



Fig. 5

In fig. 5 e.g. one finds E, F and G as EUs of the Source Language LUs 2, 3 and 4. P is an EU of the Target Language LUs 6 and 9, serving as a translation of the Source Language EUs F and G. F (an EU) is translated both by P (an EU) and by 8 (an LU) etc.

As to the PDS, it reflects the language and product specific features of the database, e.g. the categories and subcategories used to describe the language(s) in question. Whereas changing the basic UDS structure would require changing the basic structure of the program, the lexicographer can easily customize OMBI if he wants to add, change, delete, reorder etc. data categories. In other words, it is entirely up to the lexicographer which data categories and which values he wants to include in his database.

The SUS or surface structure, finally, reflects the organization of the final form of the output, e.g. a real dictionary. Through the main interface, the lexicographer can choose the fields he wants to print in the dictionary, and define the order of those fields. For example, in a productive/active dictionary one can choose to leave out all the flexions and variants in the source language, and provide all the morphological and