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English dictionary json format

(redirected from JSON) Also found in: Thesaurus, Acronyms, Encyclopedia, Wikipedia. (2015) An international standard metalanguage for creating coding languages that structure digital information in a way that enables the exchange, display and storage of data regardless of proprietary operating systems and hardware devices. [Ex(tensible) M (arkup) L (anguage).] American Heritage® dictionary of the English language, Fifth Edition. Copyright © 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. abbreviation for (Computer Science) extensible markup language: a data language used in text formatting Collins English Dictionary – Complete and Unprenced, 12th Edition 2014 © HarperCollins Publishers 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2014 eXtensible Markup Language: a simplified version of SGML that can be used, esp. online, to create a selection form that allows items in a document to be marked according to the content instead of the format. Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary, © 2010 K Dictionaries Ltd. Copyright 2005, 1997, 1991 by Random House, Inc. All rights reserved. Would you like to thank TFD for its existence? Tell a friend about us, add a link to this page, or visit the webmaster's page for free fun content. Link to this page: How can I get all the meaning of a word in json reply . Preferably without key/registration/api key . If I write test then all meaning with that word. I tried : but it does not work. <?php $query = 'oracle'; $file = file_get_contents(' &sl=en&tl=en&&restrict=pr,de&client=te'); var_dump($file); $file = delst($file, 2, -10); $file = preg_replace(/\\\x[0-9a-f]{2}/, , $file); echo $file; $json = json_decode($file); var_dump($json); ?> Even this returns zero. I've tried Only php above. I would like to know if I can do rest conversation without api key only words that match the query word . Is there any rest conversation you have in mind. I really appreciate some help. Thanks in advance. Our resources rely on deep and detailed lexical analyses of human languages, meticulously decipher and map their linguistic DNA, identify and categorize the various elements, and associate them with each other and across multiple languages. These datasets have been developed over the years by K Dictionaries and published by their partners in various digital and print media - serving millions of users worldwide. All content is human curated, enriched by automatic language generation and supplemented by morphological dictionarys, language and grammar guides, biographical and geographical tables, phonetic transcription (IPA), alternative scripts and vocal pronunciation. Human voice pronunciation for English words and phrases, including American/British Visual images included with cross-language lexical devices. Word form lists that connect to 2.11 Verbal Illustrations: Show 2.12 Attribution of Quote: aq 2.13 Run-In: ride 2.14 Biographical Name Wrap: bnw 2.15 Called-Also Note: approx 2.16 Supplemental Information Note: snote 2.17 Usage Notes: uns 2.18 Undefined Run-Ons: uros 2.19 Defined Run-Ons: dros 2.20 Directional Cross-Reference Section: dxnls 2.21 Usage Section: usages 2.22 Synonyms Section: think 2.23 Quotations Section: quotes 2.24 Artwork: art 2.25 Tables: table 2.26 Etymology : a 2.27 First Known Use: date 2.28 Short Definition: shortdef 2.29 Tokens Used in Running Text 2.29.1 Formatting and Punctuation Tokens: {b}, {bc}, {inf}, {it}, {ldquo}, {p_br}, {rdquo}, {sc}, {sup} 2.29.2 Word-Marking and Gloss Tokens: {gloss}, {parahw}, {phrase}, {qword}, {wi} 2.29.3 Cross-Reference Grouping Tokens: {dx}, {dx_def}, {dx_ety}, {ma} 2.29.4 Cross-Reference Tokens: {a_link}, {d_link} , {dxt}, {et_link} , {i_link}, {mat}, {sx} 2.29.5 Date toxin: {ds} 3. Data structure: Other dictionaries and thesaurus 4. Data structure: Advanced English Student Dictionary 5. Data structure: Elementary Dictionary 6. Data Structure: Medical Dictionary 6.1 Biographical Notes: bios 7. Data Structure: Spanish-English Dictionary This document contains a reference guide to the Merriam-Webster JSON data format. The Terminology section contains a useful dictionary of terms used to discuss the structure of Merriam-Webster references. Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary serves as a model reference for all our JSON datasets. Section 2 documents both the JSON structure of the Collegiate and serves as a reference for the common elements used in other datasets. Section 3 covers other dictionaries in addition to Collegiate, which documents these elements that are not found in Collegiate but are used across multiple titles. Additional sections cover data elements unique to the advanced English teacher's dictionary, elementary dictionary, medical dictionary, and Spanish-English dictionary. In each body, a Sample link provides a JSON sample. To help developers transition from the XML format to JSON, this is followed by an XML equivalent subsection that shows the XML markup that matches the JSON tag. Developers who have never worked with our XML data can ignore this section. Mentions of JSON code or XML <markup> are in a small red font throughout the document. When a JSON type is discussed (eg, object, string, Boolean), a small light blue font is used. alternative header word A regional or less common spelling for a header word, usually found in a short cross-reference entry that links to the record that defines the main spelling. In a bilingual dictionary, an alternative headword is usually a form of the head word in another gender or number, presented immediately after the main word. Binding replacement A broad, general sense that introduces a number of senses that give more contextual and specific meanings. This feeling of feline gives an example: 2 : resembles a cat: for example, a : elegant graceful b : sly, c : stealthy Text resembles a cat: for example, is binding replacement for the senses that follow. defined execution A defined run consists of a defined run-on expression, a definition part, and optional other information, such as pronunciations, labels, variants, and an etymology. A set of defined run-ons can follow (or run from) the entry's main definition section. defined run-on phrase A defined run-on expression is an expression or expression verb that is formed from the record's header word and has its own definition section. It's part of a defined run-on. definition section The definition section groups all sensory sequences and verb partitions for a header word or defined run-on phrase. We refer to the definition section of the main word itself as the main definition section. entry or dictionary entry The OU in a dictionary. An entry consists of at least one header word, along with content that defines or translates the header word. etymology An explanation of the historical origin of a word. For example, an etymology can deliver the French origin to a head word, and then give the Latin origin of the French word. Also called: word origin. function label Describes the grammatical function of a header word or undefined input word. It indicates what role the word plays in a sentence, such as noun, verb, adjective, etc. It can also categorize the word in other ways, such as trademark or abbreviation. Also called: part of the speech. header word The word defined or translated in a record. It serves as the main organizing principle of the dictionary: the headword is presented prominently at the beginning of the entry, and the rest of the entry content describes its meanings, use, etymology, etc. homograph homographs are headwords with identical spellings, but distinct meanings and origins. For example, the noun wind (natural movement of air), verb wind (doing shortness of breath) and verb wind (tight spring of a clock) are all homographs, each with its own dictionary entry. Bending Bending is the change of shape that words undergo to highlight such differences as the case, gender, number, tense, person, mood or voice. For example, the tense races of the past and current participle running are both inflections of the verb run. Label A label provides a short note about grammatical functioning (eg, often attributive), subject area (eg,math), register (eg, formal, slang, offensive), regional use (eg, Australian), or the use of a headword, defined run-on sentence, or undefined entry words. The label can describe the word in general or be limited to a specific feeling. See also functional label. pronunciation A pronunciation indicates how a written word is pronounced aloud. It may contain a written representation of the word's pronunciation, audio file information for audio playback and various labels and punctuation. type An input word is a defined word that occurs in the running It differs from a headword by its location in the listing, and from a variant in that it has a distinct meaning and is not just a variant spelling (egBay of Algiers is a run-in entry word in algiers entry). See also defined run-on, undefined run-on. sense An important organizational unit for the record that collects all content relevant to a specific meaning of a header word or defined run-on phrase. The sense usually contains a definition or translation and an identifying sensory number, but can also contain labels, pronunciations, inflections, variants or an etymology for the specific meaning. sensory number A sensory number is an Arabic number or small letter that identifies a feeling or sub-sense and orders it in an emotional sequence. An Arabic number for sensory numbers may or may not parenthesis. sensor sequence The sensor sequence is a series of senses ordered by identifying sensory numbers beginning in Arabic number 1. The sequence can further contain subsenses ordered and identified by lowercase or parenthesis numbers. subsense A second- or third level feeling identified by lowercase or parenthesis numbers. A subsense is functionally identical to a feeling. undefined record word An undefined input word is derived from or