг. Уменыш.-ласк. к бык (1. Бык в 1 знач.); молодой бык. В стайке у Кузнецовых рос бычок, низколобый, красный, с рожками, похожими на шишки. Задорн. Амур-Батюшка. Лоси сбрасывают рога; старые самцы в декабре январе, молодые бычоки в конце февраля в марте. Формоз. Спутн. Следопыта. ♦ В сравн. [Сергей] выслушивал предложения молча, насупившись, склонив, как бычок, голову и напружинив шею. Первенц. Дир. Томилин. ♦ Смотреть, глядеть и т. п. бычком. Смотреть хмуро, исподлобья.— Ну, а парнишку-то!.. сажай и его! Что, смотрю, он у тебя таким бычком глядит, слова не скажет. Григор. Рыбаки. Лешка смотрел на него [мир] не как прежде широко открытыми, ясными серыми глазами, а бычком, исподлобья и ожидал от него одних неприятностей. Дубов, Горе одному. ♦ Пить бычком. См. Пить. ~ Сказка про белого бычка. См. Сказка.
- **2.** Перен. Разг. О молодом упрямом человеке (обычно в функции сказуемого).— Эх ты, бычок несуразный .. грохотал Сиволап шатающемуся Кромулину. Леон. Конец мелк. чел. Всех широковцев обозвал он кротами, а Яшку бычком, бездельникомбуяном. Панфер. Бруски. ~ **Быть бычку на веревочке.** См. Быть.
 - Поликарпов, 1704: быччк; Нордстет, 1780: бычок.
 - 2. БЫЧОК, чка, м. 1. Рыба отряда окунеобразных.

Черноморские, каспийские бычки. Я и механик удили с палубы рыбу и нам попадались очень крупные, толстоголовые бычки. Чех. Остр. Сахалин. Они поймали .. одну горбушу и двух бычков-подкаменщиков с пестрой окраской и оранжевой каймой на темно-оливковом спинном плавнике. Арсен. Дерсу Узала. До чего ж прозрачна байкаль

3 The Main Lexicographic Segments in DMLRL

In [11], [12], [14], [15] there have been analyzed the first and second SCD configurations of the following five thesaurus-dictionaries: **DLR** (The Romanian Thesaurus – new format) [2], [11], **DAR** (The Romanian Thesaurus – old format) [28], [13], [15], **TLF** (Le Trésor de la Langue Française) [23], [15], **DWB** (Deutsches Wörterbuch – GRIMM) [17], [15], and **GWB** (Göthe-Wörterbuch) [17], [15]. This knowhow is applied and extended in this paper to **DMLRL** (Dictionary of Modern Literary Russian Language) [18].

The first SCD configuration has to recognize the lexicographic segments of a DMLRL entry. DMLRL comprises (at least) five types of lexicographic packages / segments: (1) a morpho-lexical package / segment, (2) the sense description segment, (3) a TildaDef package or segment of definitions (see subsection 3.3), (4) the morphosyntactic variant segment, and (5) the etymology segment of the wordlemma. The morpho-lexical definition package is obligatorily present at the beginning of each entry, immediately after the word-lemma. The morpho-lexical package may occur also at the sense lower-levels of the entry sense tree. The *TildaDef* package can be attributed not only to any (sub)sense description level of the entry but also to the rootsense (zero-level sense hierarchy). When this package / segment begins at new paragraph (NewPrg typographic marker), the TildaDef package is assigned to the entry root-sense. The same NewPrq lexicographic marker is met in **DAR** thesaurus-dictionary [15], [14] (see subsections 3.2, 5.2).

In the following subsections, some examples of **DMLRL** lexicographic segments are given. We notice that the structure of lexico-

graphic segments for large thesaurus-dictionaries, recognized within the first SCD configuration, is linear and simple, in general [14], [15]. However, remarkable exceptions are the oldest dictionaries studied, namely the German **DWB** [17] and the Romanian **DAR** [28], [15], whose design began in 19-th century for both.

3.1 The Morpho-Lexical Segment of a DMLRL Entry

The entry **Bыть** is enlightening for the morpho-lexical segment: this lexicographic package / segment covers the first rows, from the word-lemma until the first primary sense introduced by the marker "**I**.", in bold [18:856]. With this marker begins the most important lexicographic segment of **DMLRL** entries (and in any dictionary), viz. the segment containing the lexical-semantics descriptions of entry senses, called the sense description segment.

БЫТЬ, наст. не употр. кроме 3 л. ед. е с т ь и (устар.) 3л. мн. с у т ь, буд. б у д у, б у д е ш ь, прош. б ы л, б ы л а, б ы л о (с отрицанием: н е б ы л, н е б ы л а, н е б ы л о), повел. б у д ь (т е), прич. действ. прош. б ы в ш и й, деепр. б у д у ч и, несов., неперех.

I. Как самостоятельный глагол означает: 1. Существовать. Не говори с тоской: их нет; Но с благодарностию: были. Жук. Воспоминание. В дымном зареве вставал рассвет. Город был. Сегодня нет его. Сурк. Город О. Прошлое человечества драгоценная сокровищница неисчислимых богатств .. Эти богатства были, то есть существовали когда-то реально во времени. Шагинян, Воскреш. из мертвых. \Diamond Жил-б ы л, жила-б ы л а и т. п. жил да был. Нар.-поэт. Употр. как начало повествования, сказки и т. п. Жила-была вдова, Тому лет восемь, бедная старушка. Пушк. Домик в Коломне. Во время оно жил да был В Москве боярин Михаил, Прозваньем Орша. Лерм. Боярин Орша. 💠 О каком-л. времени, периоде, поре и т. п. Была осень. Был полдень. Была та смутная пора, Когда Россия молодая, В бореньях силы напрягая, Мужала с гением Петра. Пушк. Полтава.

Other examples of **DMLRL** morpho-lexical segments are the following (shaded part) ones [18:781]:

БРОШЮРОВАТЬ, р у ю, р у е ш ь, *прич. страд, прош.* б р о ш ю р о в а н н ы й, а я, о е, *несов. перех.* Сшивать, скреплять отпечатанные листы в книгу или брошюру соответственно нумерации. При издании журнала мне доверялось только брошюровать тираж, написанный под копирку в несколько экземпляров. А. Гусев, От Эльбр. до Антаркт.

— С иным (ycmap.) напис. и произнош.: б р о ш и р о в а т ь.— Даль: брошировать; Ушаков, 1934: брошюровать.— От франц. brocher — сшивать листы книги.

БРОСАТЬ, а ю, а е ш ь, *несов.*; **бросить**, б р о ш у, б р о с и ш ь, *прич. страд, прош.* б р о ш е н н ы й, а я, о е, *сов.*; *перех.* и *неперех.*1. Перех. Резким движением, взмахом заставлять перемещаться в воздухе в каком-л. направлении копн, что-л.; кидать (в 1 знач.). Бросить камень, палку.

Within MorfDefs of the morpho-lexical segment, several SpecDefs, SpSpecDefs, LexVarDefs etc. may be inserted (see subsection 5.2).

3.2 The Sense-Description Segment

The investigation of the lexicographic segment devoted to the lexical-semantics sense description is focused in Sections 4 and 5 below, which contain interesting examples for sense and definition description markers, together with their dependencies, represented as procedural, interconnected hypergraphs. The complete analysis of this segment constitutes the *second* and *third SCD configurations*, which is naturally the most important enterprise for the lexicographic modeling of the dictionary entry parsing process.

