

MULTEXT-East Morphosyntactic Specifications

Version 3.0

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Foreword

The purpose of this document is to (i) provide harmonised lexical specifications for ten languages — Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, Estonian, English, Hungarian, Romanian, Serbian, Slovene, and the Resian dialect of Slovene — and (ii) formulate the relevant notation that is used in the lexicons and annotated corpora contributed by the language groups.

These specifications are based on two proposals for lexicon specifications presented in the Multext D1-6-1B Deliverable of the Multext Project [1] and in the Eagles documents of the Lexicon subgroup on Morphosyntactic annotation [2, 8].

These specifications were first made in the scope of the MULTEXT-East, as the project report D11F, and were, slightly modified, made available on the TELRI CD-ROM “A Compendium of Multilingual Resources” [6, 7].

The second version, the so called “Concede edition” [4, 3] offered the addition of a new language, Croatian, and additions (for Romanian and Slovene) to the common tables in terms of attributes and values. The tables for Slovene have also been localised. The format of the specification had been improved, by converting the master L^AT_EX document to Latin-2 encoding, so that the language specific characters are correctly displayed in print and in the HTML version of the document. Finally, the common tables had been made available additionally in XML, as a TEI feature libraries `<fLib>`, one for each PoS.

Finally, the present “Version 3” [5] fixes some minor errors found in the Concede edition and adds two more specifications: for Serbian, and for a dialect of Slovene, Resian.

Pisa, October 1995

Ljubljana, December 1997

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Part I

Introduction

Chapter 1

Background

1.1 Description of the proposal

The proposal has been prepared in the Multext table format, which displays the specifications (as sets of attribute-values, see below for further details about the notation), with their respective codes used to mark them in the lexicons. Two types of features are distinguished:

- The minimal *core features*
These are shared by most of the languages and appear at the top of the list of features — they are deliniated by a row of asterisks (*). We tried to keep this set in common to all the Multext and Multext-East languages. In such a way, the comparability across the information encoded in the lexical lists of Central & Eastern and of the six original Multext languages is to a certain extent ensured. A side-effect is that certain values are present in the tables, although none of the MULTEXT-East languages makes use of them.
- The Multext-East *language-specific features*
These are shared by the Multext-East languages, but differ from the Multext ones. The formulation of this set has been, as already mentioned, highly delicate, due also to the fact that many language-specific values were presented in the applications and sometimes the same (or 'similar enough') morphosyntactic phenomena were referred to with two different attribute or value names. The phase of recognition and harmonisation of the semantics of some attributes, values and naming conventions has, hence, required much effort.

This representation, with the concrete applications which display and exemplify the attributes and values and provide their internal constraints and relationships, makes the proposal self-explanatory. Other groups can easily test the specifications on their language, simply by following the method of the applications. The possibility of incorporating idiosyncratic classes and distinctions after the common core features makes the proposal relatively adaptable and flexible, without compromising compatibility.

1.2 Lexical lists

The specifications presented here have been used in the encoding of word-form lexica of the languages. These lexica contain one entry per line, where an entry has the following form:

word-form ⟨TAB⟩ lemma ⟨TAB⟩ **morphosyntactic description**

This reports describes the morphosyntactic descriptions used in the lexica and also in the annotated multilingual corpus.

1.3 Notation

In Multext the notation has been chosen following current practices for NLP, where information is represented in attribute-value formalisms and following the idea that it should also be self-informative for human understanding. At the same time, a relatively compact encoding was maintained. The notation format has the following main characteristics:

- attributes are marked by positions;
- values are represented by a single character;
- a special marker reflects the non applicability of a given attribute.

These characteristics make the proposed lexical notation similar to attribute-value pairs used in unification based formalisms (see the Multext D1-6-1B Deliverable [1] for further details).

The linear strings of characters representing the morphosyntactic descriptions are constructed following the philosophy of the Intermediate Format proposed in the Eagles Corpus proposal [8], i.e. of having agreed symbols in predefined and fixed positions: the positions of a string of characters are numbered 0, 1, 2, etc. in the following way:

- the agreed character at position 0 encodes part-of-speech;
- each character at position 1, 2, n, encodes the value of one attribute (person, gender, number, etc.);
- if an attribute does not apply, the corresponding position in the string contains a special marker, the hyphen ('-').

Example: Ncms- (Noun, common, masculine, singular, nocase)

This notation adopts the Eagles Intermediate Format with a small revision: the Intermediate Format encodes information by means of digits, while in Multext characters of a mnemonic nature are preferred.

The marker '-' has a special semantics and it means 'not-applicable'. As stated above, its function is to keep the relationship established between attributes and values. It is used in the following cases:

- not relevant *to a particular language*, e.g. Gender to Estonian;
- not applicable *to a particular combination of attribute-values*, i.e. although the attribute is used by a category in a given language it does not apply to a particular subclass of the category; e.g., Person applies to Pronouns, but not to the Type demonstrative;
- not applicable *to a particular lexical item*, i.e. although the attribute applies to the rest of its paradigm, e.g., Gender in the paradigm of English Personal Pronouns applies only to the 3rd person, *I, you vs. she, he*).

Finally, it should be noted that in the lexica trailing hyphens have been omitted, as this often leads to a more compact encoding. Hence codes like `Ncms-` are written as `Ncms`.

1.4 Organization of the language-specific chapters

The applications of the proposal to the individual languages are then given in Chapter III. The language application parts present the lexicon specifications category by category and are structured as follows:

1. a chapter describing the features and values pertinent to a given category in the form of tables with examples from the language in question; these tables have been mostly automatically generated from the common tables. The language specific tables, however, do often have significant additional information, e.g. examples or localisation of names.
2. a chapter providing the allowed combinations of values for the particular language, which is, in some cases, supplemented by c) a list of examples from the lexicon or corpus.

Two different strategies of displaying combinations have been followed:

- all the *admitted* combinations are provided together with an example. This has the disadvantage of producing big lists, given the high number of features and values to combine together, but the advantage of providing the only legal combinations with the relevant constraints in the application of some features/values in presence of other features or values or combination of them (see e.g. Gender in Personal Pronouns).
- a mathematical expression (essentially a regular expression) describing the combinations is provided, which can subsequently used to generate *all* combinations, possibly including some which are not valid.

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Part II

Common Morphosyntactic Specifications

Chapter 2

Table of categories

Part-of-Speech	Code	Atts
Noun	N	10
Verb	V	15
Adjective	A	12
Pronoun	P	17
Determiner	D	10
Article	T	6
Adverb	R	6
Adposition	S	4
Conjunction	C	7
Numeral	M	12
Interjection	I	2
Residual	X	0
Abbreviation	Y	5
Particle	Q	3

Each category acts a type, i.e. it introduces attribute value pairs. The equivalence of a particular attribute-value at a particular position in a morpho-syntactic description is thus defined only with respect to a given category.

The attributes and the values pertinent to the above categories are presented in the the first 14 sections of the next chapter. The final two sections list the values and attributes defined in the tables.

Chapter 3

Tables of attribute-values

The common Multext-East tables of attribute values are given for all categories above and have a rigid structure, which makes them suitable for automatically verifying the conformance of a particular morphosyntactic description with the tables, or for expanding a morphosyntactic description into its more verbose form.

At the beginning of each category the number of attributes introduced by the category is given. This is followed by a string summarizing the valid attributes of the category. The features constituting the minimal core, in common with Multext (and Eagles) are graphically contained between strings of stars (*).

This information is followed by the table proper. The table has the following columns:

1. **Position** gives the position of the attribute in the string of the morphosyntactic description;
2. **Attribute** gives the name of the attribute;
3. **Value** gives the name and one-letter code of the attribute-value;
4. a column for each of the languages. For easier comparison between them they have been grouped by language family: first English as the 'hub' language, then Romance (Romanian), followed by Slavic (Slovene, Czech, Bulgarian), and finally Finno-Ungic (Estonian, Hungarian). Croatian, Serbian and Resian have been added later, and not yet properly grouped.

The language columns define (by marking with 'x'), in the first line, whether the category is used by the language, and in subsequent lines, which attribute-values a particular language uses.

3.1 Noun (N)

= =====		=====		=	EN	RO	SL	CS	BG	ET	HU	HR	SR	SL-ROZAJ
P	ATT	VAL	C		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
= =====		=====		=										
1	Type	common	c	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		proper	p	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
- - - - -														
2	Gender	masculine	m	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x
		feminine	f	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x
		neuter	n	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x
- - - - -														
3	Number	singular	s	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		plural	p	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		dual	d			x	x							x
		count	t					x					x	
		collective	l											
- - - - -														
4	Case	nominative	n			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		genitive	g			x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
		dative	d			x	x				x	x	x	x
		accusative	a			x	x				x	x	x	x
		vocative	v		x		x	x				x	x	
		locative	l			x	x					x	x	x
		instrumental	i			x	x				x	x	x	x
		direct	r		x									
		oblique	o		x									
		partitive	1							x				
		illative	x							x	x			
		inessive	2							x	x			
		elative	e							x	x			
		allative	t							x	x			
		adessive	3							x	x			
		ablative	b							x	x			
		translative	4							x				
		terminative	9							x	x			
		essive	w							x	x			
		abessive	5							x				
		komitative	k							x				
		aditive	7							x				
		temporalis	m									x		
		causalis	c									x		
		sublative	s									x		
		delative	h									x		
		sociative	q									x		
		factive	y									x		
superessive	p									x				
distributive	u									x				
* *****														
5	Definiteness	no	n		x				x					
		yes	y		x				x					
		short_art	s						x					

	full_art	f		x						

6 Clitic	no	n	x							
	yes	y	x							

7 Animate	no	n	x	x		x	x	x	x	
	yes	y	x	x		x	x	x	x	

8 Owner_Number	singular	s				x				
	plural	p				x				

9 Owner_Person	first	1				x				
	second	2				x				
	third	3				x				

10Owned_Number	singular	s				x				
	plural	p				x				
===== EN RO SL CS BG ET HU HR SR SL-ROZAJ										

Notes:

In the Romanian case system the value 'direct' conflates 'nominative' and 'accusative', while the value 'oblique' conflates 'genitive' and 'dative'.

3.2 Verb (V)

= =====		=====		=	EN	RO	SL	CS	BG	ET	HU	HR	SR	SL-ROZAJ
P	ATT	VAL	C		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
= =====		=====		=										
1	Type	main	m	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		auxiliary	a	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		modal	o	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	
		copula	c		x	x	x					x	x	x
		base	b	x										
- - - - -														
2	VForm	indicative	i	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		subjunctive	s		x									x
		imperative	m		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		conditional	c	x		x	x		x	x	x	x		
		infinitive	n	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
		participle	p	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x
		gerund	g		x			x	x				x	
		supine	u			x			x					x
		transgressive	t				x							
	quotative	q							x					
- - - - -														
3	Tense	present	p	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		imperfect	i		x			x	x			x	x	x
		future	f			x	x					x	x	x
		past	s	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		pluperfect	l		x							x	x	
		aorist	a						x			x	x	x
- - - - -														
4	Person	first	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		second	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		third	3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
- - - - -														
5	Number	singular	s	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		plural	p	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		dual	d			x								x
		collective	l											x
- - - - -														
6	Gender	masculine	m		x	x	x	x				x	x	x
		feminine	f		x	x	x	x				x	x	x
		neuter	n		x	x	x	x				x	x	x
* *****														
7	Voice	active	a			x	x	x	x			x	x	x
		passive	p			x	x	x	x			x	x	x
- - - - -														
8	Negative	no	n			x	x		x			x	x	x
		yes	y			x	x		x			x	x	x
- - - - -														
9	Definiteness	no	n						x		x			
		yes	y						x		x			
		short_art	s						x					
		full_art	f						x					

	1s2s	2										

10Clitic	no	n	x							x		
	yes	y	x							x		

11Case	nominative	n										
	genitive	g										
	dative	d										
	accusative	a										
	locative	l										
	instrumental	i										
	illative	x							x			
	inessive	2							x			
	elative	e							x			
	translative	4							x			
	abessive	5							x			

12Animate	no	n								x		
	yes	y								x		

13Clitic_s	no	n								x		
	yes	y								x		

14Aspect	progressive	p	x							x	x	
	perfective	e	x							x	x	

15Courtesy	no	n									x	
	yes	y									x	
=====												
			EN	RO	SL	CS	BG	ET	HU	HR	SR	SL-ROZAJ

3.3 Adjective (A)

= =====		=====	=	EN	RO	SL	CS	BG	ET	HU	HR	SR	SL-ROZAJ
P	ATT	VAL	C	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
= =====		=====	=										
1	Type	qualificative	f	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x
		indefinite	i										
		possessive	s			x	x				x	x	x
		ordinal	o			x						x	x
- -----		-----	-										
2	Degree	positive	p	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
		comparative	c	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
		superlative	s	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x
		elative	e			x						x	x
		diminutive	d										x
- -----		-----	-										
3	Gender	masculine	m		x	x	x	x			x	x	x
		feminine	f		x	x	x	x			x	x	x
		neuter	n		x	x	x	x			x	x	x
- -----		-----	-										
4	Number	singular	s		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		plural	p		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		dual	d			x	x						x
		collective	l										x
- -----		-----	-										
5	Case	nominative	n			x	x		x	x	x	x	x
		genitive	g			x	x		x	x	x	x	x
		dative	d			x	x			x	x	x	x
		accusative	a			x	x			x	x	x	x
		vocative	v		x		x				x	x	
		locative	l			x	x				x	x	x
		instrumental	i			x	x			x	x	x	x
		direct	r		x								
		oblique	o		x								
		partitive	1						x				
		illative	x						x	x			
		inessive	2						x	x			
		elative	e						x	x			
		allative	t						x	x			
		adessive	3						x	x			
		ablative	b						x	x			
		translative	4						x				
		terminative	9						x	x			
		essive	w						x	x			
		abessive	5						x				
		komitative	k						x				
		aditive	7						x				
		temporalis	m							x			
		causalis	c							x			
		sublative	s							x			
		delative	h							x			
		sociative	q							x			

3.4 Pronoun (P)

= =====		=====		=	EN	RO	SL	CS	BG	ET	HU	HR	SR	SL-ROZAJ
P	ATT	VAL	C		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
= =====		=====		=										
1 Type	personal	p	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	demonstrative	d		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	indefinite	i		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	possessive	s	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	interrogative	q	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	relative	r	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	exclamative	e												
	reflexive	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	reciprocal	y							x	x				
	negative	z		x	x	x	x						x	x
	general	g	x		x	x	x						x	x
	int_rel	w		x										
	emphatic	h		x										
	determinal	m								x				
ex_there	t	x												
- - - - -														
2 Person	first	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	second	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	third	3	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
- - - - -														
3 Gender	masculine	m	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x
	feminine	f	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x
	neuter	n	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x
- - - - -														
4 Number	singular	s	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	plural	p	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	dual	d			x	x							x	x
	paucal	c											x	
	collective	l												x
- - - - -														
5 Case	nominative	n	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	genitive	g		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	dative	d		x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x
	accusative	a	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x
	vocative	v		x								x	x	
	locative	l			x	x						x	x	x
	instrumental	i			x	x				x	x	x	x	
	direct	r		x										
	oblique	o		x										
	partitive	1								x				
	illative	x								x	x			
	inessive	2								x	x			
	elative	e								x	x			
	allative	t								x	x			
	adessive	3								x	x			
	ablative	b								x	x			
	translative	4								x				

	terminative	9						x	x				
	essive	w						x	x				
	abessive	5						x					
	komitative	k						x					
	aditive	7						x					
	temporalis	m										x	
	causalis	c										x	
	sublative	s										x	
	delative	h										x	
	sociative	q										x	
	factive	y										x	
	superessive	p										x	
	distributive	u										x	
	essive_formal	f										x	

6	Owner_Number	singular	s	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x
		plural	p	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x
		dual	d			x							x

7	Owner_Gender	masculine	m	x		x	x			x	x	x	
		feminine	f	x		x	x			x	x	x	
		neuter	n			x	x			x	x	x	
* ***** * EN RO SL CS BG ET HU HR SR SL-ROZAJ													
8	Clitic	no	n		x	x	x	x			x	x	x
		yes	y		x	x	x	x			x	x	x
		bound	b			x							x

9	Referent_Type	personal	p			x	x	x			x		x
		possessive	s			x	x	x			x		x
		attributive	a					x					
		quantitative	q					x					

10	Syntactic_Type	nominal	n			x	x				x	x	x
		adjectival	a			x	x				x	x	x
		adverbial	r			x						x	

11	Definiteness	no	n					x					
		yes	y					x					
		short_art	s					x					
		full_art	f					x					

12	Animate	no	n			x	x				x	x	x
		yes	y			x	x				x	x	x

13	Clitic_s	yes	y				x						
		no	n				x						

14	Pronoun_Form	strong	s		x								
		weak	w		x								

15	Owner_Person	first	1								x		
		second	2								x		
		third	3								x		

3.5 Determiner (D)

= =====			EN	RO	SL	CS	BG	ET	HU	HR	SR	SL-ROZAJ
P ATT	VAL	C	x	x								
= =====												
1 Type	demonstrative	d	x	x								
	indefinite	i	x	x								
	possessive	s	x	x								
	interrogative	q										
	relative	r										
	exclamative	e										
	article	a										
	general	g	x									
	int_rel	w		x								
	negative	z		x								
	emphatic	h		x								
- -----												
2 Person	first	1	x	x								
	second	2	x	x								
	third	3	x	x								
- -----												
3 Gender	masculine	m		x								
	feminine	f		x								
	neuter	n		x								
- -----												
4 Number	singular	s	x	x								
	plural	p	x	x								
- -----												
5 Case	direct	r		x								
	oblique	o		x								
- -----												
6 Owner_Number	singular	s	x	x								
	plural	p	x	x								
- -----												
7 Owner_Gender	masculine	m	x									
	feminine	f	x									
	neuter	n	x									
* *****												
8 Clitic	no	n		x								
	yes	y		x								
- -----												
9 Modific_Type	prenomin	e		x								
	postnomin	o		x								
- -----												
10Wh_Type	relative	r	x									
	question	q	x									
=====			EN	RO	SL	CS	BG	ET	HU	HR	SR	SL-ROZAJ

Notes:

In the Romanian case system the value 'direct' conflates 'nominative' and 'accusative', while the value 'oblique' conflates 'genitive' and 'dative'.