related to the main word, has a functional label and possibly other information, but has no definitions. It's part of an undefined run-on. undefined driving An undefined driving group together an undefined input word with functional label, pronunciations, verbal illustrations and other information. A set of undefined run-ons can follow (or run from) the entry's main definition section. Variant A variant is another spelling or styling of a header word, defined run-on phrase or undefined entry word. Drive-thru, for example, is a variant of drive-through. In bilingual dictionaries, a variant is usually a sensory-specific idiom or expression that contains the head word. In this context, the expression all around can be a variant of the head word all, for example. verb separator indicates whether the following sensor sequence describes a transitive verb or an intransitative verb. verbal illustration An oral illustration is an example that illustrates how a word is used in context. It can be either a made-up sentence or a quote from a quoted source. Although the verbal illustration typically exemplifies use for a specific sense of a header or defined run-on statement, it can also be associated with other elements in an entry, such as a set of synonyms, additional note in an etymology, or undefined execution. Record metadata is information about the record, as opposed to the actual content of the record. Record metadata is found in meta. Hierarchical context Top level member of the dictionary entry, which occurs at the very beginning of the record. Display guide Not intended for viewing. Data model meta : object contains members: uuid : string universally unique unique Sort : string a 9-digit code that can be used to sort entries in the correct dictionary order if alphabetical display is required src : string source dataset for entry - ignore section : the string indicates the part entry belongs to in print, where the alpha indicates the main alphabetical part, biog biographical, geog geographical and fw&p the foreign words and expression section. tribes : array displays all the entry's header words, variants, inflections, undefined entry words, and defined run-on phrases. Each stem string is a valid keyword to match this entry. Offensive : Boolean true if there is a label that contains offensive in the entry; otherwise, false. Example Meta section of the second homograph for battle. meta:{ id:battle:2, uuid:6aaba1f1-f7ca-48ce-b801-f866b41b8988, sort:020100000, src:collegiate, section:alpha, stems:[batteler, batteilers, battle, battle it out, battled, battled it out, battler, battlers, battles, battles it out, battling, battling it out], offensive:false } XML Equivalent <meta> <id>battle:2</id> <uuid>6aaba1f1-f7ca-48ce-b801-f866b41b8988</uuid> <sort>020100000</sort> <src>collegiate</src> <section>alpha</section> <stems> <st>batteler</st> <st>battelers</st> <st>battle</st> <st>battle it out</st> <st>battled</st> <st>battled it out</st> <st>battler</st> <st>battlers</st> <st>battles</st> <st>battles it out</st> <st>battling</st> <st>battling it out</st> </stems> Homographs are headwords with identical spellings but distinct meanings and origins. The hom member contains a homograph number used to mark and distinguish between the identical spelled head words. Hierarchical context At the top level member of the dictionary entry. When hom is present, the immediately following and/or preceding entry will have a hwi/hw member with an identical value. Show guidance In superscript just before hw. Data model hom : number Example Use of hom to separate homograph head words in a set of four entries. Please note that the homograph number is also incorporated into the meta ID to ensure a unique value. { meta:{ id:test:1, [...] }, hom:1, hwi:{ hw:test, prs:[{ mw:\u02c8test, sound:{audio:test0001,ref:c,stat:1} }] }, fl:noun, [...] }, { meta:{ id:test:2, [...] }, hom:2, hwi:{hw:test}, fl:verb} [...] }, { meta:{ id:test:3, [...] }, hom:3, hwi:{hw:test}, fl:adjective, [...] }, { meta:{ id:test:4, [...] }, hom:4, hwi:{hw:test}, fl:noun, [...] XML equivalent Note that the homograph number is stored in a {h,#} curly brace sequence in the header word code. <hw> {h,1}test</hw> The header word is the word defined or translated in a dictionary entry. Key header information is grouped into a hwi object. This includes the main word of the hw member and may include or more pronunciations in PRS. Hierarchical context At the top level of the dictionary entry. dictionary entry. Guidance The headword is clearly highlighted to the user; This is usually achieved through the use of bold, large point size, distinctive font, etc. Data Model hwi : object with the following members: hw : strict head word (mandatory) optional prs Example An example of hwi in the first homograph of test. hom:1, hwi:{ hw:test, prs:[{ mw:\u02c8test, sound:{audio:test0001,ref:c,stat:1} }] } <hw>XML equivalent {h,1}test</hw> <pr> {hstres}test</pr> <sound stat=1 wav=test0001.wav ref=c></sound> An alternate header word is a regional or