

Principles for Compiling the ECD

Igor Mel'čuk (2013): *Semantics. From Meaning to
Text, vol. 2*

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Introduction

Proposed by *Igor Mel'čuk* and *Aleksandr Žolkovskij* (late 1960s), the ***Explanatory Combinatorial Dictionary (ECD)*** is an attempt of a reference work **describing and embodying the theoretical lexicon** of a language, in the framework of the **Meaning-Text approach**.

Intended as a complete record of the lexicon, *under 1% of the vocabulary* was barely covered *for Russian and French ECDs published* : this shows the *challenge of compiling an ECD with the zero tolerance rigor* required by its designers.

The Principles

(1) **Formality**

(2) **Lexical Unit Internal Coherence**

(3) **Semantic Field Coherence** (= Lexical Inheritance)

Coherence

(4) **Lexical Unit Uniform Treatment**

(5) **Vocable Uniform Treatment**

Uniform Treatment

(6) **Internal Exhaustivity**

(7) **Vocable Generalization**

(8) **Semantic Field Generalization**

Maximal Generalization

(9) **No Regularly Produced LUs in the Lexicon**

1. Formality Principle

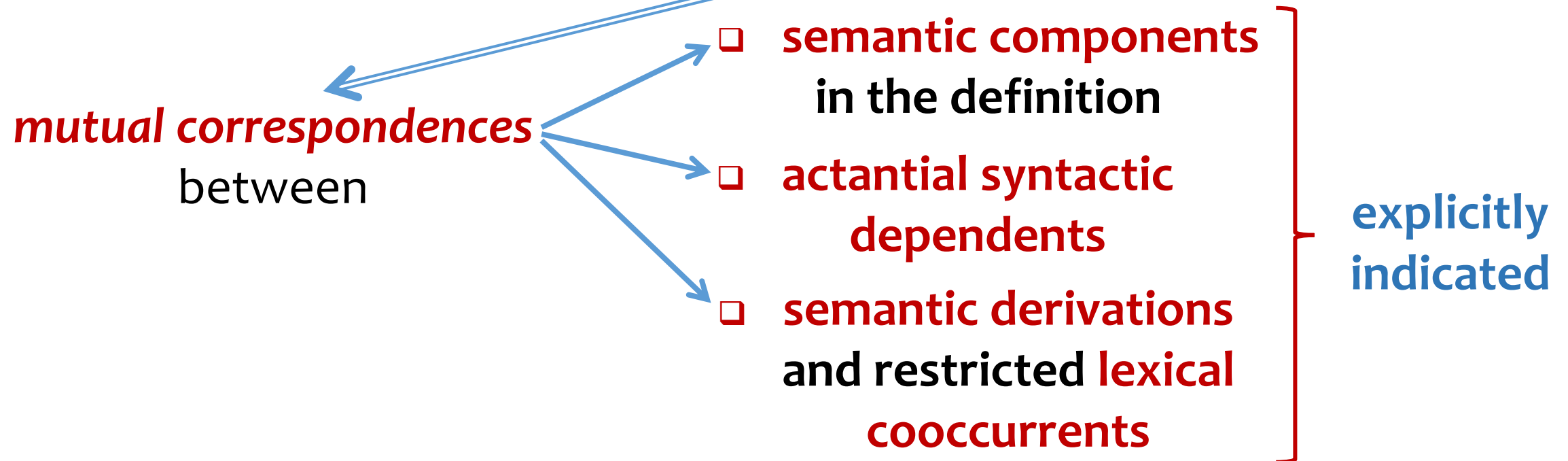
Any lexicographic statement has to be formal.

*written in a preestablished
metalanguage*

completely explicit

2. Lexical Unit Internal Coherence Principle

The *semantic*, *syntactic* and *cooccurrence* descriptions of the head LU L should be *in complete agreement*.



3. Semantic Field Coherence Principle

LU L entry should be *in complete agreement with* the *entry for L'* that expresses the communicatively dominant node in the definition of L.



systematically check that *all Sem- and Dsynt actants of L'* are *inherited by L*

4. Lexical Unit Uniform Treatment Principle

All *LUs* belonging to the *same semantic field described in a similar way* — to the extent that language L allows.

ECD
based on
semantic fields



necessity of determining the *generalized schema* for description of LUs of the same semantic field.

5. Vocabularies Uniform Treatment Principle

Vocables belonging to the **same lexical field** presented according to the **same schema** (= described *in a parallel fashion*).

definitions formulated
the most **similarly**
possible

appear in the **same order**
within each vocable

semantic distances between
vocables **represented** as **similarly** as
possible (i.e., by the same/almost
the same means)

6. Internal Exhaustivity Principle

Rather than external exhaustivity, in an internal perspective the *lexical entry for L must contain all lexicographic data concerning L necessary*:

to utilize L correctly
in any possible context
*(ECD = production dictionary)

to find any other LU L'
semantically linked to L

(7) Vocable / (8) Semantic Field Generalization Principles

For the sake of
maximal generalization

(7)

(8)

information valid for all LUs
of a *vocable*

information valid for all LUs
of a *semantic field*

extracted from individual LU entries

extracted from individual LU entries

transferred directly to the vocable name

transferred directly to the entry

(=thus, stated only once
for the whole vocable)

*for the LU which is the
semantic field name*

9. No Regularly Produced LUs in the Lexicon Principle

LU L' of L related to another LU L in a completely regular way
(the lexical entry for L' can be computed by general rules from L 's lexical entry)



L' should not be explicitly entered as a separate lexical entry
(it must be specified in the lexical entry for L)

3 CASES:

REGULAR COMPOUNDING

REGULAR DERIVATION

REGULAR POLYSEMY

Conclusion

Is it possible to compile a (complete) ECD for a language?

Yes, provided that the main focus be rather on the internal exhaustivity than the external one.

For 2 reasons :

- (1) The difficultly numerable extent of the lexicon;**
- (2) The complexity of one ECD article compiled in accordance with the rigorous principles devised by the authors.**

THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION!

