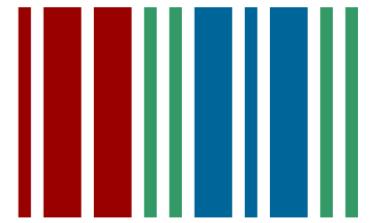


シタ  
λν  
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Wiktionary  
*The free dictionary*



# etylree

un dizionario etimologico multilingue in forma grafica  
basato su Wiktionary

ESTER PANTALEO  
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Cerca in treccani

# etimologia

Vocabolario on line



CREA UN EBOOK CON QUESTA VOCE

SCARICALO ORA (0)

**etimologia** s. f. [dal lat. *etymologɪa*, gr. ἐτυμολογία, comp. di ἔτυμον (v. *etimo*) e -λογία «-logia»]. – 1. Scienza che studia la storia delle parole, indagandone l'origine e l'evoluzione fonetica, morfologica, semantica: *i progressi dell'etimologia*. 2. Lo stesso che *etimo* (nel sign. 2), cioè la forma di un vocabolo dalla quale si considera derivata quella presa in esame: *l'e. di «empio» è il latino «impius»; proporre, assegnare l'e. di una parola; voce di e. incerta, di etimologia sconosciuta (o di etimo incerto, sconosciuto)*. 3. *E. popolare*, interpretazione arbitraria (per accostamento ad altre parole coesistenti), che si afferma in un ambiente di parlanti giungendo a modificare della parola considerata o la forma o il significato (o tutti e due); così, per es., il lat. *repulisti*, che è propr. il perfetto del verbo lat. *repellēre* «respingere», è stato inteso come derivato del verbo ital. *pulire*, donde le locuz. *fare un repulisti* e sim. «far piazza pulita». Ugualmente arbitrarie erano le etimologie dello scrittore latino M. Terenzio Varrone (v. *varroniano*).

**DIZIONARIO ETIMOLOGICO ONLINE**  
[Home](#) - [Informazioni](#) - [Abbreviazioni](#) - [Contatti](#)

RICERCA

**Porta**

Annuncio chiuso da Google

[Int. visual. ann.](#) [Scegli Tu! ▶](#)

**pòrta** *fr. porte; prov. cat. e port. porta; p. puerta:* = *lat. PÒRTA*, che gli etimologi latini trassero da **PORTARE** *solleare*, perché nel tracciare, come fece Ronoolo per Roma, le mura delle città con un aratro, questo veniva sollevato nel uogo, ove dovevano essere le porte; ma he invece ha lo stesso etimo di **Poro** e **Porto** nel senso di *passaggio*, ed è veromile che sia il participio passato di qualche antico verbo andato in disuso: *i. es. \*PÒRO* parallelo al gr. *PERÀΔ* *attraverso*, onde *\*PÒRITA, POR'TA* (v. *Poro*).  
[I Latini dissero: « iànuia » *il portone di* *asa privata*; « pòrta » *la porta di città, di fortezza, di un gran recinto*; « ostium » *l'uscio interno* (gr. *thýra*): distinzione però non sempre rigorosamente osservata].  
Qualunque apertura artificialmente munita d'imposte per entrare in un luogo chiuso.

<http://www.etimo.it/> Il Vocabolario Etimologico di Pianigiani



ONLINE ETYMOLOGY DICTIONARY

Search:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

1 2 3

### door (n.)

Middle English merger of Old English *dor* (neuter; plural *doru*) "large door, gate," and Old English *duru* (fem., plural *dura*) "door, gate, wicket;" both from Proto-Germanic \**dur-* (source also of Old Saxon *duru*, Old Norse *dyrr*, Danish *dør*, Old Frisian *dure*, Old High German *turi*, German *Tür*).

The Germanic words are from PIE \**dhwer-* "a doorway, a door, a gate" (source also of Greek *thyra*, Latin *foris*, Gaulish *doro* "mouth," Gothic *dauro* "gate," Sanskrit *dvárah* "door, gate," Old Persian *duvara-* "door," Old Prussian *dwaris* "gate," Russian *dver'* "a door").