less common spelling of a header word. A set of one or more alternate head words can be found in an ahws. Hierarchical context At the top level of the dictionary entry. Guidance see hwi for handling hw. Data Model ahws : array of one or more alternate header objects, each of which can contain members: hw : string headword (required) optional prs, psl Example Ahws and hwi for agonise. Note the first hw in an entry will always be in a hwi. hwi:{hw:ag*o*nise}, ahws:[{ hw:agonised },{ hw:agonising }] XML Equivalent <hw>ag*o*nise</hw> <ahw>agonising</ahw> A variant is another spelling or styling of a header word, defined run-on phrase or undefined input word. <ahw></ahw> A set of one or more variants can be found in a vrs. Hierarchical context arises as the top level member of dictionary entry and in kind, ride, sdsense, sen, sense, uros. Show guidance A set of variants can appear embedded with the header word, or in its own block with an introduction header, such as variants:. Each va usually appears in bold, less prominent than a hw. A vl usually appears in italics. Data Model vrs : variety of one or more variant objects, each of which can contain members: va : string variant (required) vl : strict variant label, such as or (optional) prs, spl (optional) Example vrs and hwi for kabbalah. hwi:{ hw:kab*ba*lah, prs:[{ mw:k\u0259-\u02c8b\u00e4-l\u0259, sound:{audio:cabala02,ref:c,stat:1} },{ mw:\u02c8ka-b\u0259-l\u0259, sound:{audio:cabala01,ref:c,stat:1} }] }] } },vrs:[{ vl:or less common, va:kab*ba*la },{ vl:or, va:ka*ba*la },{ vl:or, va:ca*ba*la },{ vl:or, va:cab*ba*la },{ vl:or, va:cab*ba*lah }] XML Equivalent Note that in XML the main pronunciation for the headword is grouped with the variants, while in JSON it is associated with hwi. <hw>kab*ba*lah</hw> <vr> <vl></vl> <va>also kab*ba*la</va> <vl>or</vl> <va>ka*ba*la</va> <vl>or</vl> <va>ca*ba*la</va> <vl>or</vl> <va>cab*ba*la or</va> <vl></vl> <va>cab*ba*lah</va> <pr>k{schwa}-{hstres}b{auml}-l{schwa}, {hstres}ka-b{schwa}-l{schwa}</pr> </vr> A pronunciation indicates how a written word is pronounced aloud. A set of pronunciations is encoded in a prs matrix. Each item represents clearly pronounce a head word or other term. Hierarchical context occurs in ahws, cats, cats, hwi, ins, ride, sdsense, sen, sense, uros, vrs Display Guidance The whole set of pronunciations is usually surrounded by inverted characters. If there are multiple pronunciation objects and an object contains a pun member, use the content plus a space to separate the two objects (for example, \pronunciation 1; pronunciation 2 where puns contain ;). If word games do not exist, use commas and spaces to separate the two objects (for example, \pronunciation 1, pronunciation 2\). L and l2 pronunciation labels usually appear in italics. Data Model prs : series one or more pronunciation objects, each of which can contain the following members: mw : strict written pronunciation in Merriam-Webster format l : strict pronunciation label before pronunciation l2 : strict pronunciation label after pronunciation pun : strict pun setting to separate pronunciation objects sound object : audio playback information: audio member contains base file name for audio playback; ref and stat members can be ignored. An audio reference URL should be in the following form: language_code]/[country_code]/[format]/[subdirectory]/[base filename]. [format] Where the values in parentheses are determined as follows: [language_code] - 2 letter ISO language code. en for all API references except Spanish-English dictionary. es for entries with a metadata value long: es metadata in the Spanish-English Dictionary [country_code] - 2 letter ISO country code. for all API references except Spanish-English dictionary. me for entries with a long: es metadata value in Spanish-English dictionary [format] - One of 3 audio formats supported for all audio values: [subdirectory] is determined as follows: if the sound begins with bix, the subdirectory should be bix, if the sound begins with gg, the subdirectory should be gg, if the sound begins with a number or punctuation (f.eks_), the subdirectory should be number, otherwise the subdirectory should be equal to the first letter of sound. [base filename] - The name contained in audio. As examples, the URL for object {audio:3d000001,ref:c,stat:1} in the Collegiate entry 3D will be: while the URL of the object {audio: hola001sp} in the Spanish-English entry hola would be: . Example A prs with multiple pronunciations in the entry pajamas of collegiate reference for example. If you were to generate a audio URL for the first audio object below, it would be: hwi:{ hw:pa*yes*ma, prs:[{ mw:p\u0259-\u02c8j\u00e4-m\u0259, sound:{ audio:pajama02, ref:c, stat:1 } },{ mw:-\u02c8ja-, sound:{ audio:pajama01, ref:c, stat:1 } }] } } Corresponding XML <hw>pa*yes*ma</hw>;-{hstres}yes- <sound stat=1 wav=pajama02.wav ref=c></sound> A label provides a brief note about grammatical function, subject area, registry, regional use, or use of a header word, either in general