

Protocol for completing the Gender Multilingual Database on the Eneoli wikibase platform

Last update: 17 February 2026

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Introduction

The multilingual gender database is the main deliverable of the **task group 3.6.1 Gender neology multilingual database**. The task coordinators are Judit Freixa and Sabela Fernández-Silva, and the members are [all participants of working group 3.6](#). The database covers gender-related neology in **21 languages**:

- Romance languages: Catalan, Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese, Romanian
- Slavic languages: Czech, Slovenian, Polish, Serbian, Ukrainian
- Germanic languages: German, Danish, English, Icelandic
- Others: Albanian, Estonian, Greek, Lithuanian, Turkish, Basque

The motivations for building this database are:

- To disseminate gender-related neology to a wide audience
- To provide neology data collected with similar scientific criteria to allow for cross-linguistic studies on gender-related lexical innovation

At present, the database contains **117 concepts**, which are represented by the pivot language, English. These concepts were selected in a previous stage, guided by three criteria:

- **Temporal**: neologisms that have appeared in English since around 2010. By “appearance”, we mean an increase in use, not the first occurrence.
- **Thematic**: They are related to gender in a broad sense, meaning that core gender terms are included, as well as neologisms from other topics that intersect with gender. **Seven sub-areas** have been delimited: sexual orientation (*abrosexual, skoliosexual*), gender-related violence (*sextortion, revenge porn*), gender identity (*mid gender, third gender*), gender norms, gender discrimination (*transmisogynoir, whorephobia*), politics and policy-making (*period leave, zipper system*), gender roles and relations (*toxic masculinity, manslamming*), movements (*pop feminism, post pornography*), economy (*pink tax, rainbow capitalism*).
- **Lexicogenic**: only lexical units (single and multiword units) are included.

The list of concepts and definitions (in English) is included in [Appendix 1](#).

Technological infrastructure and organization

The database is implemented in the Eneoli wikibase, in a specific collection called "[Task 3.6 Neology and Gender Equality](#)".

The ENEOLI Wikibase [Main Page](#) contains links to access the different resources worked on using the platform, and to pages dedicated to the tasks of different Working Groups:

- [ENEOLI Wikibase](#)
 - [Bibliographical items](#)
 - [NeoVoc meta-terminology](#)
 - [Neologisms](#)
 - [Task 3.6 Neology and Gender Equality](#)
 - [ENEOLI Training School Lisbon 2025](#)
- [ENEOLI WG 1 tasks](#)
 - [ENEOLI Task 1.2](#)
 - [ENEOLI Task 1.3](#)
 - [ENEOLI Task 1.5](#)
- [ENEOLI Wikibase classes and properties](#)

The main page of "Task 3.6 Neology and Gender Equality Database" displays work pages for individual languages and a list of SPARQL queries, which are predefined filters used to retrieve specific information from the database. For example, as shown in [Figures 0a](#) and [0b](#) below, launching the query "All gender concepts and English descriptions" will display a datasheet file containing specific fields from the database.

Task 3.6 Gender

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Neology and Gender Equality

This page describes the collection of concepts and lexemes worked on in ENEOLI Task 3.6, "Neology and Gender Equality".

Work pages for individual languages

Catalan

SPARQL Queries

All Gender concepts and English description

```
#title: "Gender" concepts and English description

PREFIX enwb: <https://eneoli.wikibase.cloud/entity/>
PREFIX endp: <https://eneoli.wikibase.cloud/prop/direct/>
PREFIX enp: <https://eneoli.wikibase.cloud/prop/>
PREFIX enps: <https://eneoli.wikibase.cloud/prop/statement/>
PREFIX enpq: <https://eneoli.wikibase.cloud/prop/qualifier/>

select distinct ?concept ?conceptLabel ?termposLabel ?wikidata ?desc_en ?equiv ?lang
(group_concat(?validator; SEPARATOR = ", ") as ?validated)

where {
  ?concept endp:P82 enwb:Q51. # Concepts of the "gender" collection
  ?concept schema:description ?desc_en. filter(lang(?desc_en)="en")
  ?concept enp:P57 ?equiv_st. ?equiv_st enps:P57 ?equiv.
    ?equiv_st enpq:P64 [rdfs:label ?validator]. filter(lang(?validator)="en") # has been validated.
```

eneol.wikibase.cloud/query/#%3A%20Gender%20concepts%20and%20English%20description%0A%0APREFIX%20enwb%3A%20<https%3A%2F%2Feneol.wikibase.cloud%2Fentry%2F%0APREFIX%20enwb%3A%20>

```

1 #title: "gender" concepts and English description
2
3 PREFIX emb: <https://eneol.wikibase.cloud/entry/>
4 PREFIX endp: <https://eneol.wikibase.cloud/prop/direct/>
5 PREFIX emp: <https://eneol.wikibase.cloud/prop/>
6 PREFIX emst: <https://eneol.wikibase.cloud/prop/statement/>
7 PREFIX emq: <https://eneol.wikibase.cloud/prop/qualifier/>
8
9 select distinct ?concept ?conceptLabel ?temporalLabel ?wikidata ?desc_en ?equiv ?lang
10 (group_concat(?wikidata, SEPARATOR = ", ") as ?validated)
11
12
13 where {
14   {concept endp:P82 emb:Q11. # Concepts of the "gender" collection
15     ?concept schema:description ?desc_en. filter(lang(?desc_en)="en")
16     ?concept emp:P57 ?equiv_st. ?equiv_st emp:P57 ?equiv.
17     ?equiv_st emp:P46 [rdf:type ?label ?labelId]. filter(lang(?labelId)="en") # has been validated.
18     bind(lang(?equiv) as ?lang)
19     optional {?concept endp:P1 ?wt. bind (iri(concat(str(?wt),?wt)) as ?wikidata)}
20     optional {?concept endp:P92 ?temporal.}
21   } SERVICE wikibase:label { @serviceParam wikibase:language "en". }
22 } group by ?concept ?conceptLabel ?temporalLabel ?wikidata ?desc_en ?equiv ?lang ?validated
23 order by ?lang(?conceptLabel)

