

Toolbox

- **Next week:** Bring a snippet (1–3 pages) of a draft of your paper to class
 - Notes on the final paper at <https://mitcho.com/nus/field2019/handout07.pdf>
 - lunch Week 13 after class?
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1 Toolbox

<http://sil.org/computing/toolbox/>

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. But see Mac installation instructions here: <http://sil.org/computing/toolbox/mac.htm>

2 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

3 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).