3.6 Article (T)

= =====			EN	RO	SL	CS	BG	ET	HU	HR	SR	SL-ROZAJ
P ATT	VAL	C		x					x			x
= =====												
1 Type	definite	f		x					x			x
	indefinite	i		x					x			x
	possessive	s		x								
	demonstrative	d		x								
- -----												
2 Gender	masculine	m		x								x
	feminine	f		x								x
	neuter	n		x								x
- -----												
3 Number	singular	s		x								x
	plural	p		x								x
	dual	d										x
	collective	l										x
- -----												
4 Case	nominative	* n										x
	genitive	* g										x
	dative	* d										x
	accusative	* a										x
	locative	l										x
	instrumental	i										x
	direct	r		x								
	oblique	o		x								
* *****												
5 Clitic	no	n		x								
	yes	y		x								
- -----												
6 Animate	no	n										x
	yes	y										x
=====			EN	RO	SL	CS	BG	ET	HU	HR	SR	SL-ROZAJ

Notes:

In the Romanian case system the value 'direct' conflates 'nominative' and 'accusative', while the value 'oblique' conflates 'genitive' and 'dative'.

3.7 Adverb (R)

= =====		=====	=	EN	RO	SL	CS	BG	ET	HU	HR	SR	SL-ROZAJ
P ATT	VAL	C	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
= =====		=====	=										
1 Type	general	g		x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x
	particle	p		x						x			
	causal	o								x			
	negative	z		x								x	
	adjectival	a					x					x	
	verbal	v								x		x	
	modifier	m	x	x						x			
	specifier	s	x										
	int_rel	w		x									
	portmanteau	c		x									
	interrogative	q								x		x	
- -----		-----	-										
2 Degree	positive	p	x	x	x	x					x	x	x
	comparative	c	x	x	x	x					x	x	x
	superlative	s	x	x	x	x					x	x	x
	elative	e			x							x	x
* *****		*****	*										
3 Clitic	no	n		x						x			
	yes	y		x						x			
- -----		-----	-										
4 Number	singular	s								x			
	plural	p								x			
- -----		-----	-										
5 Person	first	1								x			
	second	2								x			
	third	3								x			
- -----		-----	-										
6 Wh_Type	relative	r	x										
	question	q	x										
=====		=====	=	EN	RO	SL	CS	BG	ET	HU	HR	SR	SL-ROZAJ

3.8 Adposition (S)

= =====			EN	RO	SL	CS	BG	ET	HU	HR	SR	SL-ROZAJ
P ATT	VAL	C	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
= =====												
1 Type	preposition	p	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
	postposition	t	x					x	x			
- -----												
2 Formation	simple	s		x	x	x				x	x	x
	compound	c		x	x	x				x	x	x
* *****												
3 Case	nominative	n										x
(req.by prep.)	genitive	g		x	x	x				x	x	x
	dative	d		x	x	x				x	x	x
	accusative	a		x	x	x				x	x	x
	locative	l			x	x				x	x	x
	instrumental	i			x	x				x	x	x
- -----												
4 Clitic	no	n		x								
	yes	y		x								
=====			EN	RO	SL	CS	BG	ET	HU	HR	SR	SL-ROZAJ

3.9 Conjunction (C)

= =====			EN	RO	SL	CS	BG	ET	HU	HR	SR	SL-ROZAJ
P ATT	VAL	C	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
= =====												
1 Type	coordinating	c	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	subordinating	s	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	portmanteau	r		x								
* *****												
2 Formation	simple	s		x	x		x		x	x	x	x
	compound	c		x	x		x		x	x	x	x
- -----												
3 Coord_Type	simple	s		x								
	repetit	r		x								
	correlat	c		x								
	sentence	p							x		x	
	words	w							x		x	
	initial	i	x									
	non_initial	n	x									
- -----												
4 Sub_Type	negative	z		x								x
	positive	p		x								x
- -----												
5 Clitic	no	n		x								
	yes	y		x								
- -----												
6 Number	singular	s				x						
	plural	p				x						
- -----												
7 Person	first	1				x						
	second	2				x						
	third	3				x						
=====			EN	RO	SL	CS	BG	ET	HU	HR	SR	SL-ROZAJ

3.10 Numeral (M)

= =====		=====		=	EN	RO	SL	CS	BG	ET	HU	HR	SR	SL-ROZAJ
P	ATT	VAL	C		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
= =====		=====		=										
1	Type	cardinal	c	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		ordinal	o	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		fractal	f		x						x			
		multiple	m		x	x	x					x	x	
		collect	l		x						x		x	
		special	s			x	x					x	x	
- - - - -														
2	Gender	masculine	m		x	x	x	x				x	x	x
		feminine	f		x	x	x	x				x	x	x
		neuter	n		x	x	x	x				x	x	x
- - - - -														
3	Number	singular	s		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		plural	p		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
		dual	d			x	x						x	x
		collective	l											x
- - - - -														
4	Case	nominative	n			x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
		genitive	g			x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x
		dative	d			x	x			x	x	x	x	x
		accusative	a			x	x			x	x	x	x	x
		vocative	v									x		
		locative	l			x	x					x	x	x
		instrumental	i			x	x				x	x	x	x
		direct	r		x									
		oblique	o		x									
		partitive	1							x				
		illative	x							x	x			
		inessive	2							x	x			
		elative	e							x	x			
		allative	t							x	x			
		adessive	3							x	x			
		ablative	b							x	x			
		translative	4							x				
		terminative	9							x	x			
		essive	w							x	x			
		abessive	5							x				
		komitative	k							x				
		aditive	7							x				
		temporalis	m									x		
		causalis	c									x		
		sublative	s									x		
		delative	h									x		
		sociative	q									x		
		factive	y									x		
		superessive	p									x		
		distributive	u									x		
		essive_formal	f									x		

3.11 Interjection (I)

= =====			EN	RO	SL	CS	BG	ET	HU	HR	SR	SL-ROZAJ
P ATT	VAL	C	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
= =====												
1 Type	mood	m							x			
	other	o							x			
- -----												
2 Formation	simple	s					x			x	x	
	compound	c					x			x	x	
=====			EN	RO	SL	CS	BG	ET	HU	HR	SR	SL-ROZAJ

3.12 Residual (X)

= =====			EN	RO	SL	CS	BG	ET	HU	HR	SR	SL-ROZAJ
P ATT	VAL	C	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
= =====												
=====			EN	RO	SL	CS	BG	ET	HU	HR	SR	SL-ROZAJ

3.13 Abbreviation (Y)

= =====			EN	RO	SL	CS	BG	ET	HU	HR	SR	SL-ROZAJ
P	ATT	VAL	C	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
= =====												
1	Syntactic_Type	nominal	n	x				x		x	x	
		verbal	v	x				x				
		adjectival	a	x				x				
		adverbial	r	x				x		x	x	
		pronominal	p	x								
- -----												
2	Gender	masculine	m	x						x	x	
		feminine	f	x						x	x	
		neuter	n	x						x	x	
- -----												
3	Number	singular	s	x				x		x	x	
		plural	p	x				x		x	x	
		paucal	c								x	
- -----												
4	Case	nominative	n					x		x	x	
		genitive	g					x		x	x	
		dative	d							x	x	
		accusative	a							x	x	
		locative	l							x	x	
		instrumental	i							x	x	
		direct	r	x								
		oblique	o	x								
		vocative	v	x								
		partitive	1					x				
		illative	x					x				
		inessive	2					x				
		elative	e					x				
		allative	t					x				
		adessive	3					x				
		ablative	b					x				
		translative	4					x				
		terminative	9					x				
		essive	w					x				
		abessive	5					x				
		komitative	k					x				
		aditive	7					x				
- -----												
5	Definiteness	yes	y	x								
		no	n	x								
=====			EN	RO	SL	CS	BG	ET	HU	HR	SR	SL-ROZAJ

Notes:

In the Romanian case system the value 'direct' conflates 'nominative' and 'accusative', while the value 'oblique' conflates 'genitive' and 'dative'.

3.14 Particle (Q)

= =====			EN	RO	SL	CS	BG	ET	HU	HR	SR	SL-ROZAJ
P ATT	VAL	C	x	x	x	x				x	x	x
= =====												
1 Type	negative	z	x			x				x	x	
	infinitive	n	x									
	subjunctive	s	x									
	aspect	a	x									
	future	f	x									
	general	g				x						
	comparative	c				x						
	verbal	v				x						
	interrogative	q				x			x	x		
	modal	o				x			x	x		
	affirmative	r							x	x		
- -----												
2 Formation	simple	s				x						
	compound	c				x						
- -----												
3 Clitic	no	n	x									
	yes	y	x									
=====			EN	RO	SL	CS	BG	ET	HU	HR	SR	SL-ROZAJ

3.15 List of attributes

In this section all the attributes presented in the tables are listed in alphabetical order. For some attributes which are not self-explanatory, a brief description of their semantics is provided.

Attribute	Relevant to Category
Animate	Adj Art Noun Num Pron Verb
Aspect	Verb
Case	Abbr Adj Adpos Art Det Noun Num Pron Verb
Class	Num
Clitic	Adj Adpos Adv Art Conj Det Noun Num Part Pron Verb
Clitic_s	Pron
Coord_Type	Conj
Courtesy	Verb
Definiteness	Abbr Adj Noun Num Pron Verb
Degree	Adj Adv
Form	Num
Formation	Adj Adpos Conj Interj Part
Gender	Abbr Adj Art Det Noun Num Pron Verb
Modific_Type	Det
Negative	Verb
Number	Abbr Adj Adv Art Conj Det Noun Num Pron Verb
Owned_Number	Adj Noun Num Pron
Owner_Gender	Det Pron
Owner_Number	Adj Det Noun Num Pron
Owner_Person	Adj Noun Num Pron
Person	Adv Conj Det Pron Verb
Pronoun_Form	Pron
Referent_Type	Pron
Sub_Type	Conj
Syntactic_Type	Abbr Pron
Tense	Verb
Type	Adj Adpos Adv Art Conj Det Interj Noun Num Part Pron Verb
VForm	Verb
Voice	Verb
Wh_Form	Adv Det Pron

Class: distinguishes subtypes of Numerals in Czech which have a distinct syntactic distributions: e.g. subclasses for 1, 2, 3&4, etc. are distinguished.

Clitic_s: the 'yes' value of the Clitic_s attribute denotes Czech pronouns having the clitic morpheme 's' appended as a suffix.

Definiteness: corresponds to the definite and indefinite article in English, which is expressed in the Slavic languages by suffixes. For Bulgarian singular masculine there are two forms: full article and short article (full is used when a sing.masc. form is the syntactic subject

of the clause, otherwise short article is used). The distinction full vs. short is not made for feminine, neuter and plural forms. Definiteness is also used in Romanian.

Form: used to distinguish different forms of numerals (Roman, digit, 'letter') and in Bulgarian also for the semantic distinction between numerals that refer to male persons (but not children) or groups of male+female.

Formation: refers to the graphical components: simple, i.e. consisting of one word; compound, i.e. consisting of more than one word.

Modific_Type: refers to the prenominal or postnominal positions of Determiners which distinguish different forms in Romanian.

Negative: the value 'yes' encodes negative verbal word-forms in Slavic languages and Estonian.

Owned_Number: in the Hungarian system, different word-forms are distinguished for nominals on the basis of so called 'anaphoric possessive' number, i.e. the number of the thing(s) possessed by the nominal in question.

Owner_Gender: used to encode the Gender of the possessor in Pronouns and (in Romanian) Determiners.

Owner_Number: used to specify the possessor number in Pronouns, as well as (in Romanian) in Determiners, and (in Hungarian) in Adjectives and Nouns.

Owner_Person: used to specify the possessor person in in Hungarian in Adjectives and Nouns.

Pronoun_Form: used to encode weak and strong pronouns in Romanian.

Referent_Type: used to distinguish reflexive personal from reflexive possessive pronouns in the Slavic languages. In Bulgarian, it also describes a subdivision on the basis of semantic features which have effect on the morpho-syntactic paradigm, e.g. quantitative: the pronoun refers to quantity, etc.

Sub_Type: used in Romanian to distinguish negative from positive Conjunctions.

Syntactic_Type: used to distinguish the nominal and adjectival function of Pronouns in Croatian, Resian and Czech. Furthermore, in Slovene and Serbian, the adverbial function of certain Pronouns is distinguished. Also used in Abbreviations to signal the Part of Speech of the abbreviation; currently used only by Romanian and Estonian.

3.16 List of values with codes

The values presented within the tables are, in the following, listed in alphabetical order; the first column gives the name of the value, the second column its code and the third lists attributes for which the value is appropriate.

Value	C	Attribute(s)	Value	C	Attribute(s)
1s2s	2	Definiteness	determinal	m	Type
abessive	5	Case	digit	d	Form
ablative	b	Case	diminutive	d	Degree
accusative	a	Case	direct	r	Case
active	a	Voice	distributive	u	Case
adessive	3	Case	dual	d	Number, Owner_Number
aditive	7	Case	elative	e	Case, Degree
adjectival	a	Syntactic_Type, Type	emphatic	h	Type
adverbial	r	Syntactic_Type	essive	w	Case
allative	t	Case	essive_formal	f	Case
aorist	a	Tense	exclamative	e	Type
approx	a	Form	ex_there	t	Type/P
article	a	Type	factive	y	Case
aspect	a	Type	feminine	f	Gender, Owner_Gender
attributive	a	Referent_Type	first	1	Owner_Person, Person
auxiliary	a	Type	fractal	f	Type
base	b	VForm	full_art	f	Definiteness
both	b	Form	future	f	Tense, Type
bound	b	Clitic	general	g	Type
cardinal	c	Type	genitive	g	Case
causal	o	Type	gerund	g	VForm
causalis	c	Case	illative	x	Case
collect	l	Type	imperative	m	VForm
collective	l	Number	imperfect	i	Tense
common	c	Type	indefinite	i	Class, Type
comparative	c	Degree, Type	indicative	i	VForm
compound	c	Formation	inessive	2	Case
conditional	c	VForm	infinitive	n	Type, VForm
coordinating	c	Type	initial	i	Coord_Type
copula	c	Type	instrumental	i	Case
correlat	c	Coord_Type	int_rel	w	Type
count	t	Number	interrogative	q	Class, Type
dative	d	Case	komitative	k	Case
definite	f	Class, Type	letter	l	Form
definitel	1	Class	locative	l	Case
definite2	2	Class	m_form	m	Form
definite34	3	Class	main	m	Type
delative	h	Case	masculine	m	Gender, Owner_Gender
demonstrative	d	Class, Type	modal	o	Type

Value	C	Attribute(s)	Value	C	Attribute(s)
modifier	m	Type	qualificative	f	Type
mood	m	Type	quantitative	q	Referent_Type
multiple	m	Type	question	q	Wh_Type
multiplicative	6	Case	quotative	q	VForm
negative	z	Sub_Type, Type	reciprocal	y	Type
neuter	n	Gender, Owner_Gender	reflexive	x	Type
no	n	Animate, Clitic, Clitic_s, Courtesy, Definiteness, Negative	relative	r	Class, Type, Wh_Type
nominal	n	Formation, Syntactic_Type	repetit	r	Coord_Type
nominative	n	Case	roman	r	Form
non_initial	n	Coord_Type	second	2	Owner_Person, Person
oblique	o	Case	sentence	p	Coord_Type
ordinal	o	Type	short_art	s	Definiteness
other	o	Type	simple	s	Coord_Type, Formation
participle	p	VForm	singular	s	Number, Owned_Number, Owner_Number
particle	p	Type	sociative	q	Case
partitive	l	Case	special	s	Type/M
passive	p	Voice	specifier	s	Type/R
past	s	Tense	strong	s	Pronoun_Form
perfective	e	Aspect	subjunctive	s	Type, VForm
personal	p	Referent_Type, Type	sublative	s	Case
pluperfect	l	Tense	subordinating	s	Type
plural	p	Number, Owned_Number, Owner_Number	superessive	p	Case
portmanteau	c	Type (Adverb)	superlative	s	Degree
portmanteau	r	Type (Conjunction)	supine	u	VForm
positive	p	Degree, Sub_Type	temporalis	m	Case
possessive	s	Referent_Type, Type	terminative	9	Case
postnomin	o	Modific_Type	third	3	Owner_Person, Person
postposition	t	Type	transgressive	t	VForm
prenomin	e	Modific_Type	translative	4	Case
preposition	p	Type	verbal	v	Type
present	p	Tense	vocative	v	Case
progressive	p	Aspect	weak	w	Pronoun_Form
pronominal	p	Syntactic_Type	words	w	Coord_Type
proper	p	Type	yes	y	Animate, Clitic, Clitic_s, Courtesy, Definiteness, Negative

Part III

Language Specific Applications

Chapter 4

Application to English

Authors:

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The specification is based on the MULTEXT application to English, detailed in MULTEXT Milestone B Deliverable D1.6.1B, March 1995.

