	DanNet	WN-LMF	Comment
fodboldmål concerns sport	**concerns**	`also` ?? or perhaps `other` plus dc:type	
hammer used_for hamre	**used_for**	`instrument`	
clipse used_for_object clips	**used_for_object**	`involved_instrument` (reverse relation of instrument)	
bagværk made_by bage	**made_by**	`result`	
mel has_holo_madeof brød	has_holo_madeof	`holo_substance`	"Concept-B is a substance of Concept-A"
partimedlem has_holo_member parti	has_holo_member	`holo_member`	"Concept B is a member of Concept A" flipped??
oase has_holo_location ørken	has_holo_location	`holo_location`	
øje has_holo_part ansigt	has_holo_part	`holo_part`	
birketræ has_hyperonym træ	**has_hyperonym**	`hypernym` / `instance_hypernym` ???	
vejtræ has_hyperonym træ	has_hyperonym ortho	`hypernym` / `instance_hypernym` ???	
brød has_mero_madeof mel	has_mero_madeof	`mero_substance`	
parti has_mero_member partimedlem	has_mero_member	`mero_member`	
hånd has_mero_part finger	has_mero_part	`mero_part`	
ørken has_mero_location oase	has_mero_location	`mero_location`	
passager role_agent rejse	role_agent	`agent`	
modtager role_patient modtage	role_patient	`patient`	
violin involved_agent violinist	involved_agent	`co_agent_instrument`	

violinist involved_instrument violin	involved_instrument	co_instrument_agent (reverse relation of co_agent_instrument)	
si near_synonym dørslag	near_synonym	similar	
kanin (dyr) reg_polysem kanin (kød)	reg_polysem		
behandle xpos_near_synonym behandling	xpos_near_synonym	similar (same as near_synonym above)	
bil eq_has_synonym car (link to Princeton WordNet)	eq_has_synonym	eq_synonym	
	domain*	domain_topic	

- **Hyperonym vs hypernym**: seems like hyperonym is merely an alternative spelling for hypernym: https://wikidiff.com/hyperonym/hypernym
- **Near_synonym and xpos_near_synonym collapsed** into similar.
    - Can they be considered the same? Can the relation be annotated somehow to express the xpos too? Perhaps using dc:type like in https://globalwordnet.github.io/gwadoc/#other
- Confusion between **involved_agent and involved_instrument**
    - Seems like involved_agent is possibly used in a wrong way going by its example. In the example it used as relation between a person that does and the physical object in use, but in the GWA docs it is used between a person and an action, e.g. “playing the violin”.
    - Likewise, involved_instrument is used in the GWA docs to relate the concept/action with the object used for performing the action, while in DanNet it seems to be used to relate the doer to the object (both reverse direction and using wrong a wrong entity)
    - Should be involved_agent -> co_agent_instrument
    - Should be involved_instrument -> co_instrument_agent

	DanNet	**WN-LMF**	
” sj.”, ”hist.”, ”gl.”, …	**register**		
	gloss	<Definition> and <Example>	

The DanNet RDF/OWL README.txt is very relevant. Read it first!

The OWL definitions are located in the two RDFS files: one for the Princeton WordNet version 2.0 and one for DanNet extensions.

Secret documentation for GWA: https://globalwordnet.github.io/gwadoc

Example GWN-LMF: https://github.com/globalwordnet/schemas/blob/master/example.xml

Older WN-LMF format: http://compling.hss.ntu.edu.sg/omw/

For inspiration: https://github.com/globalwordnet/cili (mapping entities from earlier English WordNets to newer ones)

John McCrae - global wordnet formats 1.1

* new LMF-like standard
* id requires prefix ns ("en" for OEWN, e.g. wnja-Tokyo-n or en-blabla-vb
  - question: If I want to convert the Danish wordnet to this format while preserving the existing IDs used in it (that don't conform to the prefix requirement) am I out of options? I guess it would be non-compliant given this restriction.
  - answer: the requirement is only for uploading to the multilingual wordnet server)

- question: How do you handle non-standard extensions? How are they handled when converting from a more flexible format such as RDF?
- answer: they are dropped.
- lexfile? for mapping changed IDs?

* new property :members to indicate ordering of members in synset

How do you handle non-standard extensions? How are they handled when converting from a more flexible format such as RDF?