The base form is frequently in dual or plural, leading to speculation that houses of the original Indo-Europeans had doors with two swinging halves. Middle English had both *dure* and *dor*; form *dore* predominated by 16c., but was supplanted by *door*.

A door is what a dog is perpetually on the wrong side of. [Ogden Nash]

<http://www.etymonline.com/>

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*The free dictionary*

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# door

See also: [döör](#) and [door-](#)

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# l'idea

- database di relazioni etimologiche  
wordA etymologically derivesFrom wordB
- tool per esplorare graficamente le relazioni etimologiche fra le parole

# l'idea: utilizzare Wiktionary (inglese)

- multilingue (inglese "door")
- standard abbastanza restrittivi (inglese "door", inglese "pistachio")

<https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/Wiktionary:Etymology>

**templates:** {{etyl|enm|en}} LANGUAGE, {{inherited|en|enm|dore}} LEMMA

**derived terms:** {{der3|lang=en|title=Terms derived from "door"}|{{||en|doorgame}}|{{||en|doorman}}}

**etymtree:** {{etymtree|fro||a|parabola|branch\_term=parole}}

**descendants:** \* Galician: {{||gl|dor}}

\* Portuguese: {{||pt|dor}}

\*\* Kabuverdianu: {{||kea|dór}}

- con molte eccezioni esempio: "[[fortia]]" in gallego "forza"

# I'idea: proof of concept

## English [ edit ]

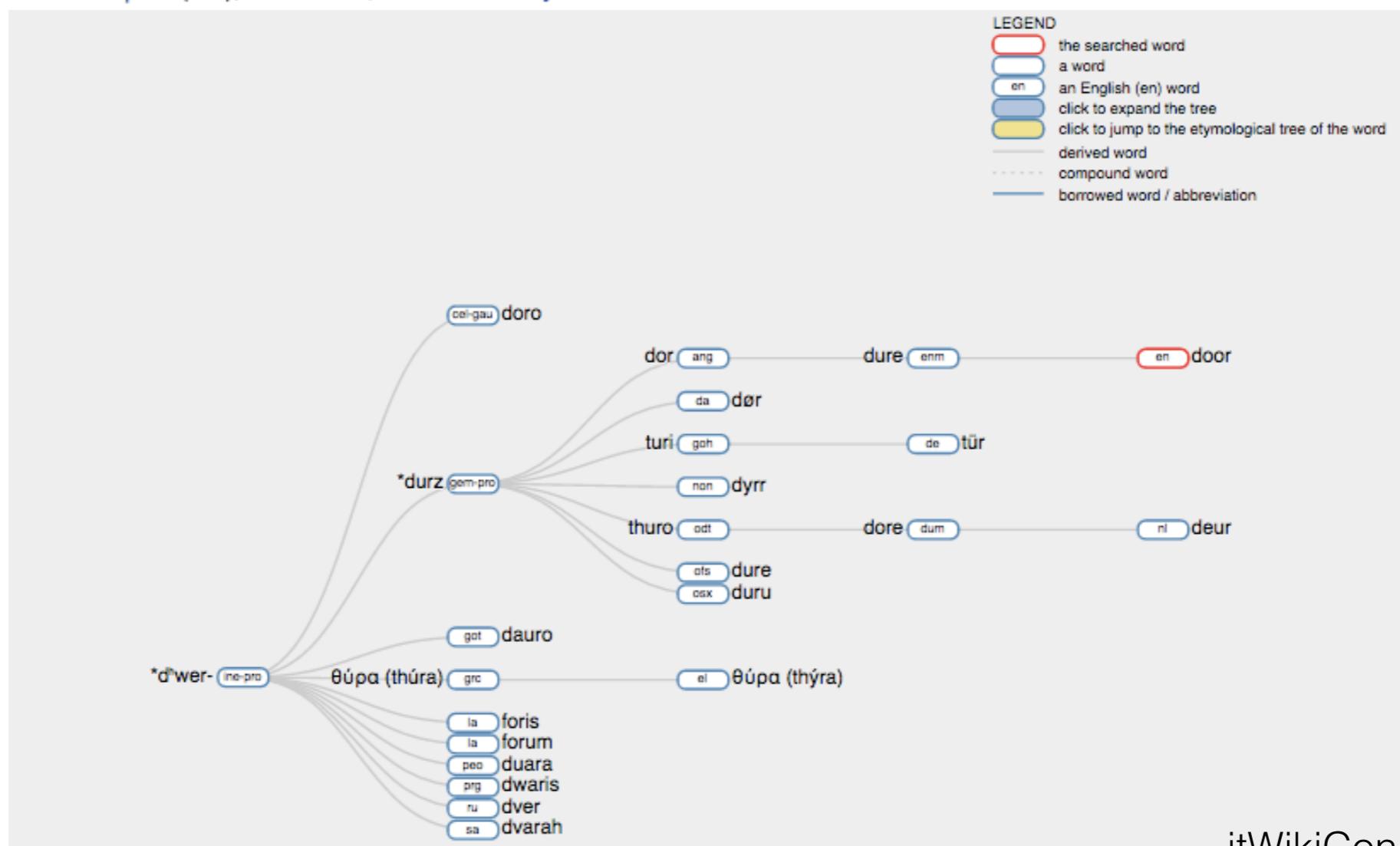
### Etymology [ edit ]