3.3 The *TildaDef* Package / Segment of Definitions

The *TildaDef* definition is introduced by the **DMLRL**-specific marker *tilda* "~", being written in *bolded* and *italics* Times New Roman font,

at the end of a sense / subsense description. The TildaDef package is NewPrg non-marked when attached to an entry having just the sense-root or to the proper subsenses of the word-lemma, but NewPrg marked when assigned to the root-sense of an entry with proper subsenses.

In the present **DMLRL** lexicographic modeling associated to the parsing method of SCD configurations, the *TildaDef* definition *header* is defined as the *bold* and *italic* text span situated between the *Tilda* "~" marker and: (1) a *literal enumeration* marker, (2) the first *RegDef*, or (3) the first *RefDef* (*Ref* erence *Def* inition) part that follows (see Fig. 2). Samples of *TildaDef headers* (see the example below): **Бросать/бросить деньги на ветер.**; **Бросать оружие.**; ... **Будет и на нашей, моей** и т. п. улице праздник.

In general, the *TildaDef* package of definitions is attached to a proper subsense (at least one level below the root-sense level) of the dictionary entry, but it is also possible that *TildaDef* (package) to be the single definition of the entry root-sense. When in final position, the *TildaDef* package is actually assigned to the *root-sense* of the entry, usually also *NewPrg* marked; in this situation, it may be considered as a *special* lexicographic *segment* of that **DMLRL** entry.

For instance, the *TildaDef* definition package for the entry **Bыть** spans on almost two pages of the **DMLRL** thesaurus-dictionary. It ends up with etymological description segment of the entry (see previous subsection), thus the *TildaDef* package assigned to the entry **Bыть** can be assimilated to a root-sense segment of the entry. Here there are examples of *TildaDefs* associated both to proper subsenses, as in **БРОСАТЬ** [18:772]:

 экипажем. Левченко, Капли воен. грозы. ~ Бросать/бросить деньги на ветер. См. Деньги. Бросать оружие. Сдаваться, отказываться воевать. [Суконщики] последние бросили оружие и уступили превосходной силе. Пушк. Ист. Пугачева. Оторви да брось. См. Отры вать. Поднять да бросить. См. Поднимь да бросить. См. Поднимь да бросить. См. Поднимь не поддаю-щемся исправлению ит. п. [Хлестова:] А ты, мой батюшка, неисцелим, хоть брось. Изволил вовремя явиться! Гриб. Горе от ума.— Ну, что там? — Ось сломалась.— Барин для порядка ее потрогал. — Да, хоть брось. Тург. Помещик.

or to the root-sense, as in **БЫТЬ** [18:857]:

~ Будет и на нашей, моей и т. п. улице праздник. См. П р а з д н и к. Будь здоров. См. З д о р о в ы й. Будь не во гнев; не во гнев будь сказано. См. Г н е в. Будь спокоен, будьте спокойны. См. С п о к о й н ы й. Будь то..., или...; будет ли то..., или... Употр. для выражения предположения при перечислении, сопоставлении и т. п. чего-л. Начиная работать над каким-нибудь портретом, будь то изображение самое известное и документальное, или, наоборот, утерявшее свое имя, всегда можно ожидать любых осложнений. Немилова, Загад. стар. картин. Но всякая материальная сила, будь то сила мужского тела или же сила машины, нуждается еще в духовном водительстве. Горыш.

The lexicographic Tilda package / segment illustrated above contains:

- (a) Several *TildaDef* headers, namely: "*Byдem u на нашей*, моей и т. п. улице праздник."; "*Byдь здоров*."; "*Byдь не во гнев*; не во гнев будь сказано."; "*Byдь спокоен*, будьте спокойны."; "*Byдь то...*, или...; будет ли то..., или...";
- (b) Several RefDefs (Reference Definitions), namely: "См. Π раздник."; "См. Здоровый."; "См. Γ нев."; etc., completing the TildaDefs;
- (c) A general form of the *TildaDef* shape, made up of a *TildaDef* header, followed by a *RegDef* and two *DefExems* (quoted text and its *sigle i.e.* its bibliographic source reference(s); the term *sigle* is assumed from French): "*Будъ то...*, *или...*; *будет ли то...*, *или...*; *будет ли то...*, *или...*; Употр. для выражения предположения при перечислении, сопоставлении и т. п. чего-л. *Начиная работать над каким-нибудь портретом*, *будъ то изображение самое известное и документальное*, *или*, *наоборот*, *утерявшее свое имя*, *всегда можно ожидать любых осложенений*. Немилова, Загад. стар. картин. *Но всякая материальная сила*, *будъ то сила мужского тела или же сила машины*, *нуждается еще в духовном водительстве*. Горыш. Водопад."...
- (d) Other *TildaDefs* of the package; see the hypergraph in Fig. 2, showing the (sequences and) dependencies for the atomic definitions and examples-to-definitions within the *lexical-semantics projection* of the primary and secondary senses into atomic senses of **DMLRL**.

A special situation, interesting from several points of view, demonstrates the following entry [18]:

АВГИЕВЫ. ~ **Авгиевы конюшни** (чего-л.). **a)** Об очень загрязненном, захламленном месте, помещении. *Письменный стол* наш представляет авгиевы конюшни, и только теперь я мог обрести клочок бумаги. Мусорг. Письмо В. В. Стасову, 31 марта 1972. **б)** О чем-л. находящемся в крайне запущенном состоянии;

о беспорядке, неразберихе где-л. — Говорят, ревизор энергически принялся за очистку авгиевых конюшен попечительства над училищем. Гл. Усп. Бог грехам терпит.

This TildaDef package can express, by itself (even with a single component definition), the lexical-semantics sense contents of **DMLRL** entry. The entry **ÁBΓИЕВЫ** above, whose sense is defined basically through a TildaDef definition header, is further refined by literal enumeration. A similar type of entry sense definition can also be met in **DLR-DAR**, where entries can be described exclusively through a BoldDef or ItalDef definition [10], [11], [12], [13]. Equally, the literal enumeration may refine such zero-level definitions of atomic kind. Thus, in case of **DMLRL** dictionary, RegDef, TildaDef, and RefDef are autonomous definitions, in the sense described in subsection 5.2, initially proposed for **DLR-DAR** dictionaries [12], [14]. Section 5 comes into details on the atomic definitions / senses and types of examples-to-definitions.

3.4 The Morpho-Syntactic Variant Segment

The Morpho-Syntactic Variant Segment describes an independent subentry, associated as a syntactic variant to the basic entry. Typical examples are adverbial forms (По-бычьи) associated to certain adjectives (БЫЧИЙ), as in the following sample [18:860, 772]. The Morpho-Syntactic Variant Segment is located between the sense description segment, possibly ended with a Tilda package (or segment), and the etymology segment of DMLRL entry.

БЫЧАЧИЙ, ья, ье. *Разг.* **1.** Относящ. к быку, быкам (1. Бык в 1 знач.),...

2. Свойственный быку; такой, как у быка. ...

По-бычачьи, нареч. То же, что по-бычьи. Гараська по бычачьи мотнул головой. Аник. Гараська-диктатор.

— Слов. XI—XVII вв.: бычатий; Вейсманн, 1731, с. 454: бычачий; Росс. Целлариус 1771,

БЫЧИЙ, ь е, ь я. **1.** Относящ. к быку, быкам (1. Бык в 1 знач.),

3. В составных народных названиях растений. *Бычья трава. Бычий ноготок.*

По-бычьи, *нареч*. Как бык (1. Бык в 1 знач.), подобно быку. *Старший сержант по...*...