```

Table

627 resultados en 2964 ms

concept	conceptLabel	temporalLabel	wikidata	desc_en	equiv	lang	validated
https://eneol.wikibase.cloud/entry/Q2572	abrossexual	noun		person whose sexual orientation is fluid and may change over time or in different circumstances	abrossexual	es	Sabela Fernández Silva
https://eneol.wikibase.cloud/entry/Q2572	abrossexual	noun		person whose sexual orientation is fluid and may change over time or in different circumstances	abrossexual	en	Sabela Fernández Silva, Judith Freixa
https://eneol.wikibase.cloud/entry/Q2572	abrossexual	noun		person whose sexual orientation is fluid and may change over time or in different circumstances	abrossexual	de	David Lindemann
https://eneol.wikibase.cloud/entry/Q2572	abrossexual	noun		person whose sexual orientation is fluid and may change over time or in different circumstances	abrossexual	ca	Judith Freixa
https://eneol.wikibase.cloud/entry/Q2706	apofobia	noun	wd:Q60755604	hated, irrational fear, or mistreatment of asexual people	afobia	ca	Judith Freixa

Following the model of the NeoVoc metaterminology-collection, the Gender database follows an onomasiological and a semasiological organization at the same time, with two distinct levels of information (entries):

- **The concept entry:** This contains information about the concept, equivalents and definitions in different languages, and links to external resources describing the concept
- **The lexical entry:** This contains information about each neologism within a particular language, including an indication of the pertaining *lexical innovation process* and *lexical innovation type* (i.e., *neologism type*), and attestations in context.

Tasks of each collaborator

Each collaborator must contribute information about their language to the database. This may involve reviewing existing information or adding new information.

There are two ways to contribute:

- a) Working directly on the [wikibase platform](#). This is mandatory for concept entries, and optional for lexical entries.
- b) Working on an excel file that will later be exported to the database. This is available only for [lexical entries](#).

Getting started

As a first step, each collaborator must create a user [account](#). It is simple, you just have to register with a username and a password. The system might ask you the following security question: What is the name of the French corpus used in Neocorpus? You must provide the following answer: Lambert-Lucas.

Secondly, each collaborator must create a person item (see [example](#)), a unique entry that will identify them as a contributor of the Eneoli wikibase. You have to [create a new item](#), and proceed as shown in [Figure 1](#) and [Tables 1](#) and [2](#).



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Wikibase

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Create a new Item

Make sure to [check if the Item already exists!](#)
 You should create a [label](#) and a [description](#) for all new items.

By clicking "Create", you agree to the [terms of use](#).

Create a new Item

Language:

en

Label:

Sabela Fernández Silva

Description:

linguist based in Chile

Aliases, pipe-separated:

Sabela Fernández-Silva|Sabela Fernández Silva|Sabela Fernández|Fernández-Silva, Sabela|Fernández, S|

Create

Statements

instance of

human

✓ save ✕ cancel ?

+ add qualifier

▼ 0 references

+ add reference

preferred given name

Sabela

✓ save ✕ cancel ?

+ add qualifier

▼ 0 references

+ add reference

preferred

preferred family or last name

preferred given name

✓ save ✕ cancel ?

+ add qualifier

▼ 0 references

+ add reference

+ add statement

Figure 1. Create a new person item: heading and statements

HEADING

In the “create a new item” window, you have to complete the following information (Table 1):

LABEL	WHAT TO DO?
Languages	Select the language abbreviation for English (En)
Label	Enter your name
Description	Enter a short description, eg. linguist, lexicographer, linguist based in Chile, franco-german linguist, etc.
Alliances	Enter other names or variations you are known by, separated by the symbol pipe [], e.g. Fernández-Silva, S. Fernández, S. Sabela Fernández-Silva, etc.

Table 1. Creating a person item: heading

STATEMENTS

You have to add statements that provide information on you. Statements in wikibase are composed of a property (the designation of the type of information) and value (the specific value this type of information receives). For example, as can be seen in [Figure 1](#), the first statement is composed of the property “instance of” and the value “human”. It indicates that the collaborator is a human being. The minimum statements required for each collaborator are “instance of”, “preferred given name” and “preferred family name”, but you can add others if you wish (see [Table 2](#) and [Figure 1b](#)).

LABEL	WHAT TO DO?
Instance of	Enter “human”
Preferred given name	Enter your preferred given name (eg. Sabela)
Preferred family name	Enter your preferred family name (eg. Fernández-Silva)
Other statements	You can enter other statements, such as ORCID, link to Wikidata, etc.

Table 2. Creating a person item: statements

instance of	Human	edit
	0 references	+ add reference
		+ add value
wikidata entity	Q134611650	edit
	0 references	+ add reference
		+ add value
ORCID ID	0000-0002-6607-5772	edit
	0 references	+ add reference
		+ add value

Figure1b. External ID on a person item

The conceptual level: description, fields and collaborators' tasks

The conceptual level is organized into concept entries, each labelled with a unique alphanumeric identifier beginning with Q (e.g. [Q2630](#)). The link to the [concept entries](#) that are included in the gender database can be accessed by launching the SPARQL query at Task 3.6 Gender main page:

Figure 2. Launching the SPARQL query for obtaining the list of **All gender concepts and English description** and accessing the concept entry via its link.

Each collaborator is responsible for reviewing and/or adding information for their language in every concept entry. Essentially, this involves **including all equivalents** in their language—provided the concept is designated by a lexical unit (whether vernacular or a

loanword)—**along with a definition** based on the provided English one. This must be completed for all 117 concept entries and follow the same style as the English one.

You have to access the concept entry you wish to edit via its link. Each concept entry has the following information associated (see figures 3a, 4 and 5, and tables 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 below):

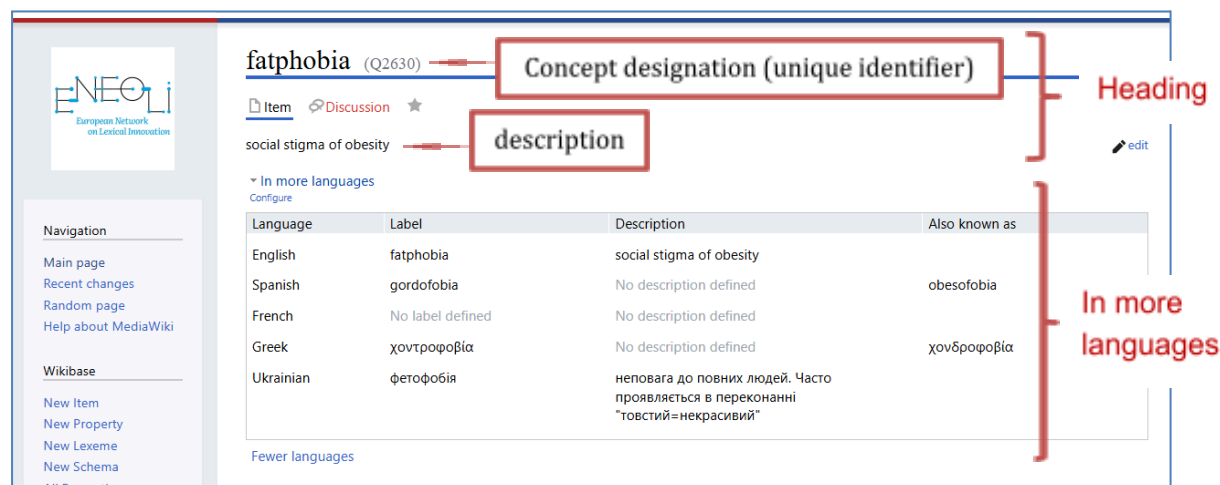


Figure 3a. Concept entry (part 1 of 3): Heading and table “in more languages”

HEADING

LABEL	DESCRIPTION	WHAT TO DO?
Concept designation	The main designation of the concept. It will appear in the configuration language of the browser (e.g. <i>fatphobia</i> for English)	Provided in English, nothing to be done
Unique identifier	The alphanumeric unique identifier for that concept in the database (e.g. Q2630)	Provided, nothing to be done
Description	The definition of the concept	Provided for English, nothing to be done

Table 3. Fields in the heading (concept entry)

IN MORE LANGUAGES

This table summarizes all designations of the concept in different languages. This information is pre-filled by the database with information from Wikidata, but **it must be double-checked**. Collaborators must verify the provided information or add the information for their language if it is empty or incomplete. If your language is not displayed in the table, change the Wikibase interface language to your working language; the table will then update to include it. (In [Figure 3b](#), for example, the interface is being switched to Greek).

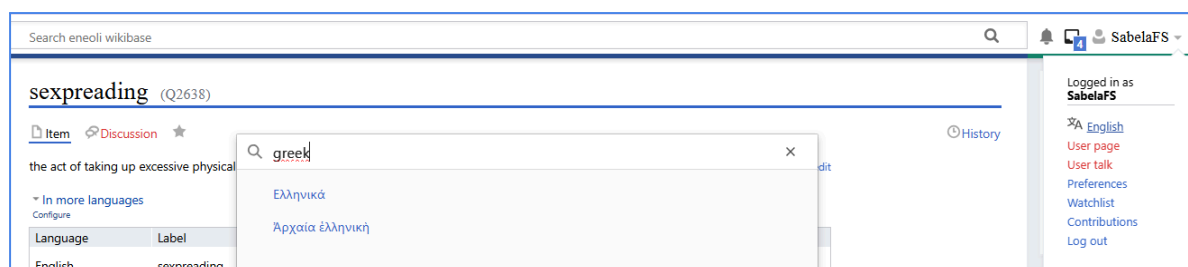


Figure 3b. Changing the interface language in Wikibase will make that language appear in the "In More Languages" table.

LABEL	DESCRIPTION	WHAT TO DO?
Label	The linguistic label that refers to the concept in each language (represented by the reference term)	Verify that the provided equivalent is correct (i.e. it is the most usual term for the concept in that language). If it's empty but an equivalent in your language exists, insert one. If there is no lexical equivalent in your language (not even a loanword), leave it blank.
Description	A gloss that defines the concept. It is provided and validated in English.	Translate into each language (after verifying that the meaning is equivalent), using the English definition provided as a reference. The short definition is to be entered directly in the "description" field, i.e. next to the English definition. Follow the same style as the English description provided.
Also known as	All alternative designations documented in each language that refer to that concept (except the main variant, which is entered in the "label" field)	Enter all alternative designations of the concept in each language. Include formal variants (e.g. <i>transgender</i> , <i>trans gender</i> , <i>trans-gender</i>), synonyms (<i>transgender person</i>), and loanwords if they are used in the target language. Note: all lexical variants (<i>synonyms</i> , <i>loanwords</i>) will have their own lexical entry, with the exception of formal variants, which will be collapsed within a main lexical entry.

Table 4. Fields in the table "in more languages" (concept entry)

STATEMENTS

Statements are the various types of information attached to a concept. They appear directly below the "In More Languages" table. Each statement consists of a property (the name of the information type) and a value (the specific information assigned to that property). For example, in [Figure 4](#) below, the statement "part of collection" indicates which specific database within Eneoli this concept belongs to. It consists of the property "part of collection" and the value "Task 3.6 Gender".

Concepts in our database contain the following statements: part of collection, domain, domain part or facet, Wikidata entity, part of speech, equivalent, and Wikipedia page URL, wikifandom page URL. This section describes these statements in detail.

fatphobia (Q2630)

social stigma of obesity

Language	Label	Description	Also known as
English	fatphobia	social stigma of obesity	
Spanish	gordofobia	No description defined	obesofobia
Galician	No label defined	No description defined	
French	No label defined	No description defined	

Statements

- part of collection** (property): Task 3.6 Gender (value). 0 references.
- domain**: Gender. 0 references.
- domain part or facet**: gender-related violence. 0 references.
- wikidata entity**: Q7074872. 0 references.

Figure 4: Statements “part of collection”, “domain”, “domain part” and “wikidata entity” (concept entry)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION	WHAT TO DO?
Part of collection	Indicates that this concept item belongs to the Eneoli wikibase collection “ Task 3.6 Gender ”	provided, nothing to be done
Domain	Indicates the domain this concept belongs to: “ Gender ”	provided, nothing to be done

domain part or facet	Indicates the specific sub-area within the database (e.g. gender identity, gender norms and relations, gender discrimination, etc.)	provided, nothing to be done
wikidata entity	Indicates the related entry from wikidata (e.g. Q11111), if one exists.	provided, nothing to be done
terms part of speech	Indicates the lexical category of the terms denoting this concept (noun, verb, adjective)	provided, nothing to be done

Table 5. Statements “part of collection”, “domain”, “domain part” and “wikidata entity” (concept entry)

EQUIVALENT

This statement contains all equivalents in each language. **Each equivalent has to be entered as an independent value by the collaborator** (see [Figure 5](#)). For each equivalent, four pieces of information are required (see [Table 6](#) below).

LABEL	DESCRIPTION	WHAT TO DO?
equivalent	The lexical designation	Include all lexical designations documented in the language for the concept (including loanwords, if it's the case). It is extremely important that you include as separate equivalents all the lexical designations you want to include for your working language. Do not include formal variants as separate lemmas (they should be registered only in the “also known as” column in the upper part of the concept page). For example, in English, you can include <i>transgender</i> (the most frequent lexical designation for that concept), but do not include <i>trans gender</i> or <i>trans-gender</i> (which are less frequent formal variants).
Language	The official abbreviation of the language	Write your language's abbreviation
Validated by	Proof that a human has validated this equivalent	Write “validated by”
Name of validator	The name of the collaborator	Write your name as it was recorded on your person item. Only if you created a person item (see table 1 and figure 1) your name will appear here.

Linked sense	lexeme	The link to the lexical entry associated with that equivalent.	Nothing, it will be generated automatically once the collaborator has introduced and validated the equivalent.
--------------	--------	--	--

Table 6. Subfields of the equivalent field (concept entry)

The screenshot shows the Wikibase interface for the concept entry 'necrónimo (Spanish)'. The entry is validated by 'Sabela Fernández Silva'. Below the entry, there is a section for 'necronombre' with a language dropdown menu set to 'Spanish (es)'. The interface includes buttons for 'edit', 'add reference', 'add qualifier', and 'add value'.

The screenshot shows the Wikibase interface for the concept entry 'necrónimo (Spanish)'. The entry is validated by 'Sabela Fernández Silva'. Below the entry, there is a section for 'necronombre' with a language dropdown menu set to 'Spanish (es)'. The interface includes buttons for 'edit', 'add reference', 'add qualifier', and 'add value'.

Figure 5. How to fill the equivalent field in wikibase: equivalent and language values (left), validated by and name of validator qualifiers (right)

OTHER STATEMENTS

wikipedia page URL	It indicates the wikipedia entries that are related to this concept, if there is any.	Provided. Double-check whether the wikipedia article corresponds to the concept in a broad sense (if the wikipedia article defines a person, and the concept in the database relates to a condition or quality, no problem).
wikifandom page url	It indicates the wikifandom entries that are related to this concept, if there is any.	Provided. Double-check whether the wikipedia article corresponds to the concept in a broad sense.

Table 7. Statements related to other wikis (concept entry)

Once the collaborator has entered the information for all concept entries, they must inform the task coordinators (Judith/Sabela/David). The coordinators will verify that there are no technical issues and will create the lexical entries associated with all equivalents that have been inserted and validated in this stage.

The lexical level: description, fields and collaborators' tasks

This section describes each field and provides instructions for completing the information associated with each lexical entry.

Reminder: There are two ways to complete the information: by editing directly on the Wikibase or by completing the spreadsheet [ENEOLI Task 3.6 lexemes](#).

For details about how lexical data is organized in a Wikibase (following the Ontolex-Lemon model), refer to [Lindemann \(2025\)](#). Wikidata also describes lexemes, you can see a few example lexemes for your language [here](#).

The lexical level is organized into lexical entries, each labelled with a unique alphanumeric identifier beginning with L (e.g. [L1938](#)). The lexical entry will be created when the collaborator has introduced and validated an equivalent in the concept entry (this process requires the coordinators to run a SPARQL query beforehand). The link to the [lexical entries](#) that are included in the gender database can be accessed by launching the SPARQL query at the Gender Wikibase main page:

The image shows a screenshot of the Wikibase SPARQL query interface. The query is as follows:

```

1 #title: "Gender" lexical entries with linked concepts (and wikidata concepts)
2 PREFIX endp: <https://eneoli.wikibase.cloud/entry/>
3 PREFIX endp: <https://eneoli.wikibase.cloud/prop/direct/>
4 PREFIX endp: <https://eneoli.wikibase.cloud/prop/>
5 PREFIX endp: <https://eneoli.wikibase.cloud/prop/statement/>
6 PREFIX endp: <https://eneoli.wikibase.cloud/prop/qualifier/>
7 PREFIX endp: <https://eneoli.wikibase.cloud/prop/reference/>
8
9 select distinct ?lexical_entry ?lemma (lang(?lemma) as ?langcode) ?langlabel ?poslabel ?sense ?concept ?wikidata
10
11 where {
12   ?lexical_entry endp:P82 endp:Q51. # Entries in the task 3.6 "Gender" collection
13   ?lexical_entry wikibase:lemma ?lemma; dtt:language ?lang; ontolex:sense ?sense; wikibase:lexicalCategory ?pos.
14   ?sense endp:P13 ?concept.
15   optional { ?concept endp:P1 ?wikidata. }
16 }
17
18 order by ?lang ?sense

```

Annotations on the screenshot:

- 1. click on "try it"**: Points to the "try it" button at the bottom left of the query editor.
- 2. Press "play"**: Points to the "play" button in the query execution toolbar.
- 3. Press the lexical entry's link**: Points to the first link in the results table: <https://eneoli.wikibase.cloud/entry/L1938/>.
- This query displays all lexical entries**: A red box highlights the query text.

The results table shows the following data:

lexical_entry	lemma	langcode	langlabel	poslabel	sense	concept	wikidata
https://eneoli.wikibase.cloud/entry/L1938/	acompañamiento	es	Spanish	noun			
https://eneoli.wikibase.cloud/entry/L1938/	afobia	es	Spanish	noun			
https://eneoli.wikibase.cloud/entry/L1938/	agüero	es	Spanish	noun			
https://eneoli.wikibase.cloud/entry/L1938/	aloma	es	Spanish	noun			
https://eneoli.wikibase.cloud/entry/L1938/	alomatidad	es	Spanish	noun			
https://eneoli.wikibase.cloud/entry/L1938/	artigüero	es	Spanish	adjective			
https://eneoli.wikibase.cloud/entry/L1938/	bigüero	es	Spanish	noun			

ENEOLi

Lexeme Ontology

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Neology and Gender Equality

Edit

Edit source

This page describes the collection of concepts and lexemes worked on in ENDOU Task 3.6, "Neology and Gender Equality".

SPARQL Queries

Edit

Edit source

All Gender concepts and English description

Edit

Edit source

```

#title: "Gender" concepts and English description

PREFIX enwb: <https://eneol.wikibase.cloud/entity/>
PREFIX enwd: <https://eneol.wikibase.cloud/prop/direct/>
PREFIX enwp: <https://eneol.wikibase.cloud/prop/>
PREFIX enps: <https://eneol.wikibase.cloud/prop/statement/>
PREFIX enpq: <https://eneol.wikibase.cloud/prop/qualifier/>

select distinct ?concept ?conceptLabel ?termposLabel ?wikidata ?desc_en ?equiv ?lang
  (group_concat(?wikidata ?SPARQLE " ", ") as ?validated)

where {
  ?concept enwd:enwb ?enwb . # Concepts of the "gender" collection
  ?concept schema:description ?desc_en . filter(lang(?desc_en)="en")
  ?equiv enps:enwp ?equiv .
  ?equiv enps:enwp ?equiv . filter(lang(?equiv)="en") # has been validated.
  bind (lang(?equiv) as ?lang)
  optional {?concept enps:enwd ?wik . bind (str(concat(str(?wik),?en)) as ?wikidata)}
  optional {?concept enps:enwp ?termpos .}

  SERVICE wikibase:label { bd:serviceParam wikibase:language "en". }
} group by ?concept ?conceptLabel ?termposLabel ?wikidata ?desc_en ?equiv ?lang ?validated
order by lang(?conceptLabel)

```

Try it

Figure 6. Launching the SPARQL query for obtaining the list of all lexical entries.

You have to access the lexical entry you wish to edit via its link. Each lexical entry has the following information associated (see figures 7-8 and tables 8, 9 and 10 below):

Lexeme

Discusión

(L1938)

gordofobia

es

Idioma Spanish

inglés

Categoría léxica nombre

Heading

Declaraciones

part of collection

inglés

Task 3.6 Gender

inglés

0 referencias

neologism type

inglés

hybrid compound

inglés

0 referencias

lexical innovation process type

inglés

hybrid compounding

inglés

0 referencias

grammatical gender

inglés

feminine

inglés

0 referencias

attestation in context

inglés

Pero si algo han dejado en claro el activismo y la teoría sobre gordura es que el peso o talla de una persona poco dicen sobre su estado de salud. sus hábitos alimentarios o su modo de vida: sólo el prejuicio y la gordofobia leen esos cuerpos de una manera unívoca (una ficción médico-política naturalizada hace presumir que la delgadez es saludable y que la gordura en todas sus expresiones es índice de enfermedad). (español)

attestation date

inglés

2014

subject sense

inglés

L1938-S1

1 referencia

El problema de la gordofobia es que lleva tantos años bien camuflada en nuestra sociedad que ahora nos cuesta muchísimo aceptar la idea de que la estamos ejerciendo . y es algo que nos afecta a todos y a todas. (español)

attestation date

inglés

2023

subject sense

inglés

L1938-S1

1 referencia

Figure 7. Lexical entry: heading and statements (part 1)

HEADING

NAME	DESCRIPTION	WHAT TO DO?
lemma	The main form of the lexical entry	Provided, nothing to be done.
language	The wikimedia language code of the language (e.g. <i>es</i>)	Provided, nothing to be done.
lexical category	The part of speech of the lexical unit (e.g. noun, verb, adjective)	Choose the lexical category from the following values: <i>noun</i> , <i>adjective</i> , <i>verb</i> . By default, the value " <i>noun</i> " is used here, so that if it is not a noun, you have to correct that value.

Table 8. Information in the heading (lexical entry)

STATEMENTS

NAME	DESCRIPTION	WHAT TO DO?
part of collection	Task 3.6 gender	provided, nothing to be done
neologism type	The category of neologism according to the word-formation process	To be filled by the collaborator, choosing from a typology of neologism types obtained from Neovoc . You should only use the most fine-grained concepts that apply. Note: If the word-formation category is not available, it must be reported to the coordinators.
Neologism innovation process	The category of lexical innovation process that originated the neologism type	To be filled by the collaborator, choosing from a typology of neologism innovation process types obtained from Neovoc . You should only use the most fine-grained values that apply. Note: If the word-formation process is not available, it must be reported to the coordinators.
grammatical gender	For languages and lexical categories with grammatical gender, the grammatical gender of the category.	To be filled by the collaborator, from a typology of grammatical genders available in Neovoc. Here is the list and description: • Neuter • Masculine • Feminine • Common (when the same form can refer to both male and female, e.g. <i>periodista</i>) • Masc+Fem (when the lexeme has two distinct inflected forms, one masculine and one feminine, e.g., <i>binario/binaria</i>). • Non-binary (when the entry has a non-binary grammatical gender only, e.g., <i>xenine</i>). • Masc+Fem+Non-binary (when the lemma has three inflected forms: masculine, feminine, and non-binary, e.g., <i>binario/binaria/binarie</i>).

Table 9. Statements “part of collection”, “neologism type” and “grammatical gender” (lexical entry)

STATEMENT: ATTESTATION IN CONTEXT

These fields provide two contexts extracted from real texts that illustrate the neologism in use. . **Collaborators must complete this section by providing two attestations (contexts) for each entry, with each attestation including the text, date, and source link.** If only one context can be documented, the second set of fields should be left blank. If the equivalent is only documented in a reference work like a dictionary or glossary, but no real usage context can be found, all attestation fields should be left blank.

NAME	WHAT TO DO?
Attestation 1 text	1-2 sentences that contain the formal variant appearing in the “lemma” field, preferably illustrating the meaning of the neologism.
Attestation 1 source	Any textual source, available on the Internet, written originally in the documented language (not automatically translated), and preferably permanent (the content will not presumably change, and the url will not disappear).
Attestation 1 year	A recent date that illustrates the current usage of the neologism
Attestation 2 text	The same as above
Attestation 2 source	The same as above
Attestation 2 year	The same as above

Table 10. Statements “Attestation in context” (lexical entry).

Lexical entry: SENSES

This field provides the definition for each sense associated to the lexical entry. In Wikibase, each sense is associated to a concept entry, so the definition that appears in the concept entry will be exported here. If the same lexical entry is associated to two concept entries, two senses will appear. **Collaborators have to double-check that the information provided is correct. If the sense description (the “gloss”) attached to that sense is to be corrected, this has to be done in the “description” field of the corresponding concept entry.** The text of the gloss will be updated accordingly by a maintenance script run from time to time.

Senses

L1938-S2 | Spanish | Prejuicio, discriminación o desagrado hacia las personas percibidas como gordas

Statements about L1938-S2

[concept for this sense](#)

 fatphobia

0 references

Forms

Figure 8. Senses (lexical entry)

Lexical entry: Forms

In a Wikibase, lexeme “forms” are the inflected forms of a lemma. Like the entry lemma, forms are associated to a language code, and, optionally, to “grammatical features” like *genitive*, *second person*, or *plural*.

Appendix 1. Concept labels (in English) and definitions

abrosexual	A person whose sexual orientation is fluid and may change over time or in different circumstances.
acephobia	Prejudice, discrimination, or hostility toward asexuality or asexual individuals.
agender	A person whose gender identity is characterized by the absence of gender or a neutral rejection of gender categories.
allonormativity	The societal assumption that everyone experiences sexual attraction and that this is the default or "normal" state.
anti-gender	opposing gender equality, LGBTQIA+ rights, and gender studies, often framing them as threats to traditional values.
bigender	A person whose gender identity where a person experiences two distinct genders, either simultaneously or alternately.
birth-assigned sex	The sex (male, female, or intersex) assigned to an individual at birth based on physical anatomy.
body neutrality	A movement focusing on bodily functionality and acceptance rather than appearance, without the pressure to love one's body.
body positivity	A movement advocating for the acceptance of all bodies, regardless of gender, size, ability, or appearance, while challenging beauty standards.
body shaming	discrimination based on physical appearance
brocialism	Attitude or ideology amongst men who claim socialist or progressive politics but dismiss feminist issues.
broflake	man who reacts defensively or aggressively to challenges against male privilege or sexism.
bropropriating	The act of men taking credit for women's ideas, labor, or contributions in professional or social settings
caring masculinity	A model of masculinity that emphasizes emotional openness, nurturing, and caregiving, challenging traditional gender roles.
centrigender	Person whose gender identity is centered between or in the middle of multiple genders.
cis-wash	The practice of downplaying or erasing transgender experiences to appeal to cisgender norms.
cisgender	Person whose gender identity aligns with the sex they were assigned at birth.
cisgender man	A man who was assigned male at birth and identifies as male.
cisgender privilege	Societal advantages granted to cisgender people that transgender and non-binary individuals do not experience.
cisgender woman	A woman who was assigned female at birth and identifies as female.
cisheteropatriarchy	A system of power that prioritizes cisgender, heterosexual men while oppressing women, LGBTQIA+, and gender-diverse people.
cispatriarchy	A patriarchal system that centers and privileges cisgender men's dominance over other genders.
cissexism	Discrimination or prejudice favoring cisgender people over transgender and non-binary individuals.
cyberflashing	act of sending unsolicited explicit images (e.g., nude photos) digitally, often as a form of sexual harassment.
deadname	The former name of a transgender or non-binary person, which they no longer use post-transition.

decolonial feminism	Feminist theory and activism that challenges colonialism's legacy and its impact on gender, race, and power structures.
demiandrogynous	non-binary person who feels partially, but not fully, androgynous.
demiboy	A person that identifies partially, but not entirely, as a boy/man, regardless of assigned sex.
demigender	A person that feels a partial, but not full, connection to a specific gender.
demigirl	A person that identifies partially, but not entirely, as a girl/female, regardless of assigned sex.
demisexual	A person who only experiences sexual attraction after forming a strong emotional connection.
detransition	The process of stopping or reversing gender transition.
digital sexual violence	Any form of sexual harassment, abuse, or exploitation that occurs through digital platforms.
dream gap	The disparity in aspirations and self-confidence between girls and boys that emerges in childhood.
embodied solidarity	Physical acts of support where individuals use their bodily presence to resist oppressions imposed by capitalism, patriarchy, colonialism or racism suffered by marginalized groups.
enbyphobia	Prejudice, discrimination, or hostility directed specifically toward non-binary individuals.
fake ally	Someone who claims to support feminism but whose actions contradict or undermine that support.
fatphobia	Prejudice, discrimination, or negative attitudes toward people who are fat or plus-sized.
fatshaming	Criticizing or humiliating someone for their body size or weight, often reinforcing harmful beauty standards.
feminisation of poverty	Increasing incidence and prevalence of poverty among women compared to men, as a result of structural inequalities.
femonationalism	The co-optation of feminist rhetoric to justify nationalist, racist, or anti-immigrant policies.
fourth-wave feminism	Current feminist movement focusing on intersectionality, digital activism, and combating sexual violence.
fragile masculinity	The anxiety among men who feel they do not meet cultural standards of masculinity.
freebleeding	The practice of menstruating without using traditional hygiene products, often as a political statement.
gaslighting	Psychological manipulation that makes women question their own reality, memory, or perceptions.
gender binary	The classification of gender into two distinct, opposite categories (male and female).
gender dysphoria	Psychological distress caused by a mismatch between one's gender identity and sex assigned at birth.
gender euphoria	The happiness or comfort experienced by trans or non-binary people when they feel their gender expression aligns with their gender identity.
gender fluid	A person whose gender identity that may change or shift over time between different gender expressions.
gender incongruence	Distress experienced when one's gender identity doesn't align with their assigned sex at birth.
gender microaggressions	Subtle, often unintentional verbal or behavioral acts that communicate hostile or derogatory messages about gender identity.
gender	Behavior or gender-expression that doesn't match masculine or feminine gender norms.