From Middle English *dore*, *dor*, from Old English *duru* ("door"), *dor* ("gate"), from Proto-Germanic *\*durz*, from Proto-Indo-European *\*dʰwer-* ("doorway, door, gate"). Cognates include Saterland Frisian *Doore* ("door"), West Frisian *doar* ("door"), Dutch *deur* ("door"), Low German *Door, Döör* ("door"), German *Tür* ("door"), *Tor* ("gate"), Danish *dør* ("door"), Icelandic *dyr* ("door"), Latin *foris*, Greek θύρα (*thúra*), Albanian *derë* pl. *dyer*, Kurdish *derge* (*der*), *derî*, Persian در (*dar*), Russian дверь (*dver'*), Hindustani द्वार (dvār) / دوار (dvār), Armenian դոր (*dur*), Irish *doras*, Lithuanian *durys*.



Wikipedia has an article on:  
[Door \(disambiguation\)](#)

PIE root  
\*dʰwer-



# target user

- etimologia
- didattica (imparare una lingua)  
("meaningful learning [...]: connected to prior learning [...] more highly retainable and generalisable"\*)
- poliglotta
- scoprire nuove parole

la realizzazione: wmlabs

[tools.wmflabs.org/etyltree/](https://tools.wmflabs.org/etyltree/)

- inglese: “pistachio”, “tear”,
- italiano: “albicocca”, “ammiraglio”, “cofano”, “fagiolo”,  
“ostrica”, “borsa”, “sedano”
- dialetto: “accia”, “tavuto”, “grasta”

# la realizzazione

English Wiktionary XML dump



parser basato su <http://kaiko.getalp.org/> by prof. Sérasset \*  
[https://bitbucket.org/esterpantaleo/dbnary\\_etymology](https://bitbucket.org/esterpantaleo/dbnary_etymology)

RDF database



SPARQL endpoint

<http://etytree-virtuoso.wmflabs.org/sparql>

<http://etytree-virtuoso.wmflabs.org/dbnary/eng/pistachio>



Visualizzazione d3.js

<https://github.com/esterpantaleo/etymology>

etytree

<http://tools.wmflabs.org/etytree>

**Etymology** [ edit ]

From Italian *pistacchio*, from Latin *pistacium* ("pistachio"), from Ancient Greek πιστάκιον (*pistákion*), from πιστάκη (*pistákē*, "pistachio tree").