4.1 Noun (N)

1.1. Lexicon

= ===== =		
P ATT	VAL	C
= ===== =		
1 Type	common	c
	proper	p
- ----- -		
2 Gender	masculine	m
	feminine	f
	neuter	n
- ----- -		
3 Number	singular	s
	plural	p
- ----- -		
4 Case		-
* ***** *		
5 Definiteness		-
- ----- -		
6 Clitic		-
- ----- -		
7 Animate		-
- ----- -		
8 Owner_Number		-
- ----- -		
9 Owner_Person		-
- ----- -		

10Owned_Number -
 =====

1.2 Combinations

Lexicon	Definition
Nc	Noun common
Nc-p	Noun common plural
Nc-s	Noun common singular
Ncf	Noun common feminine
Ncfp	Noun common feminine plural
Ncfs	Noun common feminine singular
Ncm	Noun common masculine
Ncmp	Noun common masculine plural
Ncms	Noun common masculine singular
Ncn	Noun common neuter
Ncnp	Noun common neuter plural
Ncns	Noun common neuter singular
Np	Noun proper
Np-p	Noun proper plural
Np-s	Noun proper singular
Npfs	Noun proper feminine singular
Npms	Noun proper masculine singular
Npnp	Noun proper neuter plural
Npns	Noun proper neuter singular

4.2 Verb (V)

2.1 Lexicon

P ATT	VAL	C
1 Type	main	m
	auxiliary	a
	modal	o
l.s.	base	b
2 VForm	indicative	i
	conditional	c
	infinitive	n
	participle	p
3 Tense	present	p
	past	s
4 Person	first	1
	second	2

	third	3

5 Number	singular	s
	plural	p

6 Gender		-

7 Voice		-

8 Negative		-

9 Definiteness		-

10Clitic		-

11Case		-

12Animate		-

13Clitic_s		-

14Aspect	!NEW in V2!	-

15Courtesy	!NEW in V3!	-
=====		

Notes:

These tags do not attempt to represent distinctions found in the various compound verb-forms. These are composed of a sequence of auxiliary and non-finite verb as follows:

future	will/shall + base
conditional	would/should + base
passive	be + past participle
perfect	have + past participle
past perfect	have-past + past participle
present continuous	be + present participle
infinitive	to + base

So there is no "aspect" attribute or "future" value, for example.

Examples:

```

go      Vmn, Vmip-p, Vmip1s, Vmip2s
goes   Vmip3s
going  Vmpp
gone   Vmps
went   Vmis
have   Van, Vmn, Vaip-p, Vaip1s, Vaip2s, Vmip-p, Vmip1s, Vmip2s
has    Vaip3s, Vmip3s
had    Vais, Vmis, Vmps
having Vapp, Vmpp
be     Van, Vmnp
am     Vaip1s, Vmip1s
    
```

are Vaip-p, Vaip2s, Vmip-p, Vmip2s
 is Vaip3s, Vmip3s
 was Vais1s, Vais3s, Vmis1s, Vmis3s
 were Vacs, Vais-p, Vais2s, Vmis-p, Vmis2s,
 been Vais, Vaps
 being Vapp
 will Vmn, Vmip-p, Vmip1s, Vmip2s, Voip
 would Voip

2.2 Combinations

Lexicon Definition

Vacs	Verb auxiliary conditional past
Vaip-p	Verb auxiliary indicative present plural
Vaip1s	Verb auxiliary indicative present first singular
Vaip2s	Verb auxiliary indicative present second singular
Vaip3s	Verb auxiliary indicative present third singular
Vais	Verb auxiliary indicative past
Vais-p	Verb auxiliary indicative past plural
Vais1s	Verb auxiliary indicative past first singular
Vais2s	Verb auxiliary indicative past second singular
Vais3s	Verb auxiliary indicative past third singular
Van	Verb auxiliary infinitive
Vapp	Verb auxiliary participle present
Vaps	Verb auxiliary participle past
Vmcs	Verb main conditional past
Vmip	Verb main indicative present
Vmip-p	Verb main indicative present plural
Vmip1s	Verb main indicative present first singular
Vmip2s	Verb main indicative present second singular
Vmip3s	Verb main indicative present third singular
Vmis	Verb main indicative past
Vmis-p	Verb main indicative past plural
Vmis1s	Verb main indicative past first singular
Vmis2s	Verb main indicative past second singular
Vmis3s	Verb main indicative past third singular
Vmn	Verb main infinitive
Vmnp	Verb main infinitive present
Vmpp	Verb main participle present
Vmps	Verb main participle past
Voip	Verb modal indicative present

4.3 Adjective (A)

3.1 Lexicon

= ===== =
 P ATT VAL C

```

=====
1 Type          qualificative f
-----
2 Degree        positive      p
                comparative   c
                superlative   s
-----
3 Gender        -
-----
4 Number        -
-----
5 Case          -
* ***** *
6 Definiteness -
-----
7 Clitic        -
-----
8 Animate       -
-----
9 Formation     -
-----
10Owner_Number -
-----
11Owner_Person -
-----
12Owned_Number -
=====

```

Notes:

Gender, number and case irrelevant for English.

Attributive/predicative distinction reflects positional constraints - some adjectives ('mere', 'utter', etc.) only appear in prenominal position, while others ('awake', 'devoid', etc.) only appear in predicative position. Most can appear in either.

Since many English comparatives & superlatives are formed with more/most, "positive" cannot be interpreted as "neither comparative nor superlative". See "Adverbs".

Examples:

```

big           Af, Afp
bigger        Afc
biggest       Afs
more peculiar Rsc + Afp
most remarkable Rss + Afp
awake         Afp
mere          Afp

```

3.2 Combinations

Lexicon	Definition
Af	Adjective qualificative
Afc	Adjective qualificative comparative
Afp	Adjective qualificative positive
Afs	Adjective qualificative superlative

4.4 Pronoun (P)

4.1 Lexicon

= ===== =		
P ATT	VAL	C
= ===== =		
1 Type	personal	p
	possessive	s
	interrogative	q
	relative	r
	reflexive	x
	general	g
l.s.	ex_there	t
- ----- -		
2 Person	first	1
	second	2
	third	3
- ----- -		
3 Gender	masculine	m
	feminine	f
	neuter	n
- ----- -		
4 Number	singular	s
	plural	p
- ----- -		
5 Case	nominative	n
	accusative	a
- ----- -		
6 Owner_Number	singular	s
	plural	p
- ----- -		
7 Owner_Gender	masculine	m
	feminine	f

8 Clitic		-
- ----- -		
9 Referent_Type		-
- ----- -		
10 Syntactic_Type		-
- ----- -		
11 Definiteness		-

```

-----
12Animate -
-----
13Clitic_s -
-----
14Pronoun_Form -
-----
15Owner_Person -
-----
16Owned_Number -
-----
17Wh_Type      relative      r
                question      q
=====

```

Notes:

"General" pronouns are those which are not personal, possessive, demonstrative or reflexive. The choice of these four categories is based on distributional facts, though at a rather high level of abstraction. They enter into anaphoric dependencies which are signalled morphosyntactically and are therefore (in principle) more amenable to automatic detection. Most general pronouns do not, although they too sometimes encode number information.

"WH" attribute added to allow for combination of possessive and WH in "whose".

Examples:

```

Pg3n      some, all, ...
Pg3ns     each, something, nothing, everything, -body, ...
Pg3np     both, ...
Pg3ns     this, that
Pg3np     these, those
Ps3---s   mine
Ps3       yours
Ps3---sm  his
Ps3---sf  hers
?         its
Ps3---p   ours, theirs
Ps3-----q Ps3-----r whose
Pp1-sn    I
Pp2       you
Pp3msn    he
Pp3fsn    she
Pp3ns     it
Pp1-pn    we
Pp--pn    they
Pp--sn    me
Pp3msa    him
Pp3fsa    her
Pp1-pa    us

```

Pp3-pa	them
Px1-s	myself
Px2-s	yourself
Px3ms	himself
Px3fs	herself
Px3ns	itself
Px1-p	ourselves
Px2-p	yourselves
Px3-p	themselves
Pg3-----q	Pg3-----r which, whatever
Pg3-----q	what

4.2 Combinations

Lexicon	Definition
Pg3-----q	Pronoun general third question
Pg3-----r	Pronoun general third relative
Pg3-p	Pronoun general third plural
Pg3-s	Pronoun general third singular
Pg3fs	Pronoun general third feminine singular
Pg3ms	Pronoun general third masculine singular
Pg3n	Pronoun general third neuter
Pg3np	Pronoun general third neuter plural
Pg3ns	Pronoun general third neuter singular
Pp-----q	Pronoun personal question
Pp-----r	Pronoun personal relative
Pp---a-----q	Pronoun personal accusative question
Pp---a-----r	Pronoun personal accusative relative
Pp--pn	Pronoun personal plural nominative
Pp--sn	Pronoun personal singular nominative
Pp1-pa	Pronoun personal first plural accusative
Pp1-pn	Pronoun personal first plural nominative
Pp1-sn	Pronoun personal first singular nominative
Pp2	Pronoun personal second
Pp2-p	Pronoun personal second plural
Pp3-pa	Pronoun personal third plural accusative
Pp3fs	Pronoun personal third feminine singular
Pp3fsa	Pronoun personal third feminine singular accusative
Pp3fsn	Pronoun personal third feminine singular nominative
Pp3ms	Pronoun personal third masculine singular
Pp3msa	Pronoun personal third masculine singular accusative
Pp3msn	Pronoun personal third masculine singular nominative
Pp3ns	Pronoun personal third neuter singular
Ps3	Pronoun possessive third
Ps3-----q	Pronoun possessive third question
Ps3-----r	Pronoun possessive third relative
Ps3---p	Pronoun possessive third plural
Ps3---s	Pronoun possessive third singular
Ps3---sf	Pronoun possessive third singular feminine
Ps3---sm	Pronoun possessive third singular masculine
Pt3	Pronoun ex_there third

Px1-p	Pronoun reflexive first plural
Px2-p	Pronoun reflexive second plural
Px2-s	Pronoun reflexive second singular
Px3-p	Pronoun reflexive third plural
Px3-s	Pronoun reflexive third singular
Px3fs	Pronoun reflexive third feminine singular
Px3ms	Pronoun reflexive third masculine singular
Px3ns	Pronoun reflexive third neuter singular

4.5 Determiner (D)

5.1 Lexicon

```

=====
P ATT          VAL          C
=====
1 Type         demonstrative d
                indefinite  i
                possessive   s
                l.s. general  g
-----
2 Person       first           1
                second      2
                third       3
-----
3 Gender       -
-----
4 Number       singular        s
                plural        p
-----
5 Case         -
-----
6 Owner_Number singular        s
                plural        p
-----
7 Owner_Gender masculine       m
                feminine      f
                neuter         n
*****
8 Clitic       -
-----
9 Modific_Type -
-----
10Wh_Type      relative        r
                question       q
=====

```

Notes:

Definite and indefinite articles represented as values of "Type".

Examples:

Dd	the	
Di	a/an	
Dg--s	this, that	
Dg--p	these, those	
Ds1---s	my	
Ds2	your	
Ds3---sm	his	
Ds3---sf	her	
Ds3---sn	its	
Ds1---p	our	
Ds3---p	their	
Ds-----q	Ds-----r	whose
Dg-----q	Dg-----r	which
Dg-----q		what
Dg	each, some, ...	
Dg--p	all, both, certain, many, ...	

5.2 Combinations

Lexicon	Definition

Dd	Determiner demonstrative
Dg	Determiner general
Dg-----q	Determiner general question
Dg-----r	Determiner general relative
Dg--p	Determiner general plural
Dg--s	Determiner general singular
Di	Determiner indefinite
Ds-----q	Determiner possessive question
Ds-----r	Determiner possessive relative
Ds1---p	Determiner possessive first plural
Ds1---s	Determiner possessive first singular
Ds2	Determiner possessive second
Ds3---p	Determiner possessive third plural
Ds3---sf	Determiner possessive third singular feminine
Ds3---sm	Determiner possessive third singular masculine
Ds3---sn	Determiner possessive third singular neuter

4.6 Article (T)

Not applicable.

4.7 Adverb (R)

7.1 Lexicon

```

=====
P ATT          VAL          C
=====
1 Type
      modifier      m
      l.s. specifier s
-----
2 Degree      positive      p
              comparative   c
              superlative   s
*****
3 Clitic      -
-----
4 Number      -
-----
5 Person      -
-----
6 Wh_Type     relative      r
              question     q
=====

```

Notes:

No distinction has been made between different types of "modifier" adverbs ("sentence-modifying", "VP-modifying", etc.), since their distributions overlap considerably.

Examples:

```

Rmp Rsp  so, too, very, as
R-p---q  how
Rmp Rsc  more
Rmp Rss  most
Rmp     quickly, soon, here, then, now
Rmc     better, worse
Rms     best, worst
Rmp---q Rmp---r where, when,
R-p---q  how
Rmp---q  why

```

7.2 Combinations

Lexicon	Definition
R-p---q	Adverb positive question
Rmc	Adverb modifier comparative
Rmp	Adverb modifier positive
Rmp---q	Adverb modifier positive question
Rmp---r	Adverb modifier positive relative
Rms	Adverb modifier superlative

Rsc Adverb specifier comparative
 Rsp Adverb specifier positive
 Rss Adverb specifier superlative

4.8 Adposition (S)

8.1 Lexicon

```

=====
P ATT            VAL            C
=====
1 Type            preposition    p
                  postposition    t
-----
2 Formation                      -
*****
3 Case                            -
-----
4 Clitic                          -
=====
    
```

Notes:

Postpositions are rare in English.

"possessive" 's and ' might be considered postpositions, especially if the alternative is to assign them to the unique membership class (where by definition they would be unrelated).

Examples:

```

Sp        in, near, behind,...
St        notwithstanding, ago
    
```

8.2 Combinations

```

Lexicon    Definition
-----
S        Adposition
Sp       Adposition preposition
St       Adposition postposition
    
```

4.9 Conjunction (C)

9.1 Lexicon

```

=====
    
```

P ATT	VAL	C
=====		
1 Type	coordinating	c
	subordinating	s

2 Formation		-

3 Coord_Type	l.s.	
	l.s. initial	i
	l.s. non_initial	n

4 Sub_Type		-

5 Clitic		-

6 Number		-

7 Person		-
=====		

Notes:

Subordinating conjunctions are often identical to prepositions (before, after, since, ...).

Examples:

- Cc-n and, or, but
- Cc-i either, neither, both
- Cs for, that, because, ...

9.2 Combinations

Lexicon	Definition

Cc	Conjunction coordinating
Cc-i	Conjunction coordinating initial
Cc-n	Conjunction coordinating non_initial
Cs	Conjunction subordinating

4.10 Numeral (M)

10.1 Lexicon

=====		
P ATT	VAL	C
=====		
1 Type	cardinal	c
	ordinal	o

```

- ----- -
2 Gender -
- ----- -
3 Number -
- ----- -
4 Case -
*****
5 Form -
- ----- -
6 Definiteness -
- ----- -
7 Clitic -
- ----- -
8 Class -
- ----- -
9 Animate -
- ----- -
10Owner_Number -
- ----- -
11Owner_Person -
- ----- -
12Owned_Number -
=====

```

Notes:

These have not been subsumed under adjectives, pronouns, determiners, etc. because the internal structure of complex numerals is idiosyncratic.

Examples:

```

Mc    six
Mo    sixth

```

10.2 Combinations

Lexicon Definition

```

-----
Mc        Numeral cardinal
Mo        Numeral ordinal

```

4.11 Interjection (I)

11.1 Lexicon

```

= ===== =
P ATT            VAL            C
= ===== =

```

1 Type	-

2 Formation	-
=====	

11.2 Combinations

Lexicon	Definition

I	Interjection

4.12 Residual (X)

Not applicable.

4.13 Abbreviation (Y)

13.1 Lexicon

= ===== =			
P	ATT	VAL	C
= ===== =			
1	Syntactic_Type		-

2	Gender		-

3	Number		-

4	Case		-

5	Definiteness		-
=====			

10.2 Combinations

Lexicon	Definition

Y	Abbreviation

4.14 Particle (Q)

Not applicable.

Chapter 5

Application to Romanian

Authors:

D.Tufiş and A.M.Barbu.

5.1 Noun (N)

In Romanian the following attribute-value pairs are applicable to Nouns:

1.1 Type

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Type	common (c)	carte
	proper (p)	Ion

1.2 Gender

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Gender	masculine (m)	băiatul
	feminine (f)	casa
	neuter (n)	fir (m.sg.), fire (f.pl.)

