Tools

Today: A brief introduction to *Toolbox* `http://sil.org/computing/toolbox/`.

From last time. Advantages:

- Data management specifically for fieldwork data.
- Storage of glossed sentences, semi-automated glossing.
- Storage is in (annotated) text files.
- Good search and filter features.

Disadvantages:

- Initial setup can be hard.
- Sometimes quirky. It's old and feels old.
- Some little tasks that could be automated are not.
- Windows only.

1 Dictionaries

Records are organized into the following fields:

- `\lx` - lexeme
- (`\hm` - homonym number)
- `\ps` - part of speech
- `\ge` - gloss
- `\de` - definition
- `\ps` - part of speech
- `\nt` - notes

Toolbox is set up with 100+ (!) fields that you might want for making a dictionary. (Search for information on the *Multi-Dictionary Formatter* for details.) All of these things (the fields available, their markers, etc.) are customizable. Obviously, this can be good or bad.

Features:

- Lexeme editor
  - Ctrl-N to insert new
  - start a new line with \ to add a field
  - Alt-N/P to cycle through
- Browse (go back and forth with Alt-R)
  - Columns
  - Sort
  - Search (Alt-S) searches beginnings of fields; only the field currently used for sorting
  - Find (Ctrl-F) searches everywhere; can specify what language fields
- Filter

2 Glossed text

Glossed text is organized into the following fields:

- `\ref` - unique reference ID
- `\tx` - text
- `\mb` - morphemes
- `\ge` - glosses
- `\ps` - part of speech
- `\ft` - free translation
- `\nt` - notes

Features:

- Interlinearize (Alt-I)
- Right-click on morpheme to find it in the dictionary, or insert it; then return with Ctrl-R
- More complex morphology can be taught... you can enter affixes, variant forms, even have it parse reduplication (apparently; I haven't tried).