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Editing Online E-dictionaries in the Syntactic-Semantic Framework

Natural language is a dynamic system, in which new words emerge on a daily basis, some become meaningful (for example, the word 'net', sometimes fisheries, nowadays computational), some are not used at all, due to the influence of foreign languages, etc. That is why editing online dictionaries is a necessary and just at first sight a simple task. Since we are dealing with tens and hundreds of thousands of words of a language, it is necessary to entrust the editing group of professionals, and not just one person. And if the lexicon of all word forms is built, will the editing group manually enter each of them? Among with the time, the problem of human differences emerges. How to avoid it? In the Syntactic and Semantic Framework (SSF) which contains three types of lexicons, three different modules which maximizes objectivity of editing. The insertion module extracts all words which the parser didn't find in the lexicon and for the open word types, the editor changes it to the canonical form (lemma), and by using the morphological generator (by J. Markučić). The editor only needs to choose correct form and click the button "Save". All word forms will automatically be saved in the lexicon with all related grammatical tags. For unchangeable words it is enough to select one of selections. The module for word editing offers visual user interface for the word breakdown, accent editing or insertion of null morphemes). The editor only needs to choose which action he needs which minimizes the possibility of errors. The words which are not valid, the editor can delete from the lexicon by clicking on the button "Discard", similarly as the correct word can be accepted by the clicking on the button "Accept". The similar approach is in the multiword expression editing module.

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