In Romanian the declension of a neuter noun always follows in singular a masculine paradigm and in plural a feminine one. Specific implementations could take advantage of this rule and by organizing the paradigmatic space in partial paradigms (masc-sing, masc-pl, fem-sing, fem-pl) to get rid of neuter value for the gender attribute.

1.3 Number

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Number	singular (s)	fată
	plural (p)	fete

1.4 Case

There are five functional cases in Romanian (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative and vocative) but they are expressed by at most three syncretic forms for each number: 1. nominative-accusative; 2. genitive-dative; 3. vocative. The ambiguity of a syncretic case form may be solved at the syntactic level. Taking into account this syncretism we considered the following attribute-value combinations.

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Case	direct(d)	omul
	oblique (o)	omului
	vocative (v)	omule

At the word level, the distinction between the three syncretic forms is possible only for the definite nouns. Masculine indefinite nouns are not differentiated by case (except, sometimes for vocative). The feminine indefinite nouns have different forms in singular for nominative-accusative, genitive-dative and vocative, but the genitive-dative singular forms are also indistinguishable from the plural forms:

fată	- nominative-accusative, vocative singular, indefinite
fato	- vocative singular, indefinite
fete	- genitive-dative singular, nominative-accusative, genitive-dative, vocative plural, indefinite
băiat	- nominative-accusative, genitive-dative, vocative singular, indefinite
băietе	- vocative singular, indefinite
băieți	- nominative-accusative, genitive-dative, vocative, plural, indefinite

1.5 Definiteness

In Romanian, nouns can be marked for definiteness with the enclitic definite article.

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Definiteness	yes (y)	omul
	no (n)	om

1.6 Clitic

See discussion in 2.10

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Clitic	no (n)	sora
	yes (y)	soru-mea

Lexicon

Combinations

Here, and in all the sections to follow, the trailing hyphens are deleted.

Tag	Example
Ncmsrn	frate
Ncmson	frate
Ncmsvn	frate
Ncmsry	fratele
Ncmsoy	fratelui
Ncmprn	frați
Ncmpon	frați
Ncmpvn	frați
Ncmpry	frații
Ncmpoy	fraților
Ncmpvy	fraților
Ncfsrn	soră
Ncfsvn	soro
Ncfson	surori
Ncfprn	surori
Ncfpon	surori
Ncfpvn	surori
Ncfsoyy	soră(-sii)
Ncfpry	surorile
Ncfpoy	surorilor
Ncfpvy	surorilor
Ncfsryy	soră(-sa)
Ncmsrn	creion
Ncmson	creion
Ncmsryy	creionu-(i)
Ncmsoy	creionului
Ncfprn	creioane
Ncfpon	creioane
Ncfpry	creioanele
Ncfpoy	creioanelor
Npfsr	Ioana
Npfso	Ioanei
Npmsrn	București
Npmsry	Bucureștiul

5.2 Verb (V)

The following attribute-value pairs are applicable to verbs in Romanian:

2.1 Type

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Type	main (m)	a vedea
	auxiliary (a)	a avea, a fi, a voi
	modal (o)	a putea, a trebui
	copulative (c)	a fi, a deveni

2.2 VForm

Traditionally, Romanian linguistics distinguishes between predicative and non-predicative moods. This distinction may be easily mapped into finite/non-finite dichotomy: indicative, subjunctive and imperative are finite; infinitive, participle and gerund are non-finite (only synthetic (non-compound) moods were mentioned; we use the opposition synthetic-analytic to distinguish between concatenative (synthetic) and compound (analytic) morpho-lexical phenomena).

Attribute	value	Ro. example
VForm	indicative (i)	vine
	subjunctive (s)	vină
	imperative (m)	vino
	infinitive (n)	veni
	participle (p)	venit
	gerund (g)	venind

As only synthetic forms were considered, the values conditional and presumptive for the VForm attribute were left out in Romanian. Another value for VForm which was left out is the Supine. It appears mostly with a preposition, except for a few intransitive verbs when they are subordinated to the impersonal verb *a trebui* (must). Only the preposition allows for differentiating a supine from a participle-masculine-singular.

2.3 Tense

The synthetic values for the attribute Tense, as listed in the table below, apply to the indicative mood. The value p (present) is used also for subjunctive and infinitive. All the other moods either have no tense or have compound form tenses.

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Tense	present (p)	văd
	imperfect (i)	vedeam
	past (s)	văzui
	pluperfect (l)	văzusem

2.4 Person

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Person	first (1)	văd

second (2)	vezi
third (3)	vede

The following features are pertinent to those moods which permit an adjectival use, i.e. participle and gerund. However, the adjectival use of gerund is extremely rare (o mână tremurndă - a shaking hand) and therefore gender and number apply mainly for the participle.

2.5 Number

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Number	singular (s)	bătut
	plural (p)	bătuți

2.6 Gender

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Gender	masculine(m)	bătut
	feminine(f)	bătută
	neuter(n)	bătut-bătute

2.7, 2.8, 2.9 Voice, Negation, Definiteness

As these feature values are either realized as compound forms or are irrelevant for Romanian they were omitted in our word-level encoding.

2.10 Clitic

The cliticization phenomenon in Romanian is not restricted to verb-pronoun relationship, but may also be observed with the (main) verb and the auxiliary, the noun or adjective with pronoun, with noun or adjective with copula, pronoun with auxiliary, preposition with (indefinite) article, numeral or (indefinite) pronoun, negative adverb with verb, auxiliary or pronoun, and some others (mainly created through the contracted forms of the verb "a fi"-to be). We restrict ourselves to considering only the graphically marked cliticizations. In such cases, the two, three or (sometimes) four constituents of a cliticized word-form are always separated by a hyphen. Omitting the hyphen in such cases is an unacceptable error in written Romanian. The examples below illustrate the specific types of cliticization we will consider:

dă-mi-l !	(you give +to me+it/him = give it/him to me)
lăsatu-ne-ai	(left + us+ you have = you have left us)
sparge-ți-s-ar lampa	(break + your + s-part-conj + has lamp = I wish your lamp would break)
soră-mii	(sister + my = to my sister)
fața-i	(his/her face the face is)

roșu-i	(his/her red the red is)
m-au	(me + they have)
într-o gaură	(in + a hole)
într-o oră	(in + one hour)
într-unele	(into + some of)
n-aud	(not + I hear = I do not hear)
n-am	(not + I/we have = I have not)
nu-mi	(not + to me)

The order in which different constituents of a cliticized form appear is governed by precise morphological rules. For instance, the auxiliaries always appear in the last position. The main verbs, except those beginning either with the letter "a" or the letter *î* and the contracted forms (-s and -i) of the verb "a fi"- to be, always appear in the first position, nouns and adjectives always precede the cliticized pronouns, the negative adverbial particles nu- and n- only appear in the first position, and so on. However, in order to reduce spurious ambiguity in morpho-lexical encoding, we considered the attribute CLITIC as relevant only in those cases where the cliticization phenomenon resulted in graphemic modification of the cliticized term (as it is the epenthetic u in the gerund form shown in the table below).

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Clitic	no (n)	am ridicat
	yes (y)	ridicându-l

Lexicon

Combinations

=====

Tag	Example
=====	
Vmii1s	abandonam
Vmii2s	abandonai
Vmii3s	abandona
Vmii1p	abandonam
Vmii2p	abandonați
Vmii3p	abandonau
Vmis1s	abandonai
Vmis2s	abandonași
Vmis3s	abandonă
Vmis1p	abandonarăm
Vmis2p	abandonarăți
Vmis3p	abandonă
Vmil1s	abandonasem
Vmil2s	abandonaseși
Vmil3s	abandonase
Vmil1p	abandonaserăm
Vmil2p	abandonaserăți

Vmil3p	abandonaseră
Vmip1s	abandonez
Vmsp1s	abandonez
Vmip2s	abandonezi
Vmsp2s	abandonezi
Vmip3s	abandonează
Vmip3p	abandonează
Vmsp3s	abandoneze
Vmsp3p	abandoneze
Vmsp1p	abandonăm
Vmsp2p	abandonați
Vmm-2s	abandonează
Vmm-2p	abandonați
Vmnp	abandona
Vmp--sm	abandonat
Vmp--sm---y	abandonatu
Vmp--sf	abandonată
Vmp--pf	abandonate
Vmp--pm	abandonați
Vmg	abandonând
Vmg-----y	abandonându
Va--1s	as,
Voip	trebuie
Vcip1s	sunt
Vcip3p	sunt
Vcip1s----y	-s
Vcip3p----y	-s

5.3 Adjective (A)

3.1 Type

Although it is not common practice in Romanian linguistics, one could make the distinction between qualificative and determinative adjectives. However, the attribute-value pairs proposed in this section are appropriate for the qualificative adjectives.

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Type	qualificative (f)	frumos

3.2 Degree

The default value is positive; adjectives have also comparative and superlative degrees, but in most of the cases they are expressed by means of analytical forms (e.g. comp. mai bun (better), superl. cel mai bun (the best)). A few adjectives have intrinsic etymological comparative or superlative meanings (e.g. comparatives: anterior, major; superlatives: optim, maxim, extrem etc.). The prefixes super-

extra-, ultra- etc., are quite productive in forming the quasi-analytic¹ superlatives. Adjectives are characterized by gender, number and case.

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Degree	positive (p)	frumos
	comparative (c)	ulterior
	superlative (s)	extrem

3.3 Gender

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Gender	masculine (m)	bun
	feminine (f)	bună
	neuter (n)	sg.bun/pl.bune

3.4 Number

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Number	singular (s)	bun
	plural (p)	buni

3.5 Case

The adjectives present the same case syncretism as the nouns, except for few adjectives that have an additional special form for Genitive-Dative cases in plural (e.g. G.D.pl. multor).

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Case	direct(r)	bunul
	oblique (o)	bunului
	vocative (v)	bunule

3.6 Definiteness

In noun-adjective construction, the definite article may attach enclitically to either adjectives or modified nouns (never to both of them). If present, the definite article attaches to the right of the first word in the sequence.

Bunul om (The kind man)
 Omul bun. (The kind man)

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Definiteness	yes (y)	bunul
	no (n)	bun

3.7 Clitic

See discussion on clitics in 2.10

Lexicon

Combinations

=====

Tag Example

=====

Afpmsrn	bun
Afpmson	bun
Afpmsvn	bun
Afpmprn	buni
Afpmpon	buni
Afpmpvn	buni
Afpmsry	bunul
Afpmsoy	bunului
Afpmpry	bunii
Afpmpoy	bunilor
Afpfsrn	bună
Afpfsvn	bună
Apfson	bune
Apfprn	bune
Apfpon	bune
Afpfpvn	bune
Afpfsry	buna
Apfsoy	bunei
Afpfpry	bunele
Afpfpoy	bunelor
Afcmsrn	ulterior
Afcmson	ulterior
Afsmsrn	extrem
Afp	gri

5.4 Pronoun (P)

4.1 Type

In Romanian it is worth differentiating the negative pronoun from other indefinite pronouns: a negative pronoun cannot be an argument for a verb unless the verb itself is negated too (e.g. Nu am văzut pe nimeni / *Am văzut pe nimeni).

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Type	demonstrative(d)	acesta
	indefinite (i)	oricine
	possessive(s)	(al) meu

int_rel (w)	ce
personal(p)	eu
reflexive(x)	se
negative (z)	nimeni
emphatic (h)	însumi

4.2 Person

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Person	first (1)	eu
	second (2)	tu
	third (3)	el

4.3 Gender

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Gender	masculine (m)	el
	feminine (f)	ea
	neuter (n)	sg.acesta/pl.acestea

4.4 Number

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Number	singular (s)	eu
	plural (p)	noi

4.5 Case

For the second person of the personal pronoun in both singular and plural there is the vocative case too. The direct and oblique values are needed for the syncretic causal forms of the other pronouns than the personal ones.

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Case	nominative (n)	el
	genitive (g)	(al) lui
	dative (d)	lui
	accusative (a)	(pe) el
	vocative (v)	tu, voi!
	direct(r)	acesta
	oblique (o)	acestua

4.6 Owner_Number

This attribute is meaningful for the Possessive pronouns and refers to the grammatical number of the possessor.

Attribute	value	Ro. example
-----------	-------	-------------

Owner_Number	singular (s)	meu
	plural (p)	nostru

The gramatical number of the possessed object(s) is expressed by the attribute Number (described above).

4.7 Owner_Gender

This attribute is irrelevant for Romanian.

4.8 Clitic

See discussion on clitics in 2.10.

4.9, 4.10, 4.11, 4.12, 4.13 Referent_Type, Syntactic_Type, Definiteness, Animate, Clitic_s

These attributes are irrelevant for Romanian.

4.14 Pronoun_Form

For Romanian we need an attribute (called Pronoun_Form) to make the distinction between strong and weak forms of the same pronoun. All the weak forms can be adjoined to the adjacent words both proclitically or enclitically. In such cases the junction is always graphically marked by a hyphen between the pronoun and the neighboring word. The hyphen also marks possible elisions from either pronoun or the adjacent word. Although in traditional grammar books the demonstrative, int_rel and indefinite pronouns are not characterised by person, in our dictionaries they are recorded (for reasons beyond morpho-lexical encoding) as 3rd person (the same as nouns). However, for the automatic tagging this value has been marked as irrelevant.

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Pronoun_Form	strong (s)	lui
	weak (w)	îi, i-

Lexicon

Combinations

```

=====
Tag                Example
=====
Pp1msn-----s    eu
Pp1msd-----w    mi
Pp1msd-----s    mie
    
```

Pp1msd--y-----s	mi-
Pd-msr	acesta
Pd-mso	acestaia
Pi-mpr	toți
Ps1fsrs	mea
Pw-mso	căruia
Pn-msr	nimeni
Ph1msr	însumi
Ph1fsr	însămi
Px3msa-----s	sine
Px3msa-----w	se
Px3msa--y-----w	s-

5.5 Determiner (D)

5.1 Type

The need for a negative value of the determiners' Type attribute is argued on the same lines as in the section on pronoun' s Type. In Romanian the negative determiner is expressed by the unit *nici* + indefinite article (e.g. *nici un*, *nici o*). In Romanian, there are specific forms for the so-called emphatic determiner, which may accompany both a noun and a personal pronoun: *fata însăși* (the girl herself), also *ea însăși* (she herself).

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Type	demonstrative (d)	acest
	indefinite (i)	orice
	possessive (s)	meu
	int_rel (w)	ce
	negative (z)	nici un
	emphatic (h)	însuși

5.2 Person

This attribute is meaningful for the Possessive determiners and refers to the grammatical person of the possessor.

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Person	first (1)	meu
	second (2)	tău
	third (3)	său

5.3 Gender

Attribute	value	Ro. example
-----------	-------	-------------

Gender	masculine (m)	meu
	feminine (f)	mea
	neuter (n)	sg.meu/pl.mele

5.4 Number

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Number	singular (s)	meu
	plural (p)	mei

5.5 Case

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Case	direct(d)	aceasta
	oblique (o)	acestei

5.6 Owner_Number

This attribute is meaningful for the Possessive determiners and refers to the grammatical number of the possessor.

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Owner_Number	singular (s)	meu
	plural (p)	nostru

5.7 Owner_Gender

This attribute is irrelevant for Romanian.

5.8 Clitic

See discussion on clitics in 2.10.

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Clitic	no (n)	mama mea
	yes (y)	maică- mea

5.9 Modific_Type

As mentioned in the corresponding section on Pronoun, the Modific_Type attribute is relevant for some determiners too. The prenominal determiner always precedes the noun (e.g. *acest băiat* - this boy), whereas the postnominal determiner appears only after the noun (e.g. *băiatul acesta* - this boy).

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Modific_Type	prenominal (e)	acest

postnominal (o) acesta

Lexicon

Combinations

=====

Tag	Example
Dd-mso---e	acestui
Dd-mso---o	acestua
Di-mpr	toți
Ds1fsrs	mea
Dw-msr	care
Dw-mso	cărui
Dz-msr	nici_un
Dh1msr	însumi
Dh1fsr	însămi

Although in traditional grammar books the demonstrative, indefinite and int_rel determiners are not characterised by person, in our dictionaries they are recorded (for reasons beyond morpho-lexical encoding) as 3rd person (the same as nouns). However, for the automatic tagging this value has been marked as irrelevant.

5.6 Article (T)

6.1 Type

Although it presents only a few items, the article in Romanian has four types, unlike in most of the European languages. Beside the two recommended types: definite and indefinite which have the generally known semantic value, Romanian uses two additional types of articles, which are semantically subordinated to the definite article but which have special forms and meanings:

- the possessive article (also called genitival article) is an element in the structure of the possessive pronoun, of the ordinal numeral (e.g. al meu (mine) and al treilea (the third)), and of the indefinite genitive forms of the nouns (e.g. capitol al cărții (chapter of the book)).
- the demonstrative article links a definite noun to its determinants, links a numeral or an adjective to a noun, and it is a constituent part of the relative superlative (e.g. fata cea mare (the elder girl), cel lenes, (the lazy), respectively prietenul cel mai bun (the best friend)).

