

These values group the complete and partial (conceptual) equivalents. Next to that there are also non-equivalents for which the values: 'description' and 'borrowing' have been reserved. Of course the several values can be extended, deleted, refined or otherwise modified. They entail with them a conceptual calculus. So e.g. there will be no reversal from $A \rightarrow B$ to $B \rightarrow A$ if the equivalent in B is a description or a borrowing. In other words, the reversal of the English LU *haggis* e.g., whether it is rendered as *haggis* in Dutch (borrowing), or by 'Scottish dish made from the heart and other organs of a sheep, cut up and boiled in a skin made from the sheep's stomach' (see LDOCE) (description), will be blocked in the Dutch-English lexical database.

So too the hyponym-link between the English LU *inflection* and the Dutch *vervoeging*, *verbuiging*, will be inverted into a hyperonym-link when reversal takes place. Moreover the semantic constraints in the hyponym-linking (viz. < w.r.t. verbs > and < w.r.t. nouns and adjectives >) will now be transformed into semantic specifications. Thus D. *vervoeging* = E. *inflection* < of verbs >.

Pragmatic contrast

Each LU must be accompanied by a specification of its pragmatic value. This information is part of the monolingual description. Via the database grammar, OMBI can be programmed in such a way that if the user tries to link two LUs x and y that have highly different pragmatic values in a translation relation $x \rightarrow y$, the interface gives the user a warning signal, or even simply prevents such a relation from being stated. Along the same lines, the grammar could allow a translation relation $x \rightarrow y$, but warn about or prevent the reversal $y \rightarrow x$. For example, the obsolete Dutch expression *sponde* would be translated in English (with a warning concerning the pragmatic contrast) by the neutral, contemporary expression *bed*. The reversal of this translation must, however, be blocked.

At the moment the pragmatic component consists of the following subcomponents (and of course here too changes can apply): style, connotation, chronology, frequency, geography, subject field. Some of the values of these features are linearly ordered (such as style, chronology and frequency e.g.), others are value bound (connotation e.g. which is either (more/less) positive or (more/less) negative), still others are non-ordered (geography, subject-field).

The ordered and value-bound values can be arranged in groups, to which rules such as those below apply.