Of Iranian origin. Compare Kurdish *pisteq*, Persian پسته (*pista*), Middle Persian *pstk'* (*pistag*, "pistachio nut"), Old Armenian պիստակ (*pistak*) (from Iranian).

====Etymology====

From {{etyl|it|en}} {{m|it|pistacchio}}, from {{etyl|la|en}} {{m|la|pistacium||pistachio}}, from {{etyl|grc|en}} {{m|grc|πιστάκιον}}, from {{m|grc|πιστάκη||pistachio tree}}. Of {{etyl|ira|en}} origin. Compare {{cog|ku|pisteq}}, {{cog|fa|پسته|tr=pista}}, {{cog|pal|pstk'|tr=pistag||pistachio nut}}, Old Armenian {{m|xcl|պիստակ}} (from Iranian).

wiki testo



regex e grammatica

FROM LANGUAGE LEMMA1 COMMA FROM LANGUAGE LEMMA2 COMMA [...] DOT  
da cui le triple:

LEMMA etymologicallyDerivesFrom LEMMA1

LEMMA1 etymologicallyDerivesFrom LEMMA2

[...]



sostituendo

eng:pistachio etymologicallyDerivesFrom ita:pistacchio .

ita:pistacchio etymologicallyDerivesFrom lat:pistachium .

[...]

RDF

# to do

- migliorare la query che cerca la rete di antenati e discendenti (virtuoso rdf performance tuning)
  - parole omografe (francese “maison”, inglese “retear”)
- migliorare estrazione dei dati:
  - diacritical marks (“acqua”)
  - reconstructed words: header “Root” e non “Etymology” (PIE “\*men-“)
- UX? feedback

# alcune statistiche

## lexical entry (lemon ontolex)

“a lexical entry is a word, multiword expression or affix with a single part-of-speech, morphological pattern, etymology and set of senses”\*

- 5,630,308 entries
- da 5,379,386 pagine Wiktionary
- in 3281 lingue

## etymology entry

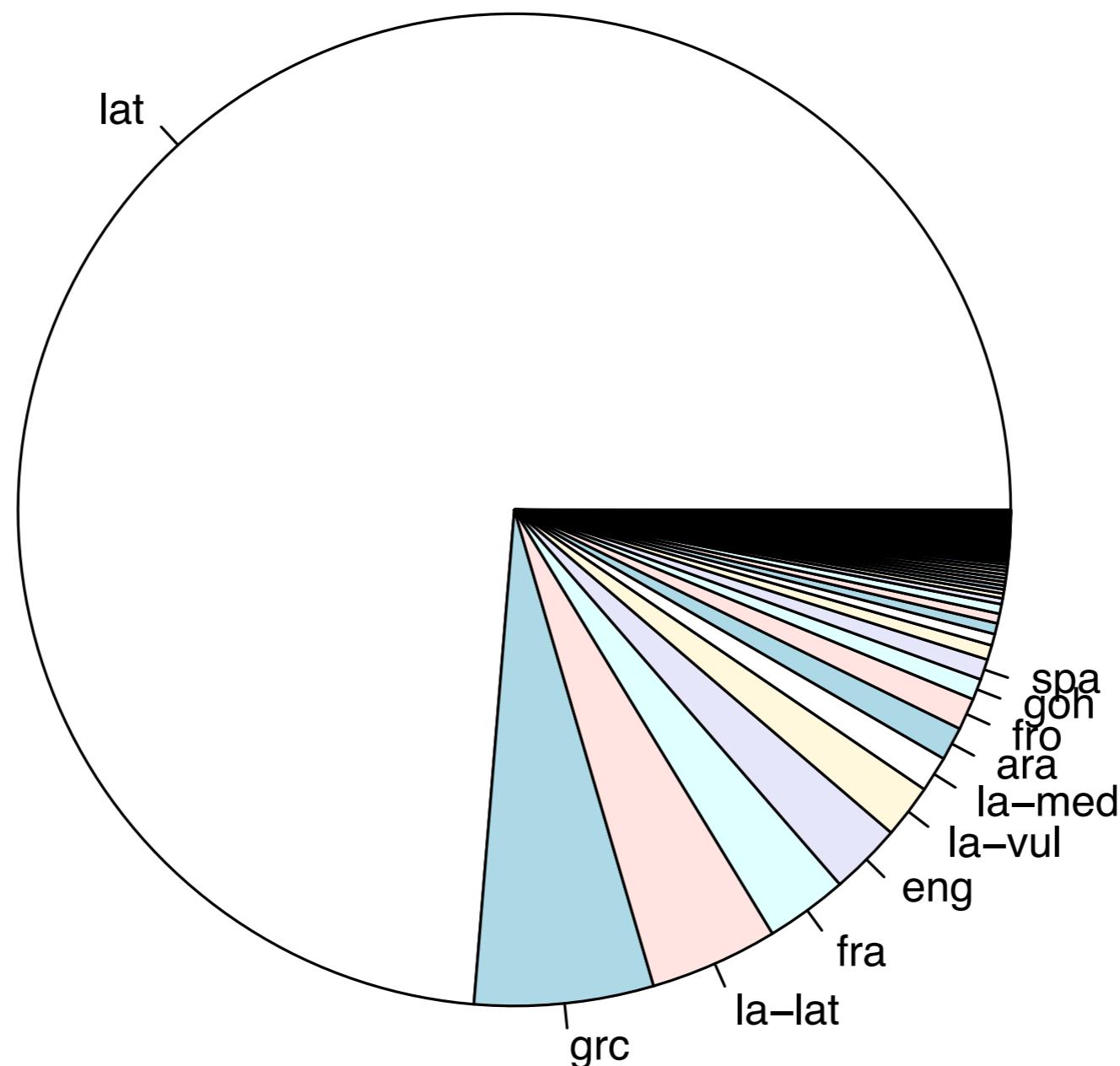
“a set of lexical entries that share the same etymology”

- 925,993 sezioni di etimologia di Wiktionary  
(952,943 includendo gli omografi)
- in 3974 lingue
- 2,324,562 relazioni etimologiche

\* [https://www.w3.org/community/ontolex/wiki/Final\\_Model\\_Specification#Lexical\\_Entries](https://www.w3.org/community/ontolex/wiki/Final_Model_Specification#Lexical_Entries)

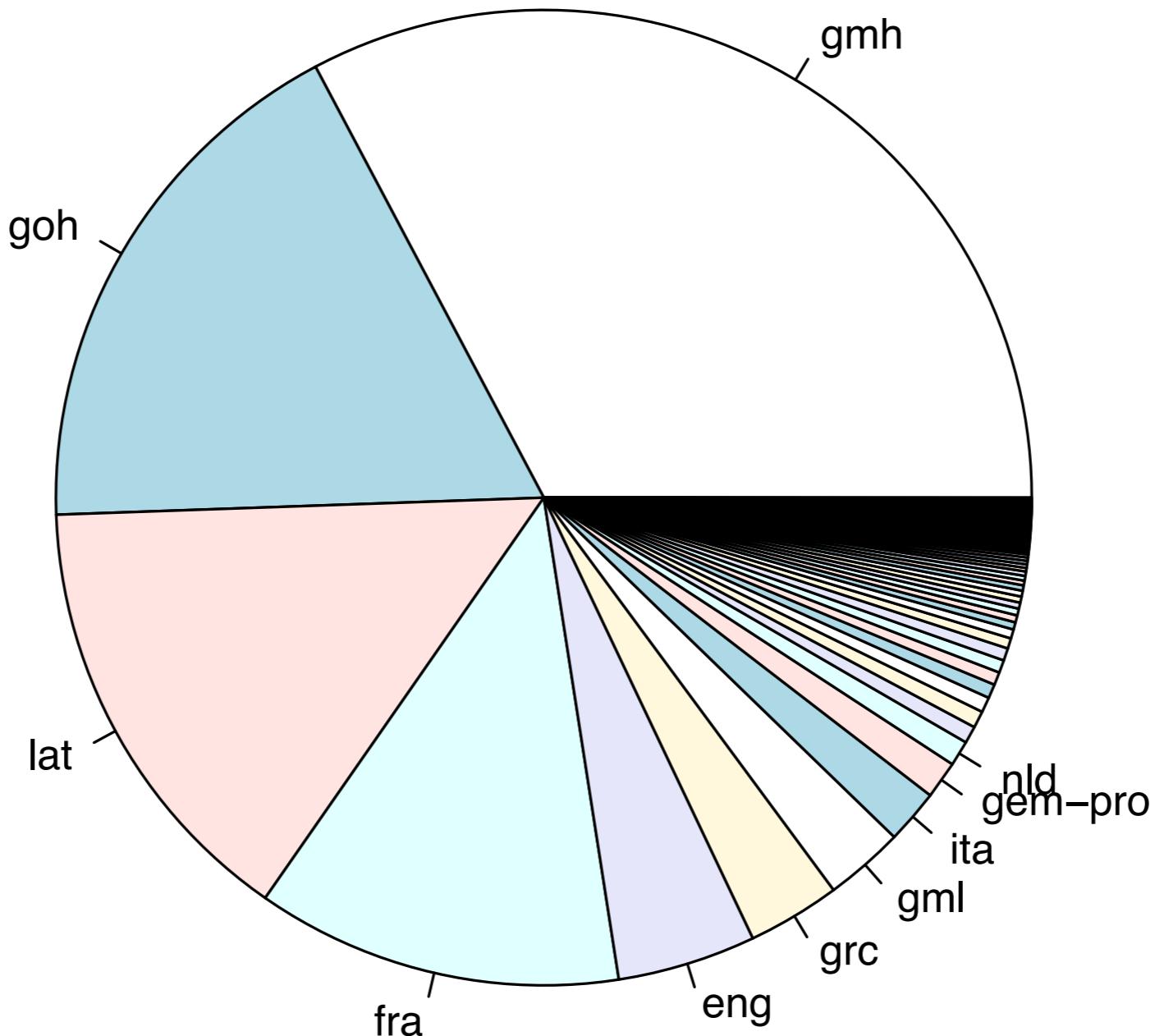
# alcune statistiche

Radici delle entry italiane  
(escludendo le radici italiane)



# alcune statistiche

Radici delle entry tedesche  
(escludendo le radici tedesche)



# le etymology entry più connesse

- inglese: -ly (11156), un- (8822), non- (7872), -ness (7295), -er (6342), -ic (3357), -like, -able, -less, -y
- ungherese: -ok-, -ek-, -k-
- italiano: -mente, -ità
- finlandese: -sti
- tedesco: Shule, Haus, Stein, Holz, Sprache
- inglese: water, back, head, work, wood

# integrazione in altri progetti Wikimedia

- esportazione in Wikidata: quando il WikibaseLexeme data model va in produzione Project page
- Wiktionary: individuare incongruenze nelle sezioni “Etymology”
- Wiktionary: attrarre users e, quando manca una entry su Wiktionary, redirigerli su Wiktionary per aggiungere la entry

# bibliografia

- E. Pantaleo, V.W. Anelli, T. Di Noia, G. Sérasset  
*Etytree: A Graphical and Interactive Etymology Dictionary Based on Wiktionary*, WWW'17 Companion, April 3–7, 2017, Perth, Australia.  
[wikiworkshop.org/2017/papers/p1635-pantaleo.pdf](http://wikiworkshop.org/2017/papers/p1635-pantaleo.pdf)
- G. Sérasset *Dbnary: Wiktionary as a lemon-based multilingual lexical resource in rdf*, Semantic Web, 2015 <http://content.iospress.com/articles/semantic-web/sw147>

# ringraziamenti

- Wikimedia Italia!!!, WMF Labs, WMF staff, WMF volontari, Wikidata development team
- Gilles Sérasset - Associate Professor of Computer Science at Université Joseph Fourier Grenoble 1 - Laboratoire d'Informatique de Grenoble
- Tommaso Di Noia - Professore Associato - Politecnico di Bari - Dipartimento di Ingegneria Elettrica e dell'Informazione - Information Systems Research Group
- Vito Walter Anelli - Dottorando - Politecnico di Bari - Dipartimento di Ingegneria Elettrica e dell'informazione - Information Systems Research Group

```
select count(?source) {  
  ?source rdf:type ontolex:LexicalEntry .  
}
```

torna

```
select (count(distinct ?iso) as ?c){  
  ?source ontolex:canonicalForm ?form.  
  ?form rdfs:label ?label .  
  bind (lang(?label) as ?iso)  
}
```

[torna](#)

```
select count(?source) {
    ?source rdf:type dbetym:EtymologyEntry .
    filter regex (str(?source), “_1_”)
}
```

[torna](#)

```
select count(?source) {
    ?source rdf:type dbetym:EtymologyEntry .
    filter regex (str(?source),"_*[0-9]+_*")
}
```

[torna](#)

```
select ?targetiso (count (?source) as ?s) {
    ?source rdf:type dbetym:EtymologyEntry .
    ?source dbetym:etymologicallyRelatedTo ?target .
    ?source rdfs:label ?sourcelabel .
    ?target rdfs:label ?targetlabel .
    bind (lang(?sourcelabel) as ?sourceiso) .
    filter (?sourceiso = "deu") .
    bind (lang(?targetlabel) as ?targetiso) .
} order by desc(?s)
```

[torna](#)

```
select ?target (count (distinct ?source) as ?s) {  
    ?source rdf:type dbetym:EtymologyEntry .  
    ?source dbetym:etymologicallyRelatedTo ?target .  
} order by desc(?s) LIMIT 700
```

torna

```
select (count(distinct ?iso) as ?c) {  
  ?source rdf:type dbetym:EtymologyEntry .  
  ?source rdfs:label ?label .  
  bind (lang(?label) as ?iso)  
}
```

torna

```
select (count (?source) as ?c) {  
    ?source dbetym:etymologicallyRelatedTo ?target.  
}
```

torna

# ontologia

- ontology: a formal naming and definition of the types, properties, and interrelationships of the entities that really or fundamentally exist for a particular domain of discourse
- lemon: lexicon model for ontologies (a vocabulary that allows ontologies to be enriched with information about how the vocabulary elements described in them are realized linguistically, in particular in natural languages)
- lemon:LexicalEntry a unit of analysis of the lexicon that consists of a set of forms that are grammatically related and a set of base meanings that are associated with all of these forms: a word, multiword expression or affix with a single part-of-speech, morphological pattern, etymology and set of senses
- dbnary:Page a set of Lexical Entries that usually share the same written form but that do not necessarily share the same Part Of Speech: cat\_n and cat\_v are distinct lexical entries while the vocable “cat” refers to both of them
- dbetym:EtymologyEntry a set of Lexical Entries that share the same etymology but that do not necessarily share the same Part Of Speech: eng:link\_n\_1 and eng:link\_v\_1 are distinct lexical entries and the etymology entry link\_ety\_1 refers to both of them because link\_n\_1 and link\_v\_1 share the same etymology from Old English ang:linke

# link

For Wiktionary's links, see [Wiktionary:Links](#)

See also: [Link](#)

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dbnary-eng:Page

dbetyl:EtymologyEntry

lemon:LexicalEntry

lemon:LexicalEntry

dbetyl:EtymologyEntry

lemon:LexicalEntry

dbetyl:EtymologyEntry

lemon:LexicalEntry

transitive

# door

See also: [döör](#) and [door-](#)

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dbetym:etymologicallyRelatedTo

sub property of owl:sameAs

dbetym:etymologicallyEquivalentTo

dbetym:etymologicallyDerivesFrom

dbetym:derivesFrom

dbetym:descendsFrom