or in a specific sense. The functional label describes the grammatical function of a header word or undefined input word, such as nouns or adjectives. Hierarchical context occurs as a member of the top-level dictionary, where it describes hw in the preceding hwi. Also occurs in uros, where it describes the preceding ure. Show guidance Usually rendered in italic data model fl : string Example Functional label for the second homograph of traffic. This makes it clear to the user that the verb traffic is defined. hom:2, hwi:{hw:traffic}, fl:verb XML <hw>Equivalent {h,2}traffic verb</hw> <fl></fl> General labels provide information as if a head word is usually capitalized, used as an attribution noun, etc. A set of one or more such labels can be found in an lbs. Hierarchical context Occurs as the top level member of dictionary entry and in slag, sdsense, sen, sense, or uros. Show guidance Usually rendered in italics. If there is more than one element in the matrix, separate them by commas and spaces. Data Model lbs : series one or more items Example One lbs in the deco entry. lbs:[often capitalized, often attributive],def:[{ sseq:[[[sense, { dt:[text,{bc}{sx|art deco||}]] }]]]]]] } <lb>XML equivalent</lb> <lb>het often attrib</lb> <def> <date>1969</date> <sensb><sense><dt>{bc} (bc) <sx>art deco style</sx></dt></sense></sensb> </def> A subject/status label describes the subject area (e.g. data processing) or regional /usage status (e.g. British, formal, slang) of a head word or a particular sense of a head word. A set of one or more subject/status labels is contained in a sls. Hierarchical context occurs as a member of the dictionary at the top level and in def, slag, sdsense, sen, sense or uros. Show guidance Usually rendered in italics. If there is more than one element in the matrix, the comma and spaces are separated. Data Model sls : series one or more items Example A couple of subject / status labels in sense 3b of ginger. [sense, { sn:b, sls:[mainly British, sometimes offensive], dt:[[text, {bc}a person with red hair {bc}{sx|redhead|| 1}],[vis, [t:The Breda Redhead Days festival\u2014which grew out of a photo shoot by Dutch artist Bart Rouwenhorst\u2014now attracts five or six thousand {wi}gingers{/wi} from all over the world., aq:{auth:Bruce Ingram } }]]]]]]]]] XML Equivalent<sense><sn>b</sn> <sls> <sl>mainly British sometimes</sl> <sl>offensive</sl> </sls><dt>{bc}a person with red hair {bc}{sx|redhead|| 1} <vis> <we> <t>Redhead Breda-Breda Festival which grew out of a photo shoot by Dutch artist Bart Rouwenhorst – now attracts five or six thousand {wi}gingers{/wi} from all over the world.</t> <aq></aq> </vi> </vis></dt></sense> </vis></dt></sense> Ingram A parenthese/status label describes the subject area or regional/usage status (e.g. British) for a header word or other defined term and appears in parentheses. The parenthesed subject/status label is contained in a psl. Hierarchical context occurs in ahws, cats, slag, hwi, we or uros. Show guidance Show in parentheses and italics. Data Model psl : string Example An example of psl in the entry meow. hwi:{ hw:me*ow, prs:[{ mw:m\u0113-\u02c8au\u0307, sound:{audio:meow0001,ref:c,stat:1} }], psl:mainly US }, vrs:[{ vl:or British, va:mi*aow }], fl:noun XML Equivalent <hwi> <hw>me*ow</hw> <psl>mainly usa</psl> </hwi> or <vrs> <vr> <vl>uk</vl> <va>mi*aow</va> <prs> <pr> <mw>mē-ˈau</mw> <sound> <audio>meow0001</audio><ref>c</ref><stat>1</stat> </sound> </pr> </prs> </vr> </vrs> <fl>noun</fl> This label provides information about grammatical number (e.g. singular , plural) of an inflection in a certain sense. A sensory-specific bending velvet label is found in a spl. Hierarchical context occurs in ins. Display guidance usually rendered in italics. Data Model spl : string Example In the entry for acoustics, sense 1 contains a spl and notes that in this sense, plural noun is grammatical singular (eg Acoustics is the science of sound). fl:plural noun, def:[{ sseq:[[[sense, { sn:1, ins:[{spl:singular in construction}], dt:[[text,{bc}a science that om production, control, transmission, reception, and effects of sound]]]]]] [[sense, { sn:2, ins:[{ il:also, if:acoustic }], dt:[[text,{bc}the qualities that determine the ability of a cabinet (such as an auditorium) to reflect sound waves in such a way as to produce distinct hearing]]]]]]]]] XML <fl>Equivalent n pl</fl> <def> <date>1683</date> <sensb><sense snumb=1><sn>1</sn> </sensb> </def> </sense></sense snumb=2><sn>2</sn> </sensb> </def> </sense> </sensb> </def> This label notes whether a particular sense of a verb is transitive (T) or unpredictable (I). The sensory-specific grammatical label is contained in a sgram. Hierarchical context occurs in sdsense, late, sense. Display Guide Usually appears in brackets and italics. Data model sgram : strict Example Use of sgram in two senses of restart. [sense, { sn:1 a, dt:[[text,{bc}to shut down and restart (a computer or application)], [view, [t:\u2026 the irritation of having to {wi}reboot{/wi} computer to switch operating systems operating systems aq:{auth:Robert Weston} }, { t:If something happens to the original drive, you can {wi}reboot{/wi} using the cloned drive and be up and running in minutes., aq:{auth:Dan Frakes} }]]]]]]]]]] [sense, { sn:b, sgram:I, dt:[[text,{bc}to restart after closing or exiting {bc}to restart], [view, [{t:waiting for a computer\program to {wi}reboot{/wi} }]]]]]]]] XML Equivalent <sense><sn>0 1 en</sn> <sgram>T / I</sgram><dt>{bc}to turn off and restart (a computer or program) <vis> <vi> <t>... the irritation of having to {wi}reboot{/wi} your computer to switch operating systems ... </t> </vi> </vis> <aq> <auth>Robert Weston</auth> </aq> </vi> </vis> <t>If something happens to the original drive, you can {wi}reboot{/wi} using the cloned drive and be up and running in minutes.</t> <aq> <auth>Dan Frakes</auth> </aq> </vi> </vis></dt></sense><sense><sn>b</sn> <sgram>I</sgram><dt>bc{}to start on again after you close or exit {bc}to restart <vis> <vi> <t>again and wait for a computer/program to {wi}restart{/wi}}</t> </vi> </vis>>/dt></sense> Inflection is the change of shape that words undergo in different grammatical contexts, such as tense or numbers. A set of one or more bends can be found in an ins. Hierarchical context occurs as a member of the top-level dictionary entry and in sdsense, sen, sense, or uros. Show guidance If both if and if it exists, only one should be displayed to the user. Ifc has traditionally been used in print publications. Both usually appear in bold. The inflection label is usually displayed in italics and should be followed by a space. Inflection objects should be separated by semicolons and spaces unless the other object of a pair contains il, in which case they should be separated by a space. Data model ins : matrix of one or more inflection objects, each of which can contain the members: if : strict bending: a fully spelled out inflection ifc : strict bending cutback: an inflection end (eg, -ing) il : string inflection label, for example, also, plural, or prs, spl (optional) Example Inflections in the other homograph of dusk. ins:[{ ifc:-seled, if:tas*seled },{ il:or, ifc:-selled, if:tas*selled },{ ifc:-sel*ing, if:tas*sel*ing },{ il:or, ifc:-sel*ling, if:tas*sel*ling, prs:[{ mw:\u02c8ta-s(\u0259-)li\u014b, sound:{audio:tassel02,ref:c,stat:1} }] }]] Equivalent XML <in> <if>-seled</if> <il>or</il> <if>-sold</if> </in> <in> <if>-sel*ing</if> <il>or</il> <if>-sel*ling</if> <pr>-s({schwa}--)li{eng}</pr> </in> When a header word is a the usual spelling of another word with the same meaning, there will be a cognate cross-reference pointing to the head word with the more common spelling. A set of kognat cross references can be found in a cxs. Hierarchical context At the top level member of the dictionary entry. Show guidance The first cross-reference target is usually usually in smallcaps. If cxr exists, do not display, but use to form cross-reference hyperlink as described below. The Cxl label is usually displayed in italics and should be followed by a space. A cxn usually appears in normal font and should be preceded by a space. If the cxs array has more than one element, separate them by commas and spaces. Data Model cxs : series of one or more elements: cxl : strict cognate cross-reference label cxtis : series of one or more cognate cross-reference targets, which each can contain: cxl : string cognate cross-reference label cxr : string when present, use as cross-reference target ID for immediately preceding cxt cxt : string provides hyperlink text in all cases, and cross-reference target ID when no one immediately follows cxr cxn : strict sense number of cross-reference measures Example A cxs in the first homograph of baloney with a cxt pointing to the more common method of bologna. Although the cross-reference is given, note in this case the definition of bologna is included for easy reference. hom:1, hwi:{ hw:ba*lo*ney, prs:[{ mw:b\u0259-\u02c8l\u014d-n\u0113, sound:{audio:bologn01,ref:c,stat:1} }] }, fl:noun, cxs:[{ cxl:less common spelling of, cxtis:[{cxt:bologna}]]]] }, def:[{sseq:[[[sense, [{ { dt:[[text,{bc}a large smoked sausage of beef, meat and pork]], sdsense:{ sd:also, dt:[[text,{bc}a sausage made (as turkey) to similar bologna]] } }]]]]]]] XML equivalent Unlike the JSON example above, the XML entry for this kognate <cx> cross-reference contains only the reference to the most common spelling. <entry id=baloney[1]> <subj>FD&lt /subj> <hw>{h,1}baloney</hw> <cx> <cl>var av</cl> <ct>bologna</ct> </cx> </entry> Sense is an important organizational unit for the listing , and collects all content relevant to a particular meaning of a headword. Senses are presented in a numbered series, with additional divisions in subsenses identified by lowercase letters and parentheses numbers. Sense sequences are organized by a part of speech for verb entries: If a verb can be both transitive and intransitive, there will be two verb partitions, one marking the sensory sequence of the transitive verb and the other sensory sequence for the unforeseen verb. The main definition part def includes all sensory sequences and verb partitions vd for a header word. A sensory sequence sseq groups together the numbered senses (sense and sen) that define specific meanings of the head word. Finally, more complex sensory structures are represented by pseq, sdsense and bs. The definition section groups all the sensory sequences and verb separators for a header word or defined run-on phrase. Hierarchical context occurs as a member of the top-level dictionary and slag. Show guidance Usually appears in a new section. Data model matrix for one or more objects Sample defdefinisjon section for </cx>Backflip. def:[{ sseq:[[sense, { dt:[[text,{bc}a {a_link|backward} salto, spesielt i luften]] }]]]]]]] XML Tilsvarende <def> <date>1935</date> <sensb><sense><dt>{bc}a bakover somersault esp. i luften</dt></sense></sensb> </def> Verbskillemaskinen fungerer som en funksjonell etikett i verboppføringer, og introduserer de separate sansesekvensene for transitive og intransitive betydninger av verbet. Hierarkisk kontekst Oppstår i def, foran en sls (valgfritt) og sseq (obligatorisk) Displayveiledning Vanligvis gjengitt i kursiv datamodell vd : streng Eksempel to vd verb skillevegger i den andre bringe inn i en båt</dt></sense></sensb> <vt>intransitivt verb</vt> </def> Sansesekvensen inneholder en rekke sanser og subsenses, bestilt av sansetall som begynner på arabisk tall 1. Sanssekvensen finnes i en sseq. Hierarkisk kontekst oppstår i def Display Guidance Se sense Data Model sseq : array Eksempel En sseq fra den andre homografen av hop. sseq:[[[sense, { sn:1 a, dt:[[tekst,{bc}a short brisk leap especially on one leg]] }],[sense, { sn:b, dt:[tekst,{bc}{sx|bounce||}, {sx|rebound||}], [vis, [{t:shortstop scooped den opp på den første {wi}hop{/wi}}]]]],[sense, { sn:2, dt:[tekst,{bc}{sx|dance|| 3}]] }]]],[sense, { sn:3 a, dt:[[text,{bc}a flight in an aircraft]] }],[sense, { sn:b, dt:[text,{bc}a short trip]] }]]]] XML Equivalent <sensb><sense snumb=1a><sn>1.1.10.</sn><dt>{bc}et kort raskt sprang esp. på ett ben</dt></sense><sense snumb=1b><sn>B (andre)</sn><dt>{bc} (bc) <sx>sprett</sx> <sx>rebound</sx> <vi>shortstop scooped det opp på den første {sdash}</vi></dt></sense> </sensb> <sensb ><sense snumb=2><sn>1.2 Km 2</sn><dt>{bc} (bc) <sx>dans <sxn>3</sxn> </sx></dt></sense> </sensb> <sensb><sense snumb=3a><sn>3 en</sn><dt>{bc}en flyvning i et fly</dt></sense><sense snumb=3b><sn>B (andre)</sn><dt>{bc}en kort tur</dt></sense></sensb> Sansen samler alt innhold som er relevant for en bestemt betydning av et hodeord eller definert run-on frase. Hierarkisk kontekst Oppstår i en sseq, pseq eller bs Displayveiledning En typisk implementering kan generere en ny at a numbered level, while additional nested subsenses are built in. Data Model object or matrix consisting of a dt (required) and zero or more one, ins, lbs, prs, sdsense, sgram, sls, sn, or vrs Example An array that contains two senses in test. [[sense, { sn:1 a, dt:[[text, {bc}to</vt> {bc}to</vt> a test]]]]],[sense, { sn:b, dt:[[text, {bc}to be assigned a standing or evaluation on the basis of {a_link|tests}],[vis, [{t:{wi}tested{/wi} positive for cocaine}, {t:cake {wi}tested{/wi} done}]]]]]] XML <sensb><sense snumb=1a(vi)><sn>1.1.10.</sn><dt>{bc}to review a test</dt></sense><sense snumb=1b(vi)><sn>B (other)</sn><dt>{bc}should be assigned a standing or evaluation on the basis of <we>tests {sdash}</t></dt></sense></sensb> 2.16 Additional Information Note: Note This note provides explanatory or historical information supplementing the definition text. The additional note is contained in a banknote. Hierarchical context occurs in dt. Show guidance Typically appears after a new line and in normal font. Can be preceded by initial text such as Note: . Data model matrix in the form [snote, [array]] that contains the elements: Required [t, string] where the string contains the supplementary information note text. Optional ride and view items. Example A banknote in the manatee entry. def:[{ sseq:[[[sense, { dt:[[text, {bc}some of a genus ({it}Trichechus{/it} of the Trichechidae family) of large, herbivorous, aquatic mammals living in warm coastal and inland waters in the southeastern United States, the West Indies, North South America and West Africa and have a rounded body, a small head with a squarish muzzle, paddle-shaped flippers usually with vestigial nails, and a flat, rounded tail used for propulsion],[snote, [[t, Manatees is {d_link|sirenians|sirenian} related to and similar to {d_link Dugong|dugong}, but varies especially in the shape of the tail.],[aq:{auth:Felicity Barringer }]]]]]]]]]]]]]]] XML equivalent to <def> <vg> <sseq> <sb><sense><dt>{bc}some of a genus ({it}Trichechus{/it} of the Trichechidae family) of large, herbivorous, aquatic mammals living in warm coastal and inland waters in the southeastern United States, the West Indies, North-South America and West Africa, and have a rounded body, a small head with a squarish snout, paddle-shaped flippers usually with vestial nails, and a flat, rounded tail used for propulsion <snote> <t>Man

</vi> <vi> <t>a plan currently held {wi}in abeyance{/wi}</t> </vi> </vis> </un> </uns></dt></sense>An undefined entry word is derived from or related to the header word, carries a functional label and possibly other information, but has no definitions. A set of undefined run-ons uros can follow run on from) the entry's main def definition section, with each such run-on containing an unndefined entry word. Hierarchical context Top level member of the dictionary entry; when it exists, occurs just after the top level def definition section. Show guidance In a set of undefined undefined each can be displayed in a new paragraph or kept embedded, depending on space considerations. Ure appears in bold, preceded by an em-dash, and followed by a space. Data Model uros : array of one or more undefined run-on objects, which can contain members: ure : string undefined entry word required fl utxt : array undefined run-on text section containing show and/or uns items optional ins, lbs, prs, psl, sls, vrs Example An undefined run-on in the entry threatening. uros:[{ ure:trussel*en*ing*ly, prs:[{ mw:\u02c8thret-ni\u014b-l\u0113, sound:{audio:threat05,ref:c,stat:1} },{ mw:\u02c8thre-t\u1d4an-i\u014b- }], fl:adverb, utxt:[[vis, [{t:gestikulert {wi}truende{/wi}}]]]]] XML <uros> <uro> <ure>Tilsvarende trussel*en*ing*ly</ure> <prs> <pr> <mw> `thret-niŋ-lē</mw> <sound> <audio>threat05</audio></ref></ref></stat><stat:2>1 `thre-tən-iŋ-</stat> </sound> </pr> <pr> <mw></mw> </pr> </prs> </prs> </fl></fl> </utxt> </vis> </vi> </vi> </t>gestikulert {wi}truende{/wi}</t> </vi> </vis> </utxt> </uro> </uros> Et definert påkjøringsuttrykk er et uttrykk eller uttrykksverb dannet fra hodeordet. This expression, the definition section, and other information, such as pronunciations, together constitute a defined run. A set of defined run-ons slag can follow (or run on from) the entry's main def definition section, with each such run on containing a drp defined run-on statement. Hierarchical context At the top level member of the dictionary entry. Occurs after uros if present, otherwise after def. Show guidance Each defined run usually appears in a new paragraph. Drp appears in bold and is preceded by an em-dash. Data model slag : array with one or more defined run-on objects, which can contain the members: Example A defined run-on that contains a defined run-on statement drp in the abd. dros:[{ drp:abide by, def:[{ sseq:[[[sense, { sn:1, dt:[[tekst, {bc}for å samsvare med],[vis, [{t:{it}abide by{/vit} reglene}]]]]]],[[sense, { sn:2, dt:[[tekst, {bc}for å godta uten innvending {bc}til {d_link|erke]- i],[vis, [{t:vil {it}overholde {/vit} din beslutning}]]]]]

genus {it}Bartonella,{/it} which was named after him in 1915.]]] </bio> </sname>XML equivalent post*tons</sname> </pr>{/stres}b{auml}r-{lstres}t{omacr}n</pr> Alberto </pname>L.</pname> </bddate>(1874{ndash}1950)</bddate> </tx>peru legeansk. In 1909, Barton published an article about items found in red blood cells in patients with Oroya fever. In this article, he identified the blood parasite (</it>Bartonella bacilliformis</it>) which is the causative agent of Oroya fever and verruga peruana. The organism is now located in the genus </it>Bartonella, which</it> was named after him in 1915. </tx></bio> Bilingual dictionaries contain two different dictionaries in one work. To distinguish between the two language directions for search and viewing purposes, a record metadata element that identifies the language of the record's header word - or the language of word lookups as opposed to translation . The record's language metadata exists for a long time. Hierarchical context occurs in meta. Display guide Not intended for viewing as such, but may be useful if it is desirable to have a different rendering for Spanish-English entries than for English-Spanish. Data Model meta : object containing the members referred to in sections 2.1 and 3.1 as well: long : the string contains an ISO 639-1 language code corresponding to the language of the entry's header word, that is, the language in which the user wants to look up a word to get a translation into another language. Example Use of long in two entries: English-Spanish rodeo, followed by Spanish-English rodeo. { { meta:{ id:rodeo, uuid:27c0b37e-d71f-406d-a07a-1e9c946d61c9, lang:en, src:spansh, section:alpha,offensive:false } , hwi:{ hw:rodeo, prs:[{mw:\u02c8ro\u02d0di\u02cco\u02d0}], fl:noun, ins:[{ il:plural, if:-deos }], def:[{ sseq:[[[sense, { dt:[[text,{bc}rodeo], [gl,masculine]] }]] }], shortdef:[rodeo] },{ meta:{ id:rodeo, uuid:12b6e152-267e-4927-bec5-c372829ded53, lang:es, src:spansh, section:alpha, stems:[rodeo], offensive:false } , hwi:{hw:rodeo}, fl:masculine noun, def:[{ sseq:[[[sense, { sn:1, dt:[[text,{bc}rodeo, roundup]] }]],[[sense, { sn:2, dt:[[text,{sx|desv\u00edo|}| {bc}omvei]] }]]],[[sense, { sn:3, dt:[[text,{bc}evasion], [vis, [t:andar con rodeos, tr:to beat around the bush],{ t:sin rodeos, tr:without reservations }]]]