non-conformity	
gender spectrum	A range of gender identities that align on a continuum rather than as a strict male/female binary.
graysexual	A person who experiences sexual attraction rarely, only under specific conditions, or with low intensity.
hepeating	Practice of a man repeating a woman's idea and receiving credit for it, while the original woman's contribution was ignored.
heteropatriarchy	A social system where heterosexual men hold primary power and dominate in roles of political leadership and social privilege.
himpathy	The cultural tendency to express excessive sympathy for male perpetrators of harm, especially when they target women.
hislam	Islam which reinforces masculinist attitudes or ideas or downplays women's issues
homocapitalism	The commodification and commercialization of LGBTQ+ identities for profit, often divorced from activist roots.
homonationalism	The exploitation of LGBTQ+ rights rhetoric to justify nationalist, racist, or xenophobic agendas.
incel	A member of an online subculture characterized by resentment and misogyny, often blaming women for their lack of sexual relationships.
intersexphobia	Prejudice, discrimination, or erasure directed against intersex people or their rights.
invisible labour	Unpaid or undervalued work (often caregiving or domestic) that disproportionately falls on women.
LGBTIQ+	Collective encompassing lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer, and other diverse sexual orientations and gender identities.
LGBTphobia	Prejudice, discrimination, or hatred against LGBTIQ+ people.
manslamming	The act of occupying disproportionate physical space in public areas, forcing women to move aside.
mansplaining	The act of a man explaining something to a woman in a condescending or patronizing manner, often about topics she already understands.
manspreading	The practice of men sitting with legs wide apart in public spaces, encroaching on others' space.
maninterrupting	The frequent interruption of women by men in professional or social settings.
midgender	A non-binary gender identity that exists between male and female on the gender spectrum.
misgendering	Referring to someone using language (pronouns, titles, etc.) that doesn't align with their gender identity.
misogynoir	The specific intersection of misogyny and racism experienced by Black women
neopronoun	Gender-neutral pronouns beyond he/she/they (e.g., ze/zir, ey/em) created for more inclusive language.
neutrandrogyne	A non-binary identity combining neutral and androgynous gender qualities.
neutrois	A non-binary gender identity characterized by gender neutrality or nullity.
nonbinary	A person whose gender identity is outside the male/female binary
obstetric violence	Mistreatment, coercion, or abuse during pregnancy, childbirth, or postpartum care by medical providers.
orgasm gap	The documented disparity in orgasm frequency between heterosexual men and women during partnered sex.
pangender	A person whose gender identity encompasses or experiences all genders on the

	spectrum.
pansexual	A person who experiences sexual attraction to people regardless of gender
period leave	Workplace policy allowing menstrual-related sick days, addressing gender equity in labor rights.
period poverty	Lack of access to menstrual products, hygiene facilities, and education by women and girls during their menstrual period
pink tax	Gender-based pricing where products marketed to women cost more than comparable men's products.
pinkwashing	A marketing or political strategy that promotes products, companies, or institutions by appealing to their LGBTQIA+ friendliness.
popfeminism	Mainstream, media-friendly feminism often criticized for oversimplifying complex gender issues.
post-pornography	Feminist movement reclaiming erotic media to challenge traditional porn's gendered power dynamics.
purple glasses	The lens of feminist analysis applied to interpret cultural/social phenomena
purple washing	Superficial adoption of feminist rhetoric by institutions without substantive policy changes.
rainbow capitalism	Corporate exploitation of LGBTQ+ pride for profit without meaningful support for queer communities.
rape culture	Social environment that normalizes, excuses, or tolerates sexual violence through attitudes/practices.
revenge porn	Non-consensual sharing of intimate images to humiliate or blackmail someone, often by ex-partners.
sexpredding	The act of taking up excessive physical space in a sexualized manner, typically by men in public spaces.
sextortion	Blackmail using threatened exposure of sexual images or information to coerce someone.
skoliosexual	A person who is attracted to non-binary or genderqueer individuals
slut shaming	Criticizing or stigmatizing women for perceived promiscuity or sexual behavior.
sologamy	The act of marrying oneself, often as a statement of self-love or independence.
third gender	A recognized gender category beyond male/female in some cultures
toxic masculinity	Cultural norms that equate masculinity with dominance, aggression, and emotional suppression, harming men and others.
trans affirmative	Policies, practices, or attitudes that actively support transgender rights and identities.
trans man	A man who was assigned female at birth but identifies as male.
trans woman	A woman who was assigned male at birth but identifies as female.
transexclusionary radical feminist	A feminist who believes that feminism should not include supporting the rights of transgender women
transfeminine	A gender identity or expression that is partially or fully feminine, but not exclusively female.
transfeminist	A feminist framework centering trans experiences and challenging cisnormativity.
transgender genocide	Systematic violence, erasure, or legislation targeting trans people
transmasculine	A gender identity or expression that is partially or fully masculine, but not exclusively male.
transmisogynoir	The intersection of transmisogyny and racism, specifically targeting Black trans women.
transmisogyny	Prejudice or violence directed at trans women and transfeminine people, combining transphobia and misogyny.

transness	The state or experience of being transgender or gender non-conforming.
transprejudice	Discrimination or bias against transgender individuals
Two Spirit	A Native American/Indigenous identity encompassing diverse genders, sexualities, and spiritual roles.
upskirting	The invasive act of taking photos under someone's clothing without consent, often for sexual purposes.
victim blaming	Holding victims of abuse or violence responsible for the harm done to them
whorephobia	Stigma or discrimination against sex workers or those perceived as sexually promiscuous.
xenine	Of a person who experiences a non-binary identity that can best be described by other methods of gender categorization such as animals, plants, or other things that are not traditionally a gender.
xenogender	A non-binary gender identity defined by qualities unrelated to traditional masculinity/femininity
zipper system	Electoral mechanism intended to enforce gender parity in countries using party-list proportional gender representation with closed lists