— Срезневский: бычий; Вейсманн, 1731, с. 609: бычий; Нордстет, 1780: бычий; БАС 1948: по-бычьи.

3.5 The Etymology Segment

The etymological description segment (shaded part), which always ends a **DMLRL** entry, is illustrated here also on the entry **Bыть** [18:856]. The **DMLRL** etymology segment is always introduced by the specific etymological-dash, NewPrg (New Paragraph) marked, and written with (two points) smaller font than the (Times New Roman) common text font measure of **DMLRL** dictionary entries.

... ... Чтоб тебе, ему и т. п. пусто было. См. Пусто. Чтобы духу твоего, вашего и т. п. не было. См. Дух. Чтобы неповадно было. См. Неповадно было. См. Неповадно уверенности или решительного намерения.— А где ж она, родительница-то? али спряталась? Нея буду, если не сидит где-нибудь там, за ширмами. Дост. Село Степанчиково.. — Я нея буду, если не окажется [в рапорте], что мы вырвались после отчаянной борьбы против охраны. Мстислав. Грач — птица весенняя.

— В иной *(разг.)* форме: *деепр.* **б ы в ш и**; в иной *(устар.)* форме: *деепр.* б ы в.— Срезневский: б ы т и; Берында, 1627: б ы с т ь; Вейсманн, 1731, с. 351: да б ы т ь так, не б у д е т, не б ы т ь удаче; Лекс. 1762: б ы т ь.

4 The Dependency Hypergraph at Sense Marker Classes in DMLRL

4.1 Primary and Secondary Senses in DMLRL. Examples, Dependencies

The *primary sense* markers in **DMLRL** pointed out so far by the lexicographic analysis are: (1) capital Roman numerals followed by a dot (I., II., III.,...etc.), in bold (*LatCapNumb_Mark*), and (2) Arabic numerals followed by a dot (1., 2., 3.,... etc.), in bold (*ArabNumb_Mark*). The markers of these classes are positioned at the beginning of the text row, in fact, at new paragraph (*NewPrg* marker), except for the *first sense markers* (I., 1.), which usually does not occur at new paragraph.

The sense markers of the class denoting Roman capital numerals followed by a dot (I., II., III.,...etc. or simply, $LatCapLett_Enum$) represent the top of the sense hierarchy in **DMLRL**. These markers establish the lexicographic limits for the *most general senses* of the word-lemma. To notice that they are the equivalent of the marker class denoted by bolded Latin capital letters **A.**, **B.**, etc. (abbreviated as $LatCapLett_Enum$) in **DLR** [9], [11], 12].

The sense marker class of Arabic numerals followed by dot, point (1., 2., 3.,... etc.), in bold (ArabNumb_Enum) stands for the second level of primary sense representation in **DMLRL**. The place of these two sense marker classes is displayed within the hypergraph of Fig. 1 below. The sense marker classes LatCapNumb_Enum and ArabNumb_Enum are considered to be the set of **DMLRL** primary senses, similarly to **DLR-DAR** lexicographic modeling [9], [11], [15].

We placed the *two-oblique-bars* "//" sense marker, which is specific to **DMLRL**, on the *third level* of the hierarchical dependency structure of **DMLRL** senses (Fig. 1). In the same time, the sense marker "//" is considered to be the first element of the two-markers set $\{//, \diamondsuit\}$ denoting the *secondary senses* in **DMLRL**. The sense marked by "//" is in lexical-semantics subordination to (or subsumed by) any other primary sense marked by an element in the marker classes $\{LatCap-Numb\ Enum,\ ArabNumb\ Enum\}$, when they exist in the entry text.

Otherwise (when a primary super-ordinated sense lacks), the secondary sense marker "//" may occur immediately under the topmost level of the **DMLRL** sense hierarchy. The marker "//" is embodied explicitly into the entry text, even for the case when this level has only one element of this type. For instance [18]:

АБРИКОСОВЫЙ, а я, о е. **1.** Относящийся к абрикосу, абрикосам (в 1 знач.). \diamondsuit А б р и к о с о в о е дерево. То же, что абрикос. // Состоящий из абрикосов. Абрикосовый сад.

2. Относящ к абрикосу, абрикосам (во знач 2.) *Абрикосовая косточка.* // Приготовленный из абрикосов, с абрикосами. *Абрикосовый сироп. Абрикосовое варенье.*

We notice that RegDefs in the //-marked subsenses to the primary senses in the above entry are refined by the so-called DictExem, i.e. examples-to-definitions given by the **DMLRL** authors. Usually, DictExems are separated from DefExems that follows through the **DMLRL**-specific marker traverse " \square ". See subsection 5.1-(ii) for further discussion on " \square " marker, the first sense description "1." of entry $\mathbf{BE} \square \mathbf{YH} \square \mathbf{H} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{H} \mathbf{H}$ that follows (and Fig. 2). In this entry, the secondary sense "//" is refined through literal enumeration. In analogy with the \mathbf{DLR} hypergraph of sense dependencies, we associate the \mathbf{DMLRL} "//" marker with the \mathbf{DLR} " \spadesuit " sense marker: they are both secondary sense markers and subsume the similar secondary sense marker denoted in both dictionaries by the empty-diamond " \diamondsuit " (see below) [11], [15], [18].

ВЕДУЩИЙ, а я, е е. 1. Идущий впереди; головной. Ведущий самолет. Каждый из ведущих броненосцев больше всего осыпался неприятельскими снарядами. Нов.-Прибой, Цусима. // В знач. сущ. В е д у щ и й, е г о, м, В е д у щ а я, е й, жс. а) Тот, кто ведет, возглавляя какую-л. группу. В тайге заблудиться легко, если к тому же окажется самонадеянным и не очень опытным ведущим. Ворон. Волев. прием. Последнее время Драченко ходит у нас в качестве разведчика. А теперь думаем посылать его ведущим. Кудреватых, Стр. нашей жизни. 6) Летчик, летящий на головном самолете, направляющий действия своего ведомого. За

Actually, the second marker in the secondary sense marker set used by **DMLRL** is the "horizontal-empty-diamond", which will be replaced in the **DMLRL** entry text, for the ease of graphical representation, lexical-semantic role, and uniformity, with the **DLR-DAR** sense marker " \diamond ", i.e. the "vertical-empty-diamond" or, simply, the empty-diamond " \diamond " marker. The lexical-semantics sense defined by the " \diamond " marker is subsumed (thus subordinated) by the **DMLRL** sense defined with the sense marker "//".

We associate the secondary sense marker set $\{ \blacklozenge, \diamondsuit \}$ in **DLR-DAR** with the corresponding set of markers $\{//, \diamondsuit\}$ in **DMLRL**, relying on the following facts supported by the current stage of our investigation: (a) \blacklozenge subsumes \diamondsuit , thus \blacklozenge subordinates \diamondsuit in **DLR-DAR** (actually, these relations refer to the entry senses introduced by these markers) [11]. (b) Similarly, // subsumes \diamondsuit , thus // subordinates \diamondsuit in **DMLRL**. (c) The senses introduced by these markers are considered to be secondary senses, each pair in its corresponding dictionary, because of the high similarity of their lexical-semantics description refinement (a concept which we called *lexical-semantic granularity* of dictionary entry senses) [11], [14]. (d) Another argument for the proposed relationship is that these sense markers behave likewise when related to the sense refinement technique of literal enumeration: both markers in the above pairs of secondary sense markers, for the dictionaries **DLR-DAR** and DMLRL, are interleaving with the literal enumeration, recursively calling each other on several (but finite number of) levels. Typical examples are the entry "CAL" in DAR, demonstrated in [15], [14], and the entry "**БЫ**" [18:844] in subsection 4.3 below. (e) Finally, preserving similar measures of lexical-semantic granularities in the thesaurus-dictionaries **DLR-DAR** and **DMLRL**, the primary senses (A., B., ...; I., II., ...; $1., 2., \ldots$ in DLR-DAR and $(I., II., \ldots; 1., 2., \ldots)$ in DMLRL do not interleave with the literal enumeration(s), while the secondary senses, $\{ \blacklozenge, \lozenge \}$ in DLR-DAR and $\{ //, \lozenge \}$ in DMLRL do, as noticed in (d) above.

If there is no other higher-level sense marker, the "\$\\$" marker may occur immediately below the root-sense of the entry sense tree, as in the following example [18:781]:

БРОШЮРНЫЙ, ая, ое. Относящ. к брошюре, брошюрам, связанный с их производством. *Брошюрное шитье.* \diamondsuit Брошюрная литература. *Устар.* Литература, издаваемая в виде брошюр.

Besides, the sense derived immediately from the *empty-diamond* marker "\$\\$\\$" can be refined by literal enumeration, as in the example "**BPATb**" below, for the subsense no. "**14.**" (the shaded part) [18:742].

.

14. Перех. С некоторыми существительными (с предлогами и без предлогов) обозначает: производить какое-л. действие в соответствии со значением существительного. Брать на буксир... ... \Diamond Брать на прицел, на мушку. Целясь, готовиться к стрельбе. Завтра они будут ползти по окопам, закладывать мины, брать на мушку фрица. Эренб. Буря. Глядит Громак и молвит: -Есть! Заметил вражью точку, Берет тот кустик на прицел, *Припав к ружсью наводчик.* Твард. Ив. Громак. ♦ Брать на учет. а) Заносить в списки лиц, входящих в состав чего-л. (обычно в официальной речи). Лейтенант брал Бондарева на учет. Родичев, Стоял старик на обочине. б) Устанавливать наличие, количество кого-, чего-л. |Двенадцать комсомольцев| ушли..брать на учет богатства, которые надо будет вывозить из мест затопления. Песков, Счастье перв. тропы. в) Принимать во внимание, учитывать что-л. Те, кто работал с ним в лаборатории, удивлялись тщательности его экспериментов — он брал на учет все мелочи, исключал возможность малейшей ошибки. Гранин, Вар. второй. 🔷 Брать под вопрос. См. Вопрос.

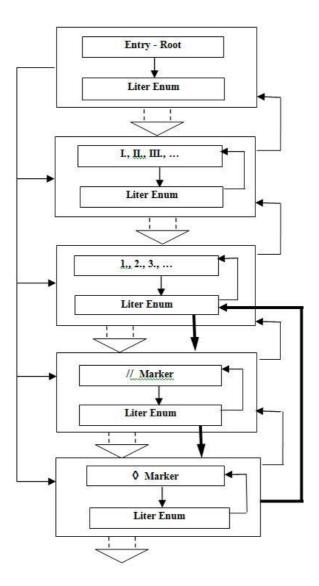


Figure 1. The Dependency Hypergraph at Sense Marker Classes in ${\bf DMLRL}$

4.2 The Literal Enumeration and Its Recursive Dependency with DMLRL Sense Markers

The problem of literal enumeration in **DMLRL** is, for the moment, the most challenging one concerning the sense dependencies introduced by **DMLRL** marker classes. This is because one may find entry samples that display a recursion between the *literal enumeration* and the secondary senses "//" and "\$\\$\\$" (at least these markers). This level of recursion can be raised towards the higher (primary) senses, or may step down to the atomic senses / definitions. The solution of reducing these recursions to a finite number of cycles, and disambiguation of the cyclic application of secondary sense markers and of the literal enumeration should be consistent with the possible extension of the literal enumeration recursion to the higher or lower levels on the **DMLRL** hypergraph of marker class dependencies, pre-established for **DMLRL** (Fig. 1).

The following lexicographic sense description levels in **DMLRL** are specifiable through literal enumeration:

- (1) Refinement of the primary senses; for this situation we deliver examples concerning the lexical-semantics refinement introduced by Arabic numerals ($ArabNumb_Enum$), but not the senses marked with Roman numerals ($LatCapNumb_Enum$ class). A logical explanation would be that, for the lexical-semantics granularity measure of senses introduced by the $LatCapNumb_Enum$ markers, the literal enumeration should not be an adequate refinement tool but rather the immediately lower, still primary or secondary levels of sense specification, managed by the $ArabNumb_Enum$ marker class, "//" and " \diamondsuit " markers.
- (2) Refinement of the secondary senses "//" and "♦" by literal enumeration; for instance, in the entry ВЕДУЩИЙ, subsection 4.1.
- (3) Refinement of atomic senses / definitions by literal enumeration. We have the DMLRL entry example of БЫВШИЙ [18:846], where the sense introduced by "♦", which details the entry root-sense definition, is refined by literal enumeration. Another example is the entry А́ВГИЕВЫ (subsection 3.3 above), whose root-sense is described by a *TildaDef* atomic definition, refined at its turn through

literal enumeration.

4.3 Which Sense Levels Could Refine the Literal Enumeration?

We are interested now in the reverse situation: which are the sense levels that could refine the lexical-semantics sense / definition(s) of a letter marker (or several, for instance) belonging to the sense refinement procedure of literal enumeration? The most interesting case we met (until now) is the entry " $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{l}$ " [18:844], under the primary sense no. "3." This subsense begins to be refined through literal enumeration, the first sense marker letter "a)" being further detailed with the following sequence of secondary sense markers \diamondsuit , //, \diamondsuit , \diamondsuit . This marker sequence is followed by literal enumeration second letter " $\mathbf{6}$)", further refined by the sequence \diamondsuit , \diamondsuit , \diamondsuit of (secondary) sense markers. The next lettermarker is " \mathbf{B})", with some atomic definitions, followed by the letter marker " \mathbf{r})", which is specified by two secondary subsenses: \diamondsuit , \diamondsuit . The entry excerpt of " $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{b}\mathbf{l}$ " [18:844] is illustrative:

...

2. В придаточной части сложного предложения обозначает действие, обусловливающее собой то, о чем сообщается в главной части. Когда б разбойника облавою не взяли, То многие еще бы пострадали. Михалк. Бешен, пес

3. Обозначает различные оттенки желаемости действия; а) Собственно желаемость. Учился бы сын. Были бы дети здоровы. ♦ Если бы, когда бы, хоть бы и т. п. О, если бы когда-нибудь Сбылась поэта сновиденья! Пушк. Посл. к Юдину. [Николка:] Хоть бы дивизион наш был скорее готов. Булгаков, Дни Турб. ♦ С неопр. ф. глаг. Полететь бы пташечке К синю морю; Убежать бы молодцу в лес дремучий. Дельв. Пела, пела пташечка.. [Настя:] Ах, тетенька, голубок! Вот бы поймать! А. Остр. Не было ни гроша... — Жара, дедушка Лодыжкин .. Нет никакого терпения! Искупаться бы! Купр. Бел. пудель. // Употр. для выражения опасения по поводу какого-л. нежелательного действия (с отрицанием). Не заболел бы он. ♦ С неопр. ф. глаг., имеющей

перед собой отрицание. — Γ ляди, — говорю, — бабочка, не кусать бы тебе локтя! Так-таки оно все на мое вышло. Леск. Воительница. \Diamond Только бы (б) не. — По мне жена как хочешь одевайся, .. только б не каждый месяц заказывала себе новые платья, а прежние бросала новешенькие. Пушк. Арап Петра Вел. [Варя:] Не опоздать бы только к поезду. Чех. Вишн. сад. б) Пожелание. Условие я бы предпочел не подписывать. Л. Толст. Письмо А. Ф. Марксу, 27 марта 1899. \Diamond С неопр. \Diamond . глаг. Поохотиться бы понастоящему, на коня бы денег добыть, — мечтал старик. Марков, Строговы. \Diamond В сочетании с предикативными наречиями со знач. долженствования, необходимости, возможности. [Алеша Бровкин] сверкнул глазами и понесся.. по гнилым полам приказной избы. Вслед ему косились плешивые повытчики: "Потише бы надо, бесстрашной, здесь не конюшня". А. Н. Толст. Петр I. \Diamond Только бы (б), лишь бы, Употр. со знач. желательности действия. [Скалозуб:] *Мне только бы досталось в генералы.* Гриб. Горе от ума. в) Желание-просьба, совет или предложение (обычно при мест. 2л.). [Марина:] И чего засуетился? Сидел бы: Чех. Дядя Ваня. — Пошел бы ты к ним счетоводом, полковник. Павлен. Счастье. — Ты бы, Сережа, все-таки поговорил с Лидией: Пришв. Кащ. цепь. г) Желаемость целесообразного и полезного действия. \Diamond С неопр. ф, глаг. Вам бы вступиться за Павла-то! — воскликнула мать, вставая. — Ведь он ради всех пошел. М. Горький, Мать. 🔷 С неопр. ф. глаг., имеющей перед собой отрицание. [Лиза:] А вам, искателям невест, Не нежиться и не зевать бы. Гриб, Горе от ума.

 \sim Во что бы то ни стало. См. Стать. Как бы не так. См. Как. Кто бы ни был, что бы ни было, как бы то ни было. См. Быть. Хоть бы хны. См. Хоть. Хоть бы что. См. Хоть.

— Срезневский: бы; Лекс. 1762: бы.

This example shows that literal enumeration can be further refined through secondary subsenses introduced by the sense markers "//" and " \diamond ". In the previous examples, we have seen that both primary senses (demonstrated for those defined by the marker class $ArabNumb_Enum$,

at this time) and secondary senses can be refined through literal enumeration. We did not (and didn't expect to) find the situation when the literal enumeration to be refined through primary sense marker. Since we have the concrete situation when secondary senses are detailed through literal enumeration, and the reverse holds too (at least for the example above), the two processes are calling each other for a finite (times of) recursion calls that are sequencing the two procedures of lexical-semantics particularization. The problem is to stipulate an explicit criterion for stopping effectively the mutual calling of the two refinement processes (through secondary senses and literal enumeration) in a finite number of steps.

Figure 1 provides the scheme of dependencies between the sense marker classes, in **DMLRL**, for the primary and secondary senses, possibly refined through the lexicographic device of *literal enumeration*. The hypergraph of dependencies at the classes of sense markers in **DMLRL** displays in Fig. 1 the *finite recursion* between the blocks of secondary sense markers, // and \diamondsuit , and the literal enumeration: usually, each of the two secondary sense markers may call the literal enumeration, but the **DMLRL** dependency hypergraph specifies that the reverse is also true, *i.e.* the literal enumeration may call, at its turn, each of the secondary sense markers! The *direct calls* made from the marker sub-blocks to the other marker class blocks are put on view with *bolded arrows*.

The procedure, called the "enumeration closing condition" for the literal or numeral enumeration, is explained in the sequel. The programming solution for a deterministic condition of a finite number of cycles, when mutual calls of (the mentioned) marker classes are performed, is to check the following closing condition: for getting out of the (literal or numeral) enumeration (or, in other words, to terminate the enumeration procedure), after the last letter (number) closing the enumeration list, the sense level description is raised at least one unit higher than any of the marker levels used as subordinated sense markers under the (literal or numeral) items in the enumeration list.

More precisely, for instance, if secondary sense markers were used under a certain letter of a literal enumeration, and *after* the last letter in the enumeration it is used a primary sense marker (thus higher with at least one unit in comparison to secondary markers), then the literal enumeration cycle at hand *can be closed* (one may not continue the literal enumeration refinement with the next letter in the alphabetic order).

We remind that we met a somehow similar (but more complex) problem for modeling the thesaurus-dictionary **DAR**, where the literal enumeration and the sense refinement introduced by the *NewPrg* (New Paragraph) typographic marker defining new senses (in various contexts) were calling each other [13], [14], [15]. The solution was there to introduce a special, *numeral enumeration* (with Roman small numerals, *LatSmaNumb_Enum*) for the sense markers *NewPrg*, then to close the finite mutual calls relying on the *enumeration closing condition* applied to several levels of sense description:

- the *literal enumeration* closing condition when this enumeration is developed *inside* a sense defined by a *single NewPrg* marker;
- the numeral enumeration closing condition when several NewPrg markers, encoded with the implicit, small Latin numbers LatS-maNumb_Enum, are developed within a sense described by a single small Latin letter of a literal enumeration LatSmaLett Enum;
- once again the *literal enumeration* closing condition, when this enumeration is developed within a single, primary or secondary, regent sense.

Thus, we have here a *double enumeration*, a literal and a numeral one (the latter, generated by *NewPrg* markers), interleaving each other, each one with its enumeration closing condition. The entry **CAL** in **DAR** thesaurus-dictionary illustrates the exposed situation [15], [14], [28].

5 Atomic Sense Definitions and Example-To-Definitions in DMLRL: Their Dependency Hypergraph

5.1 DMLRL Specific Markers

- (i). The tilda "~" marker. The role of this DMLRL-specific sense marker is to introduce a package of at least one definition of TildaDef type, with the aim of detailing the meaning of the sense definitions. The TildaDef package can be initiated at any level on the sense tree of a DMLRL entry, including the root-sense level of the word-lemma. TildaDef, RefDef, together with the RegDef most common device of sense description, provides the set of autonomous definitions in DMLRL (see the taxonomy in subsection 5.2). Subsection 3.3 describes in detail the role of DMLRL-specific "~" marker.
- (ii). The traverse "□" marker. In DMLRL, this marker has several functions at the level of atomic definitions [11], [12], [14]:
 (1) The "traverse" sense marker is used to separate the author's example text (called DictExem in DMLRL) from the quoted text example that follows (denoted DefExem, as in DLR-DAR), both (possibly) preceded by specifying definitions (SpecDefs, SpSpecDefs, or other ones).
 (2) The traverse marker "□" is also employed in DMLRL for displaying certain grammatical forms of the word-lemma. See also subsection 5.1, (E8: DictExem). Examples are [18:780]:

БРОСОК, с к а, м. **1.** Резкий взмах руки (рук), благодаря которому перемещается в воздухе что-л., находившееся в ней (в них). Граната, разорвавшись при броске, оторвала мальчику правую кисть. Коптяева, Дружба. □ Б р о с к о м, в знач. нареч. Правой рукой он [рыбак] брал лежащую на парапете полубесформенную массу осьминога и резким броском кидал ее на камни парапета.

ВИОЛОНЧЕЛЬ, и *ж.* Смычковый четырехструнный инструмент, средний по регистру и размерам между скрипкой и контрабасом. *Партии альта и виолончели были в руках учителей*

музыкальной школы. Федин, Братья.

— Устар. В и о л о н ч е л ь, я, м. Мы присутствуем при последних усилиях борьбы виолончеля за свое самостоятельное существование. Чайков. Третья неделя концертн. сезона.

(iii). The asterisk "*" marker. The task of this DMLRL-specific marker is to introduce a citation containing the use of the entry word-lemma with its figurative meaning. E.g. [18:772-773]:

БРОСАТЬ, а ю, а е ш ь, *несов.*; **бросить**, б р о ш у, б р о с и ш ь, прич. страд, прош. брошенный, ая, ое, сов.; перех. и неперех. 1. Перех. Резким движением, взмахом заставлять перемещаться в воздухе в каком-л. направлении копн, что-л.; кидать (в 1 знач.). Бросить камень, палку. [Чацкий:] Кричали женщины: ура! И в воздух чепчики бросали! Гриб. Горе от ума. Иногда аппетит [Прасковьи Павловны] даже совсем пропадал, и она с досадой бросала на стол вилку и ножик. Салт. Сатиры [Доктор] бросал мне стул, который я должна была в прозе. поймать за ножки и бросить обратно. Кавер. Два капит. Войдя в избу, Михаил поставил на пол плетеную из бересты корзину, .. бросил к кровати мешок с валенками. Ф. Абрам. Две зимы и три лета. *Море глухо шумело, бросая на песчаную отмель гряды пенившихся волн. Мам.-Сиб, Вокруг ракит, куста. Ветер бросал горсти листьев на стол, на койку, на прл. Паустов. Желт. цвет.

(iv). The one-oblique-bar "/" marker. This marker joins pairs of paradigmatic alternatives for the basic form of the entry word-lemma. E.g. [18:773]:

... // В спортивной борьбе — вынуждать противника падать, касаясь лопатками ковра, земли. Борьба велась без приза, по просьбе дирекции, и Арбузов два раза бросал англичанина, почти шутя, редкими и эффектными трюками, которые он не рискнул бы употребить в состязании с мало-мальски опасным борцом. Купр. В цирке. ~ Бросать/бросить грязь, грязью в когол. См. Грязь. Бросать/бросить кого-, что-л. за борт. См. 1. Борт. Жребий брошен. См. Жребий. Бросать/бросить

камень, камнем в кого-л. См. Камень. **Бросать/бросить** камешки в чей-л. огород. См. Камешек. **Бросать/бросить** перчатку. См. Перчатка. **Бросать/бросить** что-л. на чашу весов. См. Чаша.

2. *Перех.* Разводя руки, пальцы, выпускать, переставать держать что-л.

5.2 Atomic Definitions and Examples-to-Definitions in DMLRL: Taxonomies, Sequencing, and Dependencies

The definition types received specific functional roles in describing the meanings under **DLR** primary and secondary senses [11]. For the atomic senses / definitions, two taxonomies have been proposed in [12], [14], [15], to be used not only for **DLR-DAR** but also for **TLF**, **DWB**, **GWB**. Adapted and applied here to the **DMLRL** dictionary, the first taxonomy contains the following classes:

(obli) obligatory definitions, which are the MorfDefs and, for each **DMLRL** entry, one of the following three definitions, RegDef, TildaDef, (not exclusively when RegDef is present), or RefDef. The meaning of obligatory definitions is that there are no entries to have no MorfDef, and (at least) one of the RegDef, TildaDef, or RefDef definitions.

(opti) optional definitions / examples-to-definition(s) in DMLRL: SpecDef, SpSpecDef, TildaDef (when a RegDef is present), RefDef, Lex-VarDef, DictExem, and DefExem, whose presence is optional, as modifiers for an obligatory sense / definition.

A complementary taxonomy classifies **DMLRL** sense definitions and examples-to-definitions in:

(auto) autonomous definitions: RegDef, TildaDef, RefDef, and LexVarDef, meaning that these definitions have a stand-alone role in introducing DMLRL senses;

(cont) contingent definitions / examples-to-definitions: MorfDef, SpecDef, SpSpecDef, LexVarDef, TildaDef (when a RegDef is present), DictExem and DefExem, which do not have an independent, selfdetermining meaning, but (possibly) playing the role of adjuncts, i.e. modifiers to some other definitions (including themselves).

MorfDef is obligatory at the root level of any **DLR** entry (except when the entry is defined by RefDef), being inherited (by default, when not present) on the lower levels of the entry sense tree. MorfDef is both an obligatory (at the root level) and also a contingent definition, when placed in front of an autonomous definition.

MorfDefs, SpecDefs, SpSpecDefs, LexVarDefs, DictExems and DefExems are contingent definitions since they cannot define a (sub)sense in an autonomous manner but they serve as auxiliary adjuncts to modify, to complete either autonomous definitions or other contingent definitions.

The lexicographic modeling of **DMLRL** for the parsing method of SCD configurations has to reveal at the beginning the entry segments (the first SCD configuration), the main segment of sense description being refined by primary and secondary senses, with their markers and dependencies, and their (possible) recursive relationship to literal enumeration (the second SCD configuration), whose image is the hypergraph in Fig. 1). The final level of lexical-semantics refinement is represented by the third SCD configuration, consisting of atomic sense definitions, examples to DMLRL autonomous definitions, their specific (sometimes, complex) markers, their sequencing and dependencies, their (autonomous / contingent and / or obligatory / optional) lexicalsemantic role within a **DMLRL** entry. The third SCD configuration of **DMLRL** is illustrated in Fig. 2 below, a marker class dependency hypergraph, interconnected with that one in Fig. 1, and established for the first time at this level of specification for atomic sense definitions, among the studied large dictionaries DLR, DAR, TLF, DWB, GWB [15].

Trying to keep as close and unitary as possible to the already existing lexicographic SCD modeling of the atomic definitions and examples for **DLR-DAR**, **TLF**, **DWB-GWB**, we outline the following **DMLRL** atomic senses definitions, examples-to-definitions, their markers and dependencies [10], [11], [13], [15], [1], [16]. Each atomic sense definition is classified accordingly to the taxonomies proposed

above in this subsection (based on [12], [14], [15]). We found (until the current stage of **DMLRL** lexicographic investigation) that it is necessary to operate with the following **DMLRL** atomic sense definitions and examples-to-definitions:

- (D1) MorfDef (Morphologic Definition); Obligatory and Contingent definition. When non-present, it should be inherited from a regent or a higher-level sense. It is written with Times New Roman, Italics font.
- (D2) SpecDef (Specification Definition); Contingent and Optional definition. This is a modifying type definition applied in a cyclic or recursive manner to an autonomous definition. It is written with Times New Roman, Italic font. The expressions representing SpecDefs are usually abbreviated, reserved words.
- (D3) SpSpecDef (Spaced Specification Definition); Similar to SpecDef but written with spaced-characters. Internal reference (inside the same entry), external reference (to another **DMLRL** entry), morphological suffixes or lexical variants are written, in certain contexts, with spaced-characters. See also RefDefs.
- (D4) RegDef (Regular Definition); Autonomous and Obligatory definition. It is written with Times New Roman, Regular font. This is the basic tool to describe the semantic lexical-meaning of an entry sense / subsense in **DMLRL** (and in the largest majority of other dictionaries).
- (D5) TildaDef (Tilda-marker Definition); Autonomous and Optional definition. Its description is enclosed in subsection 3.3.
- (D6) RefDef (Reference Definition); Autonomous and Optional definition. RefDefs are external references, frequently met as constitutive part of the TildaDef definition package, or internal references to an entry sense (including the root-sense) inside which such a reference is used. We notice that all RefDefs are SpSpecDefs but the reverse is not true. See (D2) and (D3) below for typical examples.
- (D7) LexVarDef (Lexical-Variant Definition); Contingent and Optional definition, used to provide lexical variation(s) to the entry-word. It is written with bolded font, and met within a MorfDef, when the meaning of the lexical variant is the same as that of the word-lemma.

- (E8) DictExem (Dictionary authors' Example); Contingent and Optional example. This type of examples is given by the **DMLRL** dictionary authors to support the refinement of semantic explanations to autonomous definitions assigned to entry senses. DictExems usually follow an autonomous definition and are separated from DefExems by the traverse "\(\sigma\)" **DMLRL** specific marker (see also subsection 5.1-(iii)).
- (E9) DefExem (Definition Example); Contingent and Optional example. It is very similar to DefExem in **DLR-DAR** dictionaries [11], [15]. This type of examples represents quotations, text excerpts from bibliographic sources, with the role of refining and completing the meanings of autonomous definition(s) assigned to a (sub)sense of an entry. To each DefExem is associated a sigle, i.e. the reference of DefExem citation excerpt to its bibliographic source(s) or authorship.

The following further specifications and exemplifications concerning the above **DMLRL** atomic senses / definitions and their markers [1], [16] are considered. The relevant text of **DMLRL** definitions or examples-to-definitions at hand is highlighted in gray.

(D1: MorfDef) The morphologic definitions MorfDefs can form even a morpho-lexical package / segment in a DMLRL entry (see subsection 3.1) and describe the morphological categories at different levels of the entry sense tree. In general, the first element of a dictionary entry is a MorfDef that specifies certain syntactic categories, each one with its characteristic morphological-syntactic features. For DMLRL, the part-of-speech category of the word-lemma is not present explicitly but deduced from and described by its specific linguistic features; e.q., "м." (masculine), "Перен." (figurative) for nouns; "аю, аешь, несов.; бросить, брошу, бросишь, прич. страд, прош. брошенный, ая, ое, cos.; nepex. и неперех." contains flexional forms, reference to a sibling form (**бросить**, in bold and distinct font), transitive (nepex.) and intransitive (*nenepex*.) information for verbs etc. If *MorfDef* is missing at a (sub)sense level, then it is *inherited* implicitly from the regent or higher-level sense endowed with a MorfDef definition. Often, MorfDef is followed by *SpecDefs*, even when, by inheritance, it is missing overtly (as in the examples that follow).

АВАНС, а. м. 1. Деньги, а также продукты, товары, выдаваемые а счет предстоящих платежей. Получать аванс.,... 2. Перен. О том, что заранее дано или обещано и что необходимо оправдать, подтвердить в будущем.,... 3. Только мн. Перен. Устар. О знаках внимания, поведении, вселяющих надежды на расположение, симпатию и т.п. ...

(D2: SpecDef) The specification definitions SpecDefs are various types of linguistic information (morphologic, syntactic, semantic, pragmatic, discursive, stylistic etc.) which refine and concentrate the meaning of the word, phrase, or text definition at hand. SpecDefs are written in Times New Roman, Italic font, many of them are abbreviations and reserved words ("Cneu.", "Перен.", "Pasz." etc.), or parenthesized descriptions specifying different contexts of use within DMLRL senses. Functionally working as modifier expressions to be applied to the sense-subsense described, SpecDefs are both contingent and optional definitions. SpecDefs are present at any level of the entry sense tree. They are frequently enclosed in and associated with MorfDefs. Examples of SpecDefs (and also SpSpecDefs):

- **4.** Только Зл. Разг. Ловиться на удочку (о рыбе). Ходил рыбачить на озеро. Плотва хорошо бралась, только успевай червя насаживать. Горыш. Тридц. лет спустя.

БРОСАТЬ, аю, аешь, *несов.*; **бросить**, брошу, бросишь, *прич. страд, прош.* брошенный, ая, ое, *сов.*; *перех.* и *неперех.*

1. Перех. Резким движением, взмахом заставлять перемещаться в воздухе в каком-л. направлении копн, что-л.; кидать (в 1 знач.). Бросить камень, палку. □ [Чацкий:] Кричали женщины: ура! И в воздух чепчики бросали!

БРАТЬ, беру, берешь, прош. брал, ла, ло, песов., перех. и неперех., (сов. взять). **1.** Захватывать рукой, руками; принимать в руки. Брать ложку. Брать со стола книгу. Откинув локоны от милого чела, Сама из рук моих свирель она брала. Пушк. Муза. [Доктор] брал его руку, отсчитывал пульс. Горбат. Мое поколение. ♦ Брать чем-л. [Сахар] приходилось брать щипчиками. В. Катаев, Хуторок в степи. ♦ Брать руками, в руки что-л. Он тянулся за дудкой, брал ее дрожащими руками и прикладывал к губам. Корол. Слеп, музыкант.

БРАТСТВО, а, *ср.* **1.** Содружество, единение, союз, основанные на общности целей, взглядов, принципов и т. п. [Пьер] твердо верил в возможность братства людей, соединенных с целью поддерживать друг друга на пути добродетели. Л. Толст. Война и мир. // Собир. Люди, объединенные общей целью, общим делом ит. п. ♦ Б р а т с т в о какое-л., кого-л. Студенческое братство, □ Газетное братство распадалось на целый ряд категорий: передовики, фельетонисты, хроникеры, заведующие отделами вообще. Мам.-Сиб. Черты из жизни Пепко.

(D3: SpSpecDef) The spaced-specification definitions (Sp-SpecDefs) are used, in general, either to specify morphological / lexical forms and variants, or to internally (inside the same entry) and externally (to another DMLRL entry or entry sense) refer a DMLRL entry sense / subsense. SpSpecDefs may occur not only in the sense description segment but also into the morphological, TildaDef, and etymological description segments. It is important to mention that a SpSpecDef expression in DMLRL is rather distinct from that defined in DLR-DAR [11], [14], [15]. SpSpecDefs in DMLRL are employed to describe the following situations [1]:

(i) Collocations of the word-lemma in various expressions. E.g.:

- **АБРИКОСОВЫЙ**, а я, о е. **1.** Относящийся к абрикосу, абрикосам (в 1 знач.). ♦ Абрикосовое дерево. То же, что абрикос.
 - (ii) Lexical and syntactic-phrase variants of the entry-word, as in:
- **АВАНС**, а, м. **1.** Деньги, а также продукты, товары, выдаваемые а сччт предстоящих платежей. Получать аванс... □ А в а н с о м, в знач. нареч. Вперчд, заранее. [На дачу] пошли деньги взятые авансом у издателя. В. Андреева, Дом на Ччрн. Речке.
- (iii) Internal references (inside the same entry) and external references (to another **DMLRL** entry), thus RefDefs, are also SpSpecDefs in **DMLRL**, i.e. Times New Roman, regular, spaced-character written. The example that follows contains (grayed) external RefDefs (ending the previous entry that precedes "**BPATBCH**"), morphological derivations, and internal RefDefs (inside the "**BPATBCH**" entry).
- ... См. 2. Мушка *Брать* кого-, что-л. *на прицел.* См. Прицел. *Брать* кого-л. *на пушку.* См. 1. Пушка. *Брать* кого-, что-л. *под обстрел.* См. Обстрел.
- Срезневский: брати; Поликарпов, 1704: беру; Вейсманн, 1731, с 154: брати денги; Росс Целлариус 1771, с 9: беру, брать.
- (iv) Flexion suffixes of **DMLRL** entry-word, usually met in the morphological segment. E.g.:
- (v) The use of the spaced-charater entry-word (lemma or derivations) within specific phrases, as in:

БЫЧИЙ, ь е, ь я. **1.** ... **2.** \diamondsuit **Бычий** глаз. *Разг.* Болезненное растяжение и выпячивание глазного яблока. \diamondsuit **Бычье** сердце. *Разг.* Болезненно увеличенное (в размерах и по массе) сердце.

(**D4:** RegDef) RegDef is an autonomous and obligatory definition, written with Times New Roman, Regular font. RegDef is the standard device to describe the semantic lexical-meaning of an entry sense / subsense in **DMLRL** (and in many other thesaurus-dictionaries, including **DLR-DAR**). Sample of (grayed) RegDef:

БЫТОПИСАНИЕ, я, ср. **1.** Устар. Историческое описание, история. Он рыться не имел охоты В хронологической пыли Бытописания земли. Пушк. . . .

(**D5**: *TildaDef*) The *TildaDef* package / segment of definitions is described in subsection 3.3.

(D6: RefDef) RefDefs are autonomous, external references, frequently met as constitutive parts of the TildaDef definition (or package), or internal references to an entry sense (including the root-sense) inside which such a reference is used. RefDefs are written with Times New Roman, regular, spaced-characters, thus they all are SpSpecDefs; the reverse is not true. (D2) and (D3) contain instances of RefDefs. In the example (D3: SpSpecDef)-(iii) given above, the first four grey fields are external RefDefs and the last three ones are internal RefDefs. The autonomous role of external RefDefs is shown in the following examples [18:771]:

БРОНХ. См. Бронхи. БРОНХИО́ЛА. См. Бронхио́лы

(D7: LexVarDef) The LexVarDef (Lexical-Variant Definition) is a contingent and optional definition, used to provide lexical variation(s) to the entry word-lemma. It is written with small, regular characters, bolded font, and met within a MorfDef (when the meaning of the lexical variant is the same as that of the word-lemma; e.g. the pairs in the fol-

lowing examples: **ВИЛЯТЬ-вильнуть**, **БРОСАТЬ-бросить** [18 :860, 772].

(E8: DictExem) DictExems are examples given by DMLRL dictionary to support the refinement of semantic explanations to autonomous definitions assigned to the entry senses. DictExems usually follow an autonomous definition and are separated from the other DefExems by the traverse " \square " DMLRL specific marker (subsection 5.1-(ii) describes the traverse marker role). The difference between a DictExem and a DefExem is that the former do not bear a sigle, i.e. the reference to the bibliographic source of the example-to-definitions (this one is just the dictionary authorship), while DefExem has to provide its bibliographic source, viz. its sigle(s). When both DictExems and DefExems are present, the former are located always as the first ones, followed by the traverse " \square " marker, which signals the end of DictExems sequence and the beginning of the DefExems block. Numerous samples of DictExems and DefExems are already shown in the paper.

(E9: DefExem) The role and structure of a DefExem (Definition Example) is to support and refine a lexical-semantics sense definition, already outlined in (E8: DictExem) above. DefExem in DMLRL is actually the same DefExem example-to-definition that is working for DLR-DAR dictionaries [11], [15].

6 Conclusions

The special features of the new parsing method with SCD configurations (SCD-configs) are: • The SCD-configs method for dictionary entry parsing is based on sense marker classes, their lexical-semantics dependency (i.e. sense structure subsumption), and procedural hypergraphs reflecting the sense marker class sequencing and dependencies

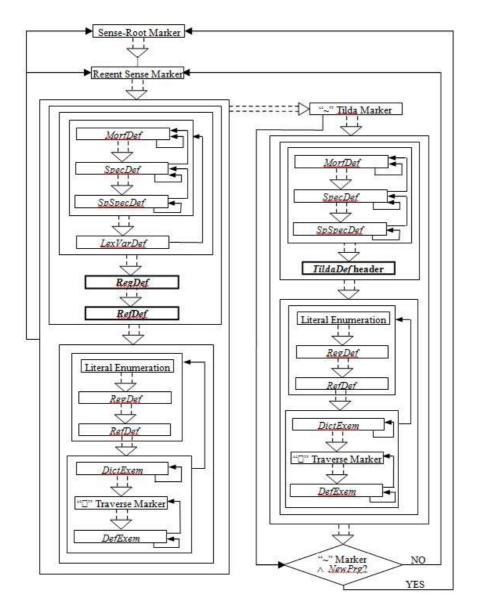


Figure 2. RegDef block and TildaDef block sequences and dependencies for \mathbf{DMLRL} atomic sense definitions and examples-to-definitions

for each SCD configuration [11], [15]. • SCD-configs is a completely formal grammar-free approach which involves simple, efficient (weeks-time adaptable), thus portable modeling and programs [15]. • The method of SCD-configs for dictionary entry parsing is derived from the more general SCD linguistic theory and parsing strategy for natural language free text [7], [5], [3], [4]. • The main drawback of the currently existing parsing methods for dictionary entry parsing is that the sense tree construction of each entry is recursively embedded and mixed within the definition parsing procedures [6]. • To overcome this essential problem, the SCD-configs separate and run sequentially, on independent levels (viz. SCD configurations), the processes of lexicographic segment recognition, sense tree extraction (for entry senses defined by explicit marker classes), and atomic definition parsing. • This makes the whole dictionary entry parsing process with SCD-configs to be optimal [15], [11].

The main results of this paper consist in identification and behavior description of the three SCD configurations that are specific to DMLRL dictionary: SCD-config1 shows the linear sequence of DMLRL lexicographic segments, while SCD-config2 deals with sense marker classes associated to the primary and secondary senses in **DMLRL** and to their dependencies, displayed as the hypergraph in Fig. 1. Already pointed out in subsection 4.3, the solution to the problem of recursive calls between the secondary senses $(// \text{ and } \diamondsuit)$ and the refinement procedure of literal enumeration is the enumeration closing condition. The SCD-config3 is represented in Fig. 2 as the hypergraph of the atomic sense / definition markers in **DMLRL** and *interconnected* with the hypergraph in Fig. 1. That one gives the dependency relationships among the higher-order sense marker classes, handing down from the root-sense, through primary and secondary senses, continued with the dependency hypergraph for the lower and atomic senses / definitions, represented in Fig. 2. When structurally accomplished, **DMLRL** lower-level senses are raising up, called by higher-level sense markers, until the structure of the entry sense tree is completed.

We provide in this paper the atomic definitions and examples-todefinitions that contribute to sense construction, their obligatory, autonomous, contingent and / or optional functional role, described with their marker class sequences and dependencies. The type of dependency hypergraph in Fig. 2 is displayed for the *first time*, at this level of lexical-semantics specification, among the other similar dictionaries investigated for lexicographic modeling and parsing [15]. The **DMLRL** lexicographic segments, along with the higher-level marker class dependencies and hypergraph behavior in Fig. 1, procedurally interconnected with the hypergraph in Fig. 2, represent the complete lexicographic modeling of the three SCD configurations, which can ensure a high-performance parsing process of **DMLRL** dictionary, as proved for similar or more complex thesaurus-dictionaries [14], [15].

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