Notice that the definite article has only enclitic forms, except for

one proclitical form (lui + proper noun: lui Ion).

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Type	definite (f)	lui
	indefinite (i)	un
	possessive (s)	al
	demonstrative (d)	cel

6.2 Gender

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Gender	masculine (m)	un
	feminine (f)	o
	neuter (n)	sg.cel/pl.cele

6.3 Number

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Number	singular (s)	un
	plural (p)	nişte

6.4 Case

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Case	direct(r)	cel
	oblique (o)	celui

6.5 Clitic

The inflected forms of the foreign-origin words (mainly nouns) not fully assimilated, are usually written with a hyphen between the base-form and the inflectional ending. In our encoding, we classified these endings (which are supposed to be split by the segmenter) as clitic articles (clitic attribute is always "y") which can be either definite (type=f, "-istul") or indefinite (type=i, "ist") and are characterised by gender (gender=m, "ist"; gender=f, "istă"), number (number=s, "ist"; number=p, "işti") and case (case=r, "istul"; case=o, "istului").

Lexicon

Combinations

```

=====
Tag          Example
=====
Tfms0       lui
Tffs0       lui
    
```

Timsr	un
Tsmpr	ai
Tdfso	celei
Timsry	-ist
Timsoy	-ist
Tfmsry	-istul
Tfmsoy	-istului

5.7 Adverb (R)

7.1 Type

The distinction proposed here considers the principal syntactic properties of the adverbs. For Romanian, the general type includes most of the pronominal adverbs (demonstrative: aici (here), indefinite: oriunde (anywhere)). As argued before for pronouns and determiners, a distinct negative value is needed for adverbs as well (nicăieri - nowhere, niciodată - never). The particle type covers those adverbs which can dislocate verbal compound forms (ex. Ea a tot cântat -- She has ever sung) or mark degrees (ex. circa (about), foarte (very), prea (too)). Such adverbs are cam, mai, prea, și, tot, foarte etc. A useful distinction in Romanian considers the adverbs which can have predicative role, that is they can govern a subordinate sentence (ex. Firește că o știu -- Certainly I know it). Here (for uniformity within a multilingual environment), they are squeezed into the modifier class. No formal distinction is made between the interrogative adverbs and the relative ones.

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Type	general (g)	bine, acolo
	particle (p)	mai, cam
	negative (z)	nicăieri
	modifier (m)	firește, poate
	int_rel (w)	cum
	portmanteau (c)	ca

The "portmanteau" type of adverb was introduced to cover some few words which can be both adverbs and conjunctions (with adverbial reading more frequent). This was necessary for tagging purposes.

7.2 Degree

In Romanian, the comparative and superlative of adverbs is formed analytically with mai (puțin), cel mai (puțin), foarte:
 ex. mai repede (faster), cel mai devreme (at the earliest). Nonetheless there are some adverbs with comparative or superlative meaning (ex. optim, ulterior, definitiv). These adverbs can be used for expressing the absolute superlative of other adverbs

or adjectives: ex. extrem de bine, formidabil de frumos.

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Degree	positive (p)	bine
	comparative (c)	ulterior
	superlative (s)	extrem

7.3 Clitic

See discussion on clitics in 2.10.

Lexicon

Combinations

=====

Tag	Example
-----	---------

=====

Rgp	repede
Rgs	extraordinar
Rgc	ulterior
Rp	mai
Rz	nicăieri
Rm	probabil
Rw	cum

5.8 Adposition (S)

8.1 Type

It is the preposition type which is only pertinent to Romanian, although some intercalating adpositions may be seen as a sort of circumposition, for instance între...și... (between..and...).

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Type	preposition (p)	la, pe, în

8.2 Formation

In Romanian there is a distinct class of compound prepositions. Each of them forms a formal and semantic unit, although graphically they stay unfused, e.g. de la, pe la, de pe, etc.

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Formation	simple (s)	la, pe, în
	compound (c)	de la

8.3 Case

This attribute marks the subcategorisation properties of the adpositions.

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Case	genitive (g)	înaintea
	dative (d)	datorită
	accusative (a)	la

8.4 Clitic

See discussion on clitics in 2.10.

Lexicon

Combinations

```

=====
Tag          Example
=====
Spsa         în
Spsay        într-
Spsd         datorită
Spca         de_la
    
```

5.9 Conjunction (C)

9.1 Type

The distinction between coordinating and subordinating conjunctions is pertinent to Romanian as well.

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Type	coordinating (c)	dar
	subordinating (s)	că, dacă
	portmanteau (r)	și

The "portmanteau" type of conjunction applies only to the word "și" which can be both a coordinating conjunction and an adverb. The distinction among these interpretations is rather tricky for the average native speaker and was a constant source of noise in automatic tagging. Therefore, for the sake of automatic processing we defined this "portmanteau" type value.

9.2 Formation

Likewise prepositions, we can distinguish two kinds of conjunctions in Romanian:

- simple conjunctions: e.g. și,dar,deși etc.
- conjunctions formed periphrastically, with some word/phrase combined by a conjunction: din moment ce, fără să, fat,ă de cum etc.

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Formation	simple (s)	deoarece
	compound (c)	de_vreme_ce

9.3 Coord_Type

In Romanian, there are three kinds of conjunctions depending on their usage: as such or together with other conjunctions or adverbs:

- simple, between conjuncts: Ion ori Maria (John or Mary);
- repetitive, before each conjunct: fie Ion fie Maria fie... (either John or Mary or...)
- correlative, before a conjoined phrase, it requires specific coordinators between conjuncts: atât mama cât și tata (both mother and father).

With respect to the place of the conjunctions, most of them stay before the conjunct, except for: așadar, deci (so), dar, însă (but), dacă (if), which also appear with expressive value inside the conjoined sentence.

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Coord-Type	simple (s)	dar,deoarece
	repetit (r)	fie...fie...
	correlat (c)	atît...cât și

9.4 Sub_Type

In Romanian, each conjunction requires another mood, so that the diversity may be controlled by subcategorisation rules.

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Sub-Type	negative (z)	nici
	positive (p)	dar

This attribute distinguishes among the positive and negative conjunctions, providing means to control verbal double negation, (as in case of the negative pronouns, determiners and adverbs): nici NU am venit, nimeni NU vorbește, nici_un tren N-a trecut, nicăieri N-am văzut

9.5 Clitic

See discussion on clitics in 2.10.

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Clitic	no (n)	că așa
	yes (y)	c-așa

Lexicon

Combinations

=====

Tag	Example
Crssp	și
Ccssp	dar
Ccrsp	fie...fie
Csrsz	nici...nici
Cssc	de_vreme_ce

5.10 Numeral (M)

10.1 Type

Traditional Romanian grammars usually distinguish seven numeral types, where five of them have specific forms and the other two are obtained by composition.

The first group is made up by the following numeral types: cardinal (trei-three), ordinal (al treilea-the third), fractional (treime-one third), multiple (întreit-trine), collective (amândoi-both).

The second group contains the numeral types which are composed by means of other parts of speech: distributive (câte trei-...each three...), adverbial (de trei ori-thrice) and again the collective numeral which also has compound forms (toți trei-all three). Nonetheless, as the numerals of the second group have a weak syntactic cohesion, namely each composition element may be regarded as an element of the sentence, with its own grammatical function, these last numeral types are irrelevant for the morphosyntactic annotation.

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Type	cardinal (c)	trei
	ordinal (o)	(al) treilea

fractal (f)	treime
multiple (m)	întreit
collect(1)	tustrei

In Romanian (as in many other languages) several numerals have noun behaviour (some grammarians classify such numerals as nouns) with gender and declension of their own, which they preserve even in the composition of the superior order numerals; these are, for instance, sută (hundred), mie (thousand), milion (million) and miliard (billion). In a sentence most numerals may fulfill the function of other parts of speech like noun, determiner or adverb.

10.2 Gender

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Gender	masculine (m)	doi, primul
	feminine (f)	două, prima
	neuter (n)	(un) milion, (două) milioane

10.3 Number

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Number	singular (s)	primul
	plural (p)	primii

10.4 Case

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Case	direct(r)	primul
	oblique (o)	primului

10.5 Form

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Form	digit (d)	1690
	letter (l)	unsprezece
	both (b)	5 mii
	roman (r)	XIV

10.6 Definiteness

By virtue of their noun or adjective value, some numerals may take the enclitic article (prim/primul - first/the first). Consequently for the Romanian, definiteness attribute helps distinguish the enclitic forms from the other forms.

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Definiteness	yes (y)	primul

category of an abbreviation. Although the values for this attribute could range over the part of speech categories in the language, in Romanian most of the abbreviations falls into noun class.

13.1 Syntactic_Type

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Syntactic_Type	nominal(n)	d-na (doamna)
	verbal (v)	v. (vezi)
	adjectival (a)	ant. (anterior)
	adverbial(r)	f. (foarte)
	pronominal(p)	d-ei (dumneaei)

13.2 Gender

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Gender	masculine (m)	d-lui
	feminine (f)	d-na
	neuter(n)	apt.

13.3 Number

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Number	singular (s)	d-na
	plural (p)	d-nele

13.4 Case

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Case	direct (r)	d-na
	oblique (o)	d-nei

13.5 Definiteness

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Definiteness	yes (y)	d-nele
	no (n)	d-ne

Lexicon

Combinations

=====

Tag	Example
-----	---------

=====

Ynmsry	d-ul
--------	------

Ynfsoy d-nei
 Ynnsry apt.

5.14 Particle (Q)

14.1 Type

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Type	negation(z)	nu,n-
	infinitive (n)	a
	subjunctive (s)	să
	aspect	fi
	future	o

14.2 Formation

This attribute is not relevant for Romanian.

14.3 Clitic

See discussion on clitics in 2.10.

Attribute	value	Ro. example
Clitic	yes (y)	n-am
	no (n)	nu am

Lexicon

Combinations

```

=====
Tag      Example
=====
Qz       nu
Qz-y     n-
Qn       a
Qs       să
Qa       fi
Qf       o
    
```

Chapter 6

Application to Estonian

Authors:

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Notes:

1. Two additional tables are provided for every POS: one for definitions and one for examples. For nouns, adjectives, numerals and pronouns the table of examples contains more rows than the table of definitions. This is because in Estonian there are two equal ways for forming 11–12 plural cases for these POS and both are given.
2. The ordering of attributes is the same as in the synoptic tables of the proposal.

6.1 Nouns (N)

1.1.1. Lexicon

P	ATT	VAL	C	EXAMPLE
1	Type	common proper	c p	jalg London
2	Gender		-	
3	Number	singular plural	s p	jalg jalad
4	Case	nominative genitive l.s. partitive illative inessive elative allative	n g 1 x 2 e t	jalg jala jalga jalasse jalas jalast jalale

	adessive	3	jalal
	ablative	b	jalalt
l.s.	translative	4	jalaks
	terminative	9	jalani
	essive	w	jalana
l.s.	abessive	5	jalata
l.s.	komitative	k	jalaga
l.s.	aditive	7	jalga
* *****			
5	Definiteness	-	

6	Clitic	-	

7	Animate	-	

8	Owner_Number	-	

9	Owner_Person	-	

10	Owned_Number	-	
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1.2. Definitions

Corpus tags	Lexicon	Definitions

NCSX	Nc	Noun common
NCSN	Nc-sn	Noun common singular nominative
NCSG	Nc-sg	Noun common singular genitive
NCS1	Nc-s1	Noun common singular partitive
NCSA	Nc-sx	Noun common singular illative
NCSA	Nc-s2	Noun common singular inessive
NCSA	Nc-se	Noun common singular elative
NCSA	Nc-st	Noun common singular allative
NCSA	Nc-s3	Noun common singular adessive
NCSA	Nc-sb	Noun common singular ablative
NCS	Nc-s4	Noun common singular translative
NCS	Nc-s9	Noun common singular terminative
NCS	Nc-sw	Noun common singular essive
NCS	Nc-s5	Noun common singular abessive
NCS	Nc-sk	Noun common singular komitative
NCSA	Nc-s7	Noun common singular aditive
NCSN	Nc-pn	Noun common plural nominative
NCSG	Nc-pg	Noun common plural genitive
NCS1	Nc-p1	Noun common plural partitive
NCSA	Nc-px	Noun common plural illative
NCSA	Nc-p2	Noun common plural inessive
NCSA	Nc-pe	Noun common plural elative
NCSA	Nc-pt	Noun common plural allative
NCSA	Nc-p3	Noun common plural adessive
NCSA	Nc-pb	Noun common plural ablative
NCS	Nc-p4	Noun common plural translative

NCS	Nc-p9	Noun common plural terminative
NCS	Nc-pw	Noun common plural essive
NCS	Nc-p5	Noun common plural abessive
NCS	Nc-pk	Noun common plural komitative
NPSN	Np	Noun proper
NPSN	Np-sn	Noun proper singular nominative
NPSG	Np-sg	Noun proper singular genitive
NPS1	Np-s1	Noun proper singular partitive
NPSA	Np-sx	Noun proper singular illative
NPSA	Np-s2	Noun proper singular inessive
NPSA	Np-se	Noun proper singular elative
NPSA	Np-st	Noun proper singular allative
NPSA	Np-s3	Noun proper singular adessive
NPSA	Np-sb	Noun proper singular ablative
NPS	Np-s4	Noun proper singular translative
NPS	Np-s9	Noun proper singular terminative
NPS	Np-sw	Noun proper singular essive
NPS	Np-s5	Noun proper singular abessive
NPS	Np-sk	Noun proper singular komitative
NPSA	Np-s7	Noun proper singular aditive
NPSN	Np-pn	Noun proper plural nominative
NPSG	Np-pg	Noun proper plural genitive
NPS1	Np-p1	Noun proper plural partitive
NPSA	Np-px	Noun proper plural illative
NPSA	Np-p2	Noun proper plural inessive
NPSA	Np-pe	Noun proper plural elative
NPSA	Np-pt	Noun proper plural allative
NPSA	Np-p3	Noun proper plural adessive
NPSA	Np-pb	Noun proper plural ablative
NPS	Np-p4	Noun proper plural translative
NPS	Np-p9	Noun proper plural terminative
NPS	Np-pw	Noun proper plural essive
NPS	Np-p5	Noun proper plural abessive
NPS	Np-pk	Noun proper plural komitative

1.3. Examples

Corpus tags	Lexicon	Examples

NCSX	Nc	kesk-
NCSN	Nc-sn	jalg
NCSG	Nc-sg	jala
NCS1	Nc-s1	jalga
NCSA	Nc-sx	jalasse
NCSA	Nc-s2	jalas
NCSA	Nc-se	jalast
NCSA	Nc-st	jalale
NCSA	Nc-s3	jalal
NCSA	Nc-sb	jalalt
NCS	Nc-s4	jalaks
NCS	Nc-s9	jalani

NCS	Nc-sw	jalana
NCS	Nc-s5	jalata
NCS	Nc-sk	jalaga
NCSA	Nc-s7	jalga
NCSN	Nc-pn	jalad,
NCSG	Nc-pg	jalgade,
NCS1	Nc-p1	jalgasid, jalgu
NCSA	Nc-px	jalgadesse, jalusse
NCSA	Nc-p2	jalgades, jalus
NCSA	Nc-pe	jalgadest, jalust
NCSA	Nc-pt	jalgadele, jalule
NCSA	Nc-p3	jalgadel, jalul
NCSA	Nc-pb	jalgadelt, jalult
NCS	Nc-p4	jalgadeks, jaluks
NCS	Nc-p9	jalgadeni
NCS	Nc-pw	jalgadena
NCS	Nc-p5	jalgadeta
NCS	Nc-pk	jalgadega
NPSN	Np	Kesk-
NPSN	Np-sn	Julia
NPSG	Np-sg	Julia
NPS1	Np-s1	Juliat
NPSA	Np-sx	Juliasse
NPSA	Np-s2	Julias
NPSA	Np-se	Julias
NPSA	Np-st	Juliale
NPSA	Np-s3	Julial
NPSA	Np-sb	Julialt
NPS	Np-s4	Juliaks
NPS	Np-s9	Juliani
NPS	Np-sw	Juliana
NPS	Np-s5	Juliaata
NPS	Np-sk	gJuliaaga
NPSA	Np-s7	Londoni
NPSN	Np-pn	Juliat,
NPSG	Np-pg	Juliate,
NPS1	Np-p1	Juliatid,
NPSA	Np-px	Juliatesse, Juliaisse
NPSA	Np-p2	Juliatates, Juliais
NPSA	Np-pe	Juliatest, Juliaist
NPSA	Np-pt	Juliatele, Juliaaile
NPSA	Np-p3	Juliatel, Juliaail
NPSA	Np-pb	Juliatelt, Juliaailt
NPS	Np-p4	Juliateks, Juliaaiks
NPS	Np-p9	Juliateni
NPS	Np-pw	Juliatena
NPS	Np-p5	Juliateta
NPS	Np-pk	Juliatega

6.2 Verbs (V)

2.1. Lexicon

P	ATT	VAL	C	EXAMPLE
1	Type	main auxiliary modal	m a o	lugema olema saama
2	VForm	indicative imperative conditional infinitive participle gerund supine l.s. quotative	i m c n p g u q	loen loe loeksin lugeda lugev lugedes lugema lugevat
3	Tense	present imperfect past	p i s	loen lugesin lugenuvat
4	Person	first second third	1 2 3	loen loed loeb
5	Number	singular plural	s p	loen loeme
6	Gender		-	-

7	Voice	active passive	a p	loen loetakse
8	Negative	no yes	n y	loen (ei) + loeta
9	Definiteness		-	-
10	Clitic		-	-
11	Case	illative inessive elative translative abessive	x 2 e 4 5	lugema lugemas lugemast lugemaks lugemata
12	Animate		-	-

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13Clitic_s          -
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14Aspect           !NEW in V2! -
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15Courtesy         !NEW in V3! -
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2.2. Definitions

Corpus tags	Lexicon	Definitions
VMS	Vm-----n	Verb main affirmative
VM1	Vmip1s-an	Verb main indic present first singular active affirmative
VM2	Vmip2s-an	Verb main indic present second singular active affirmative
VM3	Vmip3s-an	Verb main indic present third singular active affirmative
VM1	Vmip1p-an	Verb main indic present first plural active affirmative
VM2	Vmip2p-an	Verb main indic present second plural active affirmative
VM3	Vmip3p-an	Verb main indic present third plural active affirmative
VMK	Vmip---ay	Verb main indic present active negative
VMP	Vmip---pn	Verb main indic present passive affirmative
VMN	Vmip---py	Verb main indic present passive negative
VM1	Vmii1s-an	Verb main indic imperfect first singular active affirmative
VM2	Vmii2s-an	Verb main indic imperfect second singular active affirmative
VM3	Vmii3s-an	Verb main indic imperfect third singular active affirmative
VM1	Vmii1p-an	Verb main indic imperfect first plural active affirmative
VM2	Vmii2p-an	Verb main indic imperfect second plural active affirmative
VM3	Vmii3p-an	Verb main indic imperfect third plural active affirmative
VMAS	Vmii---ay	Verb main indic imperfect active negative
VMP	Vmii---pn	Verb main indic imperfect passive affirmative
VMK	Vmmp2s-an	Verb main imper present second singular active affirmative
VMK	Vmmp2s-ay	Verb main imper present second singular active negative
VMK	Vmip---ay	Verb main indic present active negative
VM3	Vmmp3s-an	Verb main imper present third singular active affirmative
VMK	Vmmp1p-an	Verb main imper present first plural active affirmative
VMK	Vmmp2p-an	Verb main imper present second plural active affirmative
VM3	Vmmp3p-an	Verb main imper present third plural active affirmative
VMP	Vmmp---pn	Verb main imper present passive affirmative
VM3	Vmmp3s-ay	Verb main imper present third singular active negative
VMK	Vmmp1p-ay	Verb main imper present first plural active negative
VMK	Vmmp2p-ay	Verb main imper present second plural active negative
VM3	Vmmp3p-ay	Verb main imper present third plural active negative
VMP	Vmmp---py	Verb main imper present passive negative
VMS	Vmcp1s-an	Verb main condit present first singular active affirmative
VMS	Vmcp2s-an	Verb main condit present second singular active affirmative
VMS	Vmcp1s-an	Verb main condit present first singular active affirmative
VMS	Vmcp2s-an	Verb main condit present second singular active affirmative
VMS	Vmcp3s-an	Verb main condit present third singular active affirmative
VMS	Vmcp1p-an	Verb main condit present first plural active affirmative
VMS	Vmcp2p-an	Verb main condit present second plural active affirmative
VMS	Vmcp3p-an	Verb main condit present third plural active affirmative
VMS	Vmcp1p-an	Verb main condit present first plural active affirmative

VMS	Vmcp2p-an	Verb main condit present second plural active affirmative
VMS	Vmcp3p-an	Verb main condit present third plural active affirmative
VMS	Vmcp---ay	Verb main condit present active negative
VMS	Vmcp---ay	Verb main condit present active negative
VMP	Vmcp---pn	Verb main condit present passive affirmative
VMS	Vmcs1s-an	Verb main condit past first singular active affirmative
VMS	Vmcs2s-an	Verb main condit past second singular active affirmative
VMS	Vmcs1s-an	Verb main condit past first singular active affirmative
VMS	Vmcs2s-an	Verb main condit past second singular active affirmative
VMS	Vmcs3s-an	Verb main condit past third singular active affirmative
VMS	Vmcs1p-an	Verb main condit past first plural active affirmative
VMS	Vmcs2p-an	Verb main condit past second plural active affirmative
VMS	Vmcs3p-an	Verb main condit past third plural active affirmative
VMS	Vmcs1p-an	Verb main condit past first plural active affirmative
VMS	Vmcs2p-an	Verb main condit past second plural active affirmative
VMS	Vmcs3p-an	Verb main condit past third plural active affirmative
VMS	Vmcs---ay	Verb main condit past active negative
VMS	Vmcs---ay	Verb main condit past active negative
VMP	Vmcs---pn	Verb main condit past passive affirmative
VMP	Vmcp---py	Verb main condit present passive negative
VMP	Vmcs---py	Verb main condit past passive negative
VMD	Vmn	Verb main infinit
VMAP	Vmpp---a	Verb main partic present active
VMAP	Vmpp---p	Verb main partic present passive
VMAS	Vmps---a	Verb main partic past active
VMAS	Vmps---p	Verb main partic past passive
VMAS	Vmii---ay	Verb main indic imperfect active negative
VMAS	Vmii---py	Verb main indic imperfect passive negative
VMG	Vmg	Verb main gerund
VMM	Vmu-----a---x	Verb main supine active illative
VMM	Vmu-----a---2	Verb main supine active inessive
VMM	Vmu-----a---e	Verb main supine active elative
VMG	Vmu-----a---4	Verb main supine active translative
VMAS	Vmu-----a---5	Verb main supine active abessive
VMM	Vmu-----p	Verb main supine passive
VMQ	Vmqp---an	Verb main quotat present active affirmative
VMQ	Vmqp---ay	Verb main quotat present active negative
VMQ	Vmqp---pn	Verb main quotat present passive affirmative
VMQ	Vmqp---an	Verb main quotat past active affirmative
VMQ	Vmqp---pn	Verb main quotat past passive affirmative
VMQ	Vmqp---ay	Verb main quotat present active negative
VMQ	Vmqp---py	Verb main quotat present passive negative
VMQ	Vmqp---ay	Verb main quotat past active negative
VMQ	Vmqp---py	Verb main quotat past passive negative
VM1	Vaip1s-an	Verb aux indic present first singular active affirmative
VM2	Vaip2s-an	Verb aux indic present second singular active affirmative
VM3	Vaip3s-an	Verb aux indic present third singular active affirmative
VM1	Vaip1p-an	Verb aux indic present first plural active affirmative
VM2	Vaip2p-an	Verb aux indic present second plural active affirmative
VM3	Vaip3p-an	Verb aux indic present third plural active affirmative
VMK	Vaip---ay	Verb aux indic present active negative
VMP	Vaip---pn	Verb aux indic present passive affirmative

VMN	Vaip---py	Verb aux indic present passive negative
VM1	Vaii1s-an	Verb aux indic imperfect first singular active affirmative
VM2	Vaii2s-an	Verb aux indic imperfect second singular active affirmative
VM3	Vaii3s-an	Verb aux indic imperfect third singular active affirmative
VM1	Vaii1p-an	Verb aux indic imperfect first plural active affirmative
VM2	Vaii2p-an	Verb aux indic imperfect second plural active affirmative
VM3	Vaii3p-an	Verb aux indic imperfect third plural active affirmative
VMAS	Vaii---ay	Verb aux indic imperfect active negative
VMP	Vaii---pn	Verb aux indic imperfect passive affirmative
VMK	Vamp2s-an	Verb aux imper present second singular active affirmative
VMK	Vamp2s-ay	Verb aux imper present second singular active negative
VMK	Vaip---ay	Verb aux indic present active negative
VM3	Vamp3s-an	Verb aux imper present third singular active affirmative
VMK	Vamp1p-an	Verb aux imper present first plural active affirmative
VMK	Vamp2p-an	Verb aux imper present second plural active affirmative
VM3	Vamp3p-an	Verb aux imper present third plural active affirmative
VMP	Vamp---pn	Verb aux imper present passive affirmative
VMS	Vamp3s-ay	Verb aux imper present third singular active negative
VMS	Vamp1p-ay	Verb aux imper present first plural active negative
VMS	Vamp2p-ay	Verb aux imper present second plural active negative
VMS	Vamp3p-ay	Verb aux imper present third plural active negative
VMS	Vamp---py	Verb aux imper present passive negative
VMP	Vamp---py	Verb aux imper present passive negative
VMK	Vamp2s-ay	Verb aux imper present second singular active negative
VMS	Vamp3s-ay	Verb aux imper present third singular active negative
VMS	Vamp1p-ay	Verb aux imper present first plural active negative
VMS	Vamp2p-ay	Verb aux imper present second plural active negative
VMS	Vamp3p-ay	Verb aux imper present third plural active negative
VMS	Vacp1s-an	Verb aux condit present first singular active affirmative
VMS	Vacp2s-an	Verb aux condit present second singular active affirmative
VMS	Vacp1s-an	Verb aux condit present first singular active affirmative
VMS	Vacp2s-an	Verb aux condit present second singular active affirmative
VMS	Vacp3s-an	Verb aux condit present third singular active affirmative
VMS	Vacp1p-an	Verb aux condit present first plural active affirmative
VMS	Vacp2p-an	Verb aux condit present second plural active affirmative
VMS	Vacp3p-an	Verb aux condit present third plural active affirmative
VMS	Vacp1p-an	Verb aux condit present first plural active affirmative
VMS	Vacp2p-an	Verb aux condit present second plural active affirmative
VMS	Vacp3p-an	Verb aux condit present third plural active affirmative
VMS	Vacp---ay	Verb aux condit present active negative
VMS	Vacp---ay	Verb aux condit present active negative
VMP	Vacp---pn	Verb aux condit present passive affirmative
VMS	Vacs1s-an	Verb aux condit past first singular active affirmative
VMS	Vacs2s-an	Verb aux condit past second singular active affirmative
VMS	Vacs1s-an	Verb aux condit past first singular active affirmative
VMS	Vacs2s-an	Verb aux condit past second singular active affirmative
VMS	Vacs3s-an	Verb aux condit past third singular active affirmative
VMS	Vacs1p-an	Verb aux condit past first plural active affirmative
VMS	Vacs2p-an	Verb aux condit past second plural active affirmative
VMS	Vacs3p-an	Verb aux condit past third plural active affirmative
VMS	Vacs1p-an	Verb aux condit past first plural active affirmative
VMS	Vacs2p-an	Verb aux condit past second plural active affirmative
VMS	Vacs3p-an	Verb aux condit past third plural active affirmative

VMS	Vacs---ay	Verb aux condit past active negative
VMS	Vacs---ay	Verb aux condit past active negative
VMP	Vacs---pn	Verb aux condit past passive affirmative
VMP	Vacp---py	Verb aux condit present passive negative
VMP	Vacs---py	Verb aux condit past passive negative
VMD	Van	Verb aux infinit
VMAP	Vapp---a	Verb aux partic present active
VMAP	Vapp---p	Verb aux partic present passive
VMAS	Vaps---a	Verb aux partic past active
VMAS	Vaps---p	Verb aux partic past passive
VMAS	Vaii---ay	Verb aux indic imperfect active negative
VMAS	Vaii---py	Verb aux indic imperfect passive negative
VMG	Vag	Verb aux gerund
VMM	Vau----a---x	Verb aux supine active illative
VMM	Vau----a---2	Verb aux supine active inessive
VMM	Vau----a---e	Verb aux supine active elative
VMG	Vau----a---4	Verb aux supine active translative
VMAS	Vau----a---5	Verb aux supine active abessive
VMM	Vau----p	Verb aux supine passive
VMQ	Vaqp---an	Verb aux quotat present active affirmative
VMQ	Vaqp---ay	Verb aux quotat present active negative
VMQ	Vaqp---pn	Verb aux quotat present passive affirmative
VMQ	Vaqs---an	Verb aux quotat past active affirmative
VMQ	Vaqs---pn	Verb aux quotat past passive affirmative
VMQ	Vaqp---ay	Verb aux quotat present active negative
VMQ	Vaqp---py	Verb aux quotat present passive negative
VMQ	Vaqs---ay	Verb aux quotat past active negative
VMQ	Vaqs---py	Verb aux quotat past passive negative
VME	Va-----y	Verb aux negative
VM1	Voip1s-an	Verb modal indic present first singular active affirmative
VM2	Voip2s-an	Verb modal indic present second singular active affirmative
VM3	Voip3s-an	Verb modal indic present third singular active affirmative
VM1	Voip1p-an	Verb modal indic present first plural active affirmative
VM2	Voip2p-an	Verb modal indic present second plural active affirmative
VM3	Voip3p-an	Verb modal indic present third plural active affirmative
VMP	Voip---pn	Verb modal indic present passive affirmative
VMN	Voip---py	Verb modal indic present passive negative
VM1	Voii1s-an	Verb modal indic imperfect first singular active affirmative
VM2	Voii2s-an	Verb modal indic imperfect second singular active affirmative
VM3	Voii3s-an	Verb modal indic imperfect third singular active affirmative
VM1	Voii1p-an	Verb modal indic imperfect first plural active affirmative
VM2	Voii2p-an	Verb modal indic imperfect second plural active affirmative
VM3	Voii3p-an	Verb modal indic imperfect third plural active affirmative
VMP	Voii---pn	Verb modal indic imperfect passive affirmative
VMK	Vomp2s-an	Verb modal imper present second singular active affirmative
VMK	Vomp2s-ay	Verb modal imper present second singular active negative
VMK	Voip---ay	Verb modal indic present active negative
VM3	Vomp3s-an	Verb modal imper present third singular active affirmative
VMK	Vomp1p-an	Verb modal imper present first plural active affirmative
VMK	Vomp2p-an	Verb modal imper present second plural active affirmative
VM3	Vomp3p-an	Verb modal imper present third plural active affirmative
VMP	Vomp---pn	Verb modal imper present passive affirmative

VM3	Vomp3s-ay	Verb modal imper present third singular active negative
VMK	Vomp1p-ay	Verb modal imper present first plural active negative
VMK	Vomp2p-ay	Verb modal imper present second plural active negative
VM3	Vomp3p-ay	Verb modal imper present third plural active negative
VMP	Vomp---py	Verb modal imper present passive negative
VMS	Vocp1s-an	Verb modal condit present first singular active affirmative
VMS	Vocp2s-an	Verb modal condit present second singular active affirmative
VMS	Vocp1s-an	Verb modal condit present first singular active affirmative
VMS	Vocp2s-an	Verb modal condit present second singular active affirmative
VMS	Vocp3s-an	Verb modal condit present third singular active affirmative
VMS	Vocp1p-an	Verb modal condit present first plural active affirmative
VMS	Vocp2p-an	Verb modal condit present second plural active affirmative
VMS	Vocp3p-an	Verb modal condit present third plural active affirmative
VMS	Vocp1p-an	Verb modal condit present first plural active affirmative
VMS	Vocp2p-an	Verb modal condit present second plural active affirmative
VMS	Vocp3p-an	Verb modal condit present third plural active affirmative
VMS	Vocp---ay	Verb modal condit present active negative
VMP	Vocp---pn	Verb modal condit present passive affirmative
VMS	Vocs1s-an	Verb modal condit past first singular active affirmative
VMS	Vocs2s-an	Verb modal condit past second singular active affirmative
VMS	Vocs1s-an	Verb modal condit past first singular active affirmative
VMS	Vocs2s-an	Verb modal condit past second singular active affirmative
VMS	Vocs3s-an	Verb modal condit past third singular active affirmative
VMS	Vocs1p-an	Verb modal condit past first plural active affirmative
VMS	Vocs2p-an	Verb modal condit past second plural active affirmative
VMS	Vocs3p-an	Verb modal condit past third plural active affirmative
VMS	Vocs1p-an	Verb modal condit past first plural active affirmative
VMS	Vocs2p-an	Verb modal condit past second plural active affirmative
VMS	Vocs3p-an	Verb modal condit past third plural active affirmative
VMS	Vocs---ay	Verb modal condit past active negative
VMP	Vocs---pn	Verb modal condit past passive affirmative
VMP	Vocp---py	Verb modal condit present passive negative
VMP	Vocs---py	Verb modal condit past passive negative
VMD	Von	Verb modal infinit
VMAP	Vopp---a	Verb modal partic present active
VMAP	Vopp---p	Verb modal partic present passive
VMAS	Vops---a	Verb modal partic past active
VMAS	Vops---p	Verb modal partic past passive
VMAS	Voi---ay	Verb modal indic imperfect active negative
VMAS	Voi---py	Verb modal indic imperfect passive negative
VMG	Vog	Verb modal gerund
VMM	Vou----a---x	Verb modal supine active illative
VMM	Vou----a---2	Verb modal supine active inessive
VMM	Vou----a---e	Verb modal supine active elative
VMG	Vou----a---4	Verb modal supine active translative
VMAS	Vou----a---5	Verb modal supine active abessive
VMM	Vou----p	Verb modal supine passive
VMQ	Voqp---an	Verb modal quotat present active affirmative
VMQ	Voqp---pn	Verb modal quotat present passive affirmative
VMQ	Voqs---an	Verb modal quotat past active affirmative
VMQ	Voqs---pn	Verb modal quotat past passive affirmative
VMQ	Voqp---ay	Verb modal quotat present active negative
VMQ	Voqp---py	Verb modal quotat present passive negative

VMQ	Voqs---ay	Verb modal quotat past active negative
VMQ	Voqs---py	Verb modal quotat past passive negative

2.3. Examples

Corpus tags	Lexicon	Examples
VMS	Vm-----n	kuulukse
VM1	Vmip1s-an	loen
VM2	Vmip2s-an	loed
VM3	Vmip3s-an	loeb
VM1	Vmip1p-an	loeme
VM2	Vmip2p-an	loete
VM3	Vmip3p-an	loevad
VMK	Vmip---ay	pole
VMP	Vmip---pn	loetakse
VMN	Vmip---py	(ei)+loeta
VM1	Vmii1s-an	lugesin
VM2	Vmii2s-an	lugesid
VM3	Vmii3s-an	luges
VM1	Vmii1p-an	lugesime
VM2	Vmii2p-an	lugesite
VM3	Vmii3p-an	lugesid
VMAS	Vmii---ay	polnud
VMP	Vmii---pn	loeti
VMK	Vmmp2s-an	loe
VMK	Vmmp2s-ay	(ära) loe
VMK	Vmip---ay	(ei) loe
VM3	Vmmp3s-an	lugegu
VMK	Vmmp1p-an	lugegem
VMK	Vmmp2p-an	lugege
VM3	Vmmp3p-an	lugegu
VMP	Vmmp---pn	loetagu
VM3	Vmmp3s-ay	(ärgu) lugegu
VMK	Vmmp1p-ay	(ärgem) lugegem
VMK	Vmmp2p-ay	(ärke) lugege
VM3	Vmmp3p-ay	(ärgu) lugegu
VMP	Vmmp---py	(ärgu) loetagu
VMS	Vmcp1s-an	loeksin
VMS	Vmcp2s-an	loeksid
VMS	Vmcp1s-an	loeks
VMS	Vmcp2s-an	loeks
VMS	Vmcp3s-an	loeks
VMS	Vmcp1p-an	loeks
VMS	Vmcp2p-an	loeks
VMS	Vmcp3p-an	loeks
VMS	Vmcp1p-an	loeksime
VMS	Vmcp2p-an	loeksite
VMS	Vmcp3p-an	loeksid
VMS	Vmcp---ay	(ei) loeks
VMS	Vmcp---ay	poleks
VMP	Vmcp---pn	loetaks

VMS	Vmcs1s-an	lugenuksin
VMS	Vmcs2s-an	lugenuksid
VMS	Vmcs1s-an	lugenuks
VMS	Vmcs2s-an	lugenuks
VMS	Vmcs3s-an	lugenuks
VMS	Vmcs1p-an	lugenuks
VMS	Vmcs2p-an	lugenuks
VMS	Vmcs3p-an	lugenuks
VMS	Vmcs1p-an	lugenuksime
VMS	Vmcs2p-an	lugenuksite
VMS	Vmcs3p-an	lugenuksid
VMS	Vmcs---ay	(ei) lugenuks
VMS	Vmcs---ay	polnuks
VMP	Vmcs---pn	loetuks
VMP	Vmcp---py	(ei) loetaks
VMP	Vmcs---py	(ei) loetuks
VMD	Vmn	lugeda
VMAP	Vmpp---a	lugev
VMAP	Vmpp---p	loetav
VMAS	Vmps---a	lugenud
VMAS	Vmps---p	loetud
VMAS	Vmii---ay	(ei) lugenud
VMAS	Vmii---py	(ei) loetud
VMG	Vmg	lugedes
VMM	Vmu-----a---x	lugema
VMM	Vmu-----a---2	lugemas
VMM	Vmu-----a---e	lugemast
VMG	Vmu-----a---4	lugemaks
VMASS	Vmu-----a---5	lugemata
VMM	Vmu-----p	loetama
VMQ	Vmqp---an	lugevat
VMQ	Vmqp---ay	polevat
VMQ	Vmqp---pn	loetavat
VMQ	Vmqs---an	lugenuvat
VMQ	Vmqs---pn	loetuvat
VMQ	Vmqp---ay	(ei) lugevat
VMQ	Vmqp---py	(ei) loetavat
VMQ	Vmqs---ay	(ei) lugenuvat
VMQ	Vmqs---py	(ei) loetuvat
VM1	Vaip1s-an	olen
VM2	Vaip2s-an	oled
VM3	Vaip3s-an	on
VM1	Vaip1p-an	oleme
VM2	Vaip2p-an	olete
VM3	Vaip3p-an	on
VMK	Vaip---ay	pole
VMP	Vaip---pn	ollakse
VMN	Vaip---py	(ei)+olda
VM1	Vaii1s-an	olin
VM2	Vaii2s-an	olid
VM3	Vaii3s-an	oli
VM1	Vaii1p-an	olime

VM2	Vaii2p-an	olite
VM3	Vaii3p-an	olid
VMAS	Vaii---ay	polnud
VMP	Vaii---pn	oldi
VMK	Vamp2s-an	ole
VMK	Vamp2s-ay	(ära) ole
VMK	Vaip---ay	(ei) ole
VM3	Vamp3s-an	olgu
VMK	Vamp1p-an	olgem
VMK	Vamp2p-an	olge
VM3	Vamp3p-an	olgu
VMP	Vamp---pn	oldagu
VMS	Vamp3s-ay	(ärgu) olgu
VMS	Vamp1p-ay	(ärgem) olgem
VMS	Vamp2p-ay	(ärke) olge
VMS	Vamp3p-ay	(ärgu) olgu
VMS	Vamp---py	(ärgu) oldagu
VMP	Vamp---py	ärgu
VMK	Vamp2s-ay	ära
VMS	Vamp3s-ay	ärgu
VMS	Vamp1p-ay	ärgem
VMS	Vamp2p-ay	ärke
VMS	Vamp3p-ay	ärgu
VMS	Vacp1s-an	oleksin
VMS	Vacp2s-an	oleksid
VMS	Vacp1s-an	oleks
VMS	Vacp2s-an	oleks
VMS	Vacp3s-an	oleks
VMS	Vacp1p-an	oleks
VMS	Vacp2p-an	oleks
VMS	Vacp3p-an	oleks
VMS	Vacp1p-an	oleksime
VMS	Vacp2p-an	oleksite
VMS	Vacp3p-an	oleksid
VMS	Vacp---ay	(ei) oleks
VMS	Vacp---ay	poleks
VMP	Vacp---pn	oldaks
VMS	Vacs1s-an	olnuksin
VMS	Vacs2s-an	olnuksid
VMS	Vacs1s-an	olnuks
VMS	Vacs2s-an	olnuks
VMS	Vacs3s-an	olnuks
VMS	Vacs1p-an	olnuks
VMS	Vacs2p-an	olnuks
VMS	Vacs3p-an	olnuks
VMS	Vacs1p-an	olnuksime
VMS	Vacs2p-an	olnuksite
VMS	Vacs3p-an	olnuksid
VMS	Vacs---ay	(ei) olnuks
VMS	Vacs---ay	polnuks
VMP	Vacs---pn	olduks
VMP	Vacp---py	(ei) oldaks
VMP	Vacs---py	(ei) olduks

VMD	Van	olla	
VMAP	Vapp---	a	olev
VMAP	Vapp---	p	oldav
VMAS	Vaps---	a	olnud
VMAS	Vaps---	p	oldud
VMAS	Vaii---	ay	(ei) olnud
VMAS	Vaii---	py	(ei) oldud
VMG	Vag	olles	
VMM	Vau----	a---x	olema
VMM	Vau----	a---2	olemas
VMM	Vau----	a---e	olemast
VMG	Vau----	a---4	olemaks
VMASS	Vau----	a---5	olemata
VMM	Vau----	p	oldama
VMQ	Vaqp---	an	olevat
VMQ	Vaqp---	ay	polevat
VMQ	Vaqp---	pn	oldavat
VMQ	Vaqs---	an	olnuvat
VMQ	Vaqs---	pn	olduvat
VMQ	Vaqp---	ay	(ei) olevat
VMQ	Vaqp---	py	(ei) oldavat
VMQ	Vaqs---	ay	(ei) olnuvat
VMQ	Vaqs---	py	(ei) olduvat
VME	Va-----	y	ei
VM1	Voip1s-	an	saan
VM2	Voip2s-	an	saad
VM3	Voip3s-	an	saab
VM1	Voip1p-	an	saame
VM2	Voip2p-	an	saate
VM3	Voip3p-	an	saavad
VMP	Voip---	pn	saadakse
VMN	Voip---	py	(ei)+saada
VM1	Voi1s-	an	sain
VM2	Voi2s-	an	said
VM3	Voi3s-	an	sai
VM1	Voi1p-	an	saime
VM2	Voi2p-	an	saite
VM3	Voi3p-	an	said
VMP	Voi---	pn	saadi
VMK	Vomp2s-	an	saa
VMK	Vomp2s-	ay	(ära) saa
VMK	Voip---	ay	(ei) saa
VM3	Vomp3s-	an	saagu
VMK	Vomp1p-	an	saagem
VMK	Vomp2p-	an	saage
VM3	Vomp3p-	an	saagu
VMP	Vomp---	pn	saadagu
VM3	Vomp3s-	ay	(ärgu) saagu
VMK	Vomp1p-	ay	(ärgem) saagem
VMK	Vomp2p-	ay	(ärke) saage
VM3	Vomp3p-	ay	(ärgu) saagu
VMP	Vomp---	py	(ärgu) saadagu

VMS	Vocp1s-an	saaksin
VMS	Vocp2s-an	saaksid
VMS	Vocp1s-an	saaks
VMS	Vocp2s-an	saaks
VMS	Vocp3s-an	saaks
VMS	Vocp1p-an	saaks
VMS	Vocp2p-an	saaks
VMS	Vocp3p-an	saaks
VMS	Vocp1p-an	saaksime
VMS	Vocp2p-an	saaksite
VMS	Vocp3p-an	saaksid
VMS	Vocp---ay	(ei) saaks
VMP	Vocp---pn	saadaks
VMS	Vocs1s-an	saanuksin
VMS	Vocs2s-an	saanuksid
VMS	Vocs1s-an	saanuks
VMS	Vocs2s-an	saanuks
VMS	Vocs3s-an	saanuks
VMS	Vocs1p-an	saanuks
VMS	Vocs2p-an	saanuks
VMS	Vocs3p-an	saanuks
VMS	Vocs1p-an	saanuksime
VMS	Vocs2p-an	saanuksite
VMS	Vocs3p-an	saanuksid
VMS	Vocs---ay	(ei) saanuks
VMP	Vocs---pn	saaduks
VMP	Vocp---py	(ei) saadaks
VMP	Vocs---py	(ei) saaduks
VMD	Von	saada
VMAP	Vopp---a	saav
VMAP	Vopp---p	saadav
VMAS	Vops---a	saanud
VMAS	Vops---p	saadud
VMAS	Voii---ay	(ei) saanud
VMAS	Voii---py	(ei) saadud
VMG	Vog	saades
VMM	Vou----a---x	saama
VMM	Vou----a---2	saamas
VMM	Vou----a---e	saamast
VMG	Vou----a---4	saamaks
VMAS	Vou----a---5	saamata
VMM	Vou----p	saadama
VMQ	Voqp---an	saavat
VMQ	Voqp---pn	saadavat
VMQ	Voqs---an	saanuvat
VMQ	Voqs---pn	saaduvat
VMQ	Voqp---ay	(ei) saavat
VMQ	Voqp---py	(ei) saadavat
VMQ	Voqs---ay	(ei) saanuvat
VMQ	Voqs---py	(ei) saaduvat

6.3 Adjectives (A)

3.1. Lexicon

P	ATT	VAL	C	EXAMPLE
1	Type		-	
2	Degree	positive comparative superlative	p c s	oluline olulisem olulisim
3	Gender		-	
4	Number	singular plural	s p	oluline olulised
5	Case	nominative genitive l.s. partitive illative inessive elative allative adessive ablative l.s. translative terminative essive l.s. abessive l.s. komitative l.s. aditive	n g 1 x 2 e t 3 b 4 9 w 5 k 7	oluline olulise olulist olulisesse olulises olulise olulisele olulisel olulisel oluliseks oluliseni olulisen oluliset oluliset olulise olulise olulise
* *****				
6	Definiteness		-	
7	Clitic		-	
8	Animate		-	
9	Formation		-	
10	owner_Number		-	
11	owner_Person		-	
12	owned_Number		-	

3.2. Definitions

Corpus tags	Lexicon	Definitions
ASX	A-p	Adjective positive
ASN	A-p-sn	Adjective positive singular nominative
ASG	A-p-sg	Adjective positive singular genitive
AS1	A-p-s1	Adjective positive singular partitive
ASA	A-p-sx	Adjective positive singular illative
ASA	A-p-s2	Adjective positive singular inessive
ASA	A-p-se	Adjective positive singular elative
ASA	A-p-st	Adjective positive singular allative
ASA	A-p-s3	Adjective positive singular adessive
ASA	A-p-sb	Adjective positive singular ablative
AS	A-p-s4	Adjective positive singular translative
AS	A-p-s9	Adjective positive singular terminative
AS	A-p-sw	Adjective positive singular essive
AS	A-p-s5	Adjective positive singular abessive
AS	A-p-sk	Adjective positive singular komitative
ASA	A-p-s7	Adjective positive singular aditive
ASN	A-p-pn	Adjective positive plural nominative
ASG	A-p-pg	Adjective positive plural genitive
AS1	A-p-p1	Adjective positive plural partitive
ASA	A-p-px	Adjective positive plural illative
ASA	A-p-p2	Adjective positive plural inessive
ASA	A-p-pe	Adjective positive plural elative
ASA	A-p-pt	Adjective positive plural allative
ASA	A-p-p3	Adjective positive plural adessive
ASA	A-p-pb	Adjective positive plural ablative
AS	A-p-p4	Adjective positive plural translative
AS	A-p-p9	Adjective positive plural terminative
AS	A-p-pw	Adjective positive plural essive
AS	A-p-p5	Adjective positive plural abessive
AS	A-p-pk	Adjective positive plural komitative
ASN	A-c-sn	Adjective comparative singular nominative
ASG	A-c-sg	Adjective comparative singular genitive
AS1	A-c-s1	Adjective comparative singular partitive
ASA	A-c-sx	Adjective comparative singular illative
ASA	A-c-s2	Adjective comparative singular inessive
ASA	A-c-se	Adjective comparative singular elative
ASA	A-c-st	Adjective comparative singular allative
ASA	A-c-s3	Adjective comparative singular adessive
ASA	A-c-sb	Adjective comparative singular ablative
AS	A-c-s4	Adjective comparative singular translative
AS	A-c-s9	Adjective comparative singular terminative
AS	A-c-sw	Adjective comparative singular essive
AS	A-c-s5	Adjective comparative singular abessive
AS	A-c-sk	Adjective comparative singular komitative
ASN	A-c-pn	Adjective comparative plural nominative
ASG	A-c-pg	Adjective comparative plural genitive
AS1	A-c-p1	Adjective comparative plural partitive
ASA	A-c-px	Adjective comparative plural illative
ASA	A-c-p2	Adjective comparative plural inessive

ASA	A-c-pe	Adjective comparative plural elative
ASA	A-c-pt	Adjective comparative plural allative
ASA	A-c-p3	Adjective comparative plural adessive
ASA	A-c-pb	Adjective comparative plural ablative
AS	A-c-p4	Adjective comparative plural translative
AS	A-c-p9	Adjective comparative plural terminative
AS	A-c-pw	Adjective comparative plural essive
AS	A-c-p5	Adjective comparative plural abessive
AS	A-c-pk	Adjective comparative plural komitative
ASN	A-s-sn	Adjective superlative singular nominative
ASG	A-s-sg	Adjective superlative singular genitive
AS1	A-s-s1	Adjective superlative singular partitive
ASA	A-s-sx	Adjective superlative singular illative
ASA	A-s-s2	Adjective superlative singular inessive
ASA	A-s-se	Adjective superlative singular elative
ASA	A-s-st	Adjective superlative singular allative
ASA	A-s-s3	Adjective superlative singular adessive
ASA	A-s-sb	Adjective superlative singular ablative
AS	A-s-s4	Adjective superlative singular translative
AS	A-s-s9	Adjective superlative singular terminative
AS	A-s-sw	Adjective superlative singular essive
AS	A-s-s5	Adjective superlative singular abessive
AS	A-s-sk	Adjective superlative singular komitative
ASN	A-s-pn	Adjective superlative plural nominative
ASG	A-s-pg	Adjective superlative plural genitive
AS1	A-s-p1	Adjective superlative plural partitive
ASA	A-s-px	Adjective superlative plural illative
ASA	A-s-p2	Adjective superlative plural inessive
ASA	A-s-pe	Adjective superlative plural elative
ASA	A-s-pt	Adjective superlative plural allative
ASA	A-s-p3	Adjective superlative plural adessive
ASA	A-s-pb	Adjective superlative plural ablative
AS	A-s-p4	Adjective superlative plural translative
AS	A-s-p9	Adjective superlative plural terminative
AS	A-s-pw	Adjective superlative plural essive
AS	A-s-p5	Adjective superlative plural abessive
AS	A-s-pk	Adjective superlative plural komitative

3.3. Examples

Corpus tags	Lexicon	Examples
ASX	A-p	salkus
ASN	A-p-sn	oluline
ASG	A-p-sg	olulise
AS1	A-p-s1	olulist
ASA	A-p-sx	olulisse
ASA	A-p-s2	olulises
ASA	A-p-se	oluliset
ASA	A-p-st	olulisele
ASA	A-p-s3	olulisel

ASA	A-p-sb	oluliselt
AS	A-p-s4	oluliseks
AS	A-p-s9	oluliseni
AS	A-p-sw	olulisena
AS	A-p-s5	oluliseta
AS	A-p-sk	olulisega
ASA	A-p-s7	olulisse
ASN	A-p-pn	olulised
ASG	A-p-pg	oluliste
AS1	A-p-p1	olulisi
ASA	A-p-px	olulistesse, olulisisse
ASA	A-p-p2	olulistes, olulisis
ASA	A-p-pe	olulistest, olulisist
ASA	A-p-pt	olulistele, olulisile
ASA	A-p-p3	olulistel, olulisil
ASA	A-p-pb	olulistelt, olulisilt
AS	A-p-p4	olulisteks, olulisiks
AS	A-p-p9	olulisteni
AS	A-p-pw	olulistena
AS	A-p-p5	olulisteta
AS	A-p-pk	olulistega
ASN	A-c-sn	olulisem
ASG	A-c-sg	olulisema
AS1	A-c-s1	olulisemat
ASA	A-c-sx	olulisemasse
ASA	A-c-s2	olulisemas
ASA	A-c-se	olulisemast
ASA	A-c-st	olulisemale
ASA	A-c-s3	olulisemal
ASA	A-c-sb	olulisemalt
AS	A-c-s4	olulisemaks
AS	A-c-s9	olulisemani
AS	A-c-sw	olulisemana
AS	A-c-s5	olulisemata
AS	A-c-sk	olulisemaga
ASN	A-c-pn	olulisemad
ASG	A-c-pg	olulisemate
AS1	A-c-p1	olulisemaid
ASA	A-c-px	olulisematesse, olulisemaisse
ASA	A-c-p2	olulisemates, olulisemais
ASA	A-c-pe	olulisematest, olulisemaist
ASA	A-c-pt	olulisematele, olulisemaile
ASA	A-c-p3	olulisematel, olulisemail
ASA	A-c-pb	olulisematelt, olulisemailt
AS	A-c-p4	olulisemateks, olulisemaiks
AS	A-c-p9	olulisemateni, olulisemaini
AS	A-c-pw	olulisematena, olulisemaina
AS	A-c-p5	olulisemateta
AS	A-c-pk	olulisematega
ASN	A-s-sn	olulisim
ASG	A-s-sg	olulisima

AS1	A-s-s1	olulisimat
ASA	A-s-sx	olulisimasse
ASA	A-s-s2	olulisimas
ASA	A-s-se	olulisimast
ASA	A-s-st	olulisimale
ASA	A-s-s3	olulisimal
ASA	A-s-sb	olulisimalt
AS	A-s-s4	olulisimaks
AS	A-s-s9	olulisimani
AS	A-s-sw	olulisimana
AS	A-s-s5	olulisimata
AS	A-s-sk	olulisimaga
ASN	A-s-pn	olulisimad
ASG	A-s-pg	olulisimate
AS1	A-s-p1	olulisimaid
ASA	A-s-px	olulisimatesse, olulisimaisse
ASA	A-s-p2	olulisimates, olulisimais
ASA	A-s-pe	olulisimatest, olulisimaist
ASA	A-s-pt	olulisimatele, olulisimaile
ASA	A-s-p3	olulisimatel, olulisimail
ASA	A-s-pb	olulisimatelt, olulisimailt
AS	A-s-p4	olulisimateks, olulisimaiks
AS	A-s-p9	olulisimateni, olulisimaini
AS	A-s-pw	olulisimatena, olulisimaina
AS	A-s-p5	olulisimateta
AS	A-s-pk	olulisimatega

6.4 Pronouns (P)

4.1. Lexicon

P	ATT	VAL	C	EXAMPLE
1	Type	personal	p	mina
		demonstrative	d	selline
		indefinite	i	mingi
		possessive	s	iseenese
		interrogative	q	milline
		relative	r	milline
		reflexive	x	iseenda
		reciprocal	y	teineteise
	l.s.	determinal	m	ise
2	Person	first	1	mina
		second	2	sina
		third	3	tema

3 Gender		-
4 Number	singular	s mina
	plural	p meie
5 Case	nominative	n mina
	genitive	g minu
1.s.	partitive	1 mind
	illative	x minusse
	inessive	2 minus
	elative	e minust
	allative	t minule
	adessive	3 minul
	ablative	b minult
1.s.	translative	4 minuks
	terminative	9 minuni
	essive	w minuna
1.s.	abessive	5 minuta
1.s.	komitative	k minuga
1.s.	aditive	7 sellisse
6 Owner_Number		-
7 Owner_Gender		-

8 Clitic		-
9 Referent_Type		-
10 Syntactic_Type		-
11 Definiteness		-
12 Animate		-
13 Clitic_s		-
14 Pronoun_Form		-
15 Owner_Person		-
16 Owned_Number		-

4.2. Definitions

Corpus tags	Lexicon	Definitions
PP1SN	Pp1-sn	Pronoun personal first singular nominative
PP1SG	Pp1-sg	Pronoun personal first singular genitive
PP1S1	Pp1-s1	Pronoun personal first singular partitive
PP1S	Pp1-sx	Pronoun personal first singular illative

PP1SA	Pp1-s2	Pronoun personal first singular inessive
PP1SA	Pp1-se	Pronoun personal first singular elative
PP1SA	Pp1-st	Pronoun personal first singular allative
PP1SA	Pp1-s3	Pronoun personal first singular adessive
PP1SA	Pp1-sb	Pronoun personal first singular ablative
PP1S	Pp1-s4	Pronoun personal first singular translative
PP1S	Pp1-s9	Pronoun personal first singular terminative
PP1S	Pp1-sw	Pronoun personal first singular essive
PP1S	Pp1-s5	Pronoun personal first singular abessive
PP1S	Pp1-sk	Pronoun personal first singular komitative
PP1SN	Pp1-pn	Pronoun personal first plural nominative
PP1SG	Pp1-pg	Pronoun personal first plural genitive
PP1S1	Pp1-p1	Pronoun personal first plural partitive
PP1S	Pp1-px	Pronoun personal first plural illative
PP1SA	Pp1-p2	Pronoun personal first plural inessive
PP1SA	Pp1-pe	Pronoun personal first plural elative
PP1SA	Pp1-pt	Pronoun personal first plural allative
PP1SA	Pp1-p3	Pronoun personal first plural adessive
PP1SA	Pp1-pb	Pronoun personal first plural ablative
PP1S	Pp1-p4	Pronoun personal first plural translative
PP1S	Pp1-p9	Pronoun personal first plural terminative
PP1S	Pp1-pw	Pronoun personal first plural essive
PP1S	Pp1-p5	Pronoun personal first plural abessive
PP1S	Pp1-pk	Pronoun personal first plural komitative
PP2SN	Pp2-sn	Pronoun personal second singular nominative
PP2SG	Pp2-sg	Pronoun personal second singular genitive
PP2S1	Pp2-s1	Pronoun personal second singular partitive
PP2S	Pp2-sx	Pronoun personal second singular illative
PP2SA	Pp2-s2	Pronoun personal second singular inessive
PP2SA	Pp2-se	Pronoun personal second singular elative
PP2SA	Pp2-st	Pronoun personal second singular allative
PP2SA	Pp2-s3	Pronoun personal second singular adessive
PP2SA	Pp2-sb	Pronoun personal second singular ablative
PP2S	Pp2-s4	Pronoun personal second singular translative
PP2S	Pp2-s9	Pronoun personal second singular terminative
PP2S	Pp2-sw	Pronoun personal second singular essive
PP2S	Pp2-s5	Pronoun personal second singular abessive
PP2S	Pp2-sk	Pronoun personal second singular komitative
PP2SN	Pp2-pn	Pronoun personal second plural nominative
PP2SG	Pp2-pg	Pronoun personal second plural genitive
PP2S1	Pp2-p1	Pronoun personal second plural partitive
PP2S	Pp2-px	Pronoun personal second plural illative
PP2SA	Pp2-p2	Pronoun personal second plural inessive
PP2SA	Pp2-pe	Pronoun personal second plural elative
PP2SA	Pp2-pt	Pronoun personal second plural allative
PP2SA	Pp2-p3	Pronoun personal second plural adessive
PP2SA	Pp2-pb	Pronoun personal second plural ablative
PP2S	Pp2-p4	Pronoun personal second plural translative
PP2S	Pp2-p9	Pronoun personal second plural terminative
PP2S	Pp2-pw	Pronoun personal second plural essive
PP2S	Pp2-p5	Pronoun personal second plural abessive
PP2S	Pp2-pk	Pronoun personal second plural komitative
PP3SN	Pp3-sn	Pronoun personal third singular nominative

PP3SG	Pp3-sg	Pronoun personal third singular genitive
PP3S1	Pp3-s1	Pronoun personal third singular partitive
PP3S	Pp3-sx	Pronoun personal third singular illative
PP3SA	Pp3-s2	Pronoun personal third singular inessive
PP3SA	Pp3-se	Pronoun personal third singular elative
PP3SA	Pp3-st	Pronoun personal third singular allative
PP3SA	Pp3-s3	Pronoun personal third singular adessive
PP3SA	Pp3-sb	Pronoun personal third singular ablative
PP3S	Pp3-s4	Pronoun personal third singular translative
PP3S	Pp3-s9	Pronoun personal third singular terminative
PP3S	Pp3-sw	Pronoun personal third singular essive
PP3S	Pp3-s5	Pronoun personal third singular abessive
PP3S	Pp3-sk	Pronoun personal third singular komitative
PP3SN	Pp3-pn	Pronoun personal third plural nominative
PP3SG	Pp3-pg	Pronoun personal third plural genitive
PP3S1	Pp3-p1	Pronoun personal third plural partitive
PP3S	Pp3-px	Pronoun personal third plural illative
PP3SA	Pp3-p2	Pronoun personal third plural inessive
PP3SA	Pp3-pe	Pronoun personal third plural elative
PP3SA	Pp3-pt	Pronoun personal third plural allative
PP3SA	Pp3-p3	Pronoun personal third plural adessive
PP3SA	Pp3-pb	Pronoun personal third plural ablative
PP3S	Pp3-p4	Pronoun personal third plural translative
PP3S	Pp3-p9	Pronoun personal third plural terminative
PP3S	Pp3-pw	Pronoun personal third plural essive
PP3S	Pp3-p5	Pronoun personal third plural abessive
PP3S	Pp3-pk	Pronoun personal third plural komitative
PSN	Pd--sn	Pronoun demonstrative singular nominative
PSG	Pd--sg	Pronoun demonstrative singular genitive
PS1	Pd--s1	Pronoun demonstrative singular partitive
PSA	Pd--sx	Pronoun demonstrative singular illative
PSA	Pd--s2	Pronoun demonstrative singular inessive
PSA	Pd--se	Pronoun demonstrative singular elative
PSA	Pd--st	Pronoun demonstrative singular allative
PSA	Pd--s3	Pronoun demonstrative singular adessive
PSA	Pd--sb	Pronoun demonstrative singular ablative
PS	Pd--s4	Pronoun demonstrative singular translative
PS	Pd--s9	Pronoun demonstrative singular terminative
PS	Pd--sw	Pronoun demonstrative singular essive
PS	Pd--s5	Pronoun demonstrative singular abessive
PS	Pd--sk	Pronoun demonstrative singular komitative
PSA	Pd--s7	Pronoun demonstrative singular aditive
PSN	Pd--pn	Pronoun demonstrative plural nominative
PSG	Pd--pg	Pronoun demonstrative plural genitive
PS1	Pd--p1	Pronoun demonstrative plural partitive
PSA	Pd--px	Pronoun demonstrative plural illative
PSA	Pd--p2	Pronoun demonstrative plural inessive
PSA	Pd--pe	Pronoun demonstrative plural elative
PSA	Pd--pt	Pronoun demonstrative plural allative
PSA	Pd--p3	Pronoun demonstrative plural adessive
PSA	Pd--pb	Pronoun demonstrative plural ablative
PS	Pd--p4	Pronoun demonstrative plural translative

PS Pd--p9 Pronoun demonstrative plural terminative
 PS Pd--pw Pronoun demonstrative plural essive
 PS Pd--p5 Pronoun demonstrative plural abessive
 PS Pd--pk Pronoun demonstrative plural komitative

PSX Pi Pronoun indefinite
 PSN Pi--sn Pronoun indefinite singular nominative
 PSG Pi--sg Pronoun indefinite singular genitive
 PS1 Pi--s1 Pronoun indefinite singular partitive
 PSA Pi--sx Pronoun indefinite singular illative
 PSA Pi--s2 Pronoun indefinite singular inessive
 PSA Pi--se Pronoun indefinite singular elative
 PSA Pi--st Pronoun indefinite singular allative
 PSA Pi--s3 Pronoun indefinite singular adessive
 PSA Pi--sb Pronoun indefinite singular ablative
 PS Pi--s4 Pronoun indefinite singular translative
 PS Pi--s9 Pronoun indefinite singular terminative
 PS Pi--sw Pronoun indefinite singular essive
 PS Pi--s5 Pronoun indefinite singular abessive
 PS Pi--sk Pronoun indefinite singular komitative
 PSA Pi--s7 Pronoun indefinite singular aditive
 PSN Pi--pn Pronoun indefinite plural nominative
 PSG Pi--pg Pronoun indefinite plural genitive
 PS1 Pi--p1 Pronoun indefinite plural partitive
 PSA Pi--px Pronoun indefinite plural illative
 PSA Pi--p2 Pronoun indefinite plural inessive
 PSA Pi--pe Pronoun indefinite plural elative
 PSA Pi--pt Pronoun indefinite plural allative
 PSA Pi--p3 Pronoun indefinite plural adessive
 PSA Pi--pb Pronoun indefinite plural ablative
 PS Pi--p4 Pronoun indefinite plural translative
 PS Pi--p9 Pronoun indefinite plural terminative
 PS Pi--pw Pronoun indefinite plural essive
 PS Pi--p5 Pronoun indefinite plural abessive
 PS Pi--pk Pronoun indefinite plural komitative

PSX Ps Pronoun possessive
 PSN Ps--sn Pronoun possessive singular nominative
 PSG Ps--sg Pronoun possessive singular genitive
 PS1 Ps--s1 Pronoun possessive singular partitive
 PSA Ps--sx Pronoun possessive singular illative
 PSA Ps--s2 Pronoun possessive singular inessive
 PSA Ps--se Pronoun possessive singular elative
 PSA Ps--st Pronoun possessive singular allative
 PSA Ps--s3 Pronoun possessive singular adessive
 PSA Ps--sb Pronoun possessive singular ablative
 PS Ps--s4 Pronoun possessive singular translative
 PS Ps--s9 Pronoun possessive singular terminative
 PS Ps--sw Pronoun possessive singular essive
 PS Ps--s5 Pronoun possessive singular abessive
 PS Ps--sk Pronoun possessive singular komitative
 PSN Ps--pn Pronoun possessive plural nominative
 PSG Ps--pg Pronoun possessive plural genitive

PS1	Ps--p1	Pronoun possessive plural partitive
PSA	Ps--px	Pronoun possessive plural illative
PSA	Ps--p2	Pronoun possessive plural inessive
PSA	Ps--pe	Pronoun possessive plural elative
PSA	Ps--pt	Pronoun possessive plural allative
PSA	Ps--p3	Pronoun possessive plural adessive
PSA	Ps--pb	Pronoun possessive plural ablative
PS	Ps--p4	Pronoun possessive plural translative
PS	Ps--p9	Pronoun possessive plural terminative
PS	Ps--pw	Pronoun possessive plural essive
PS	Ps--p5	Pronoun possessive plural abessive
PS	Ps--pk	Pronoun possessive plural komitative
PSN	Pq--sn	Pronoun interrogative singular nominative
PSG	Pq--sg	Pronoun interrogative singular genitive
PS1	Pq--s1	Pronoun interrogative singular partitive
PSA	Pq--sx	Pronoun interrogative singular illative
PSA	Pq--s2	Pronoun interrogative singular inessive
PSA	Pq--se	Pronoun interrogative singular elative
PSA	Pq--st	Pronoun interrogative singular allative
PSA	Pq--s3	Pronoun interrogative singular adessive
PSA	Pq--sb	Pronoun interrogative singular ablative
PS	Pq--s4	Pronoun interrogative singular translative
PS	Pq--s9	Pronoun interrogative singular terminative
PS	Pq--sw	Pronoun interrogative singular essive
PS	Pq--s5	Pronoun interrogative singular abessive
PS	Pq--sk	Pronoun interrogative singular komitative
PSA	Pq--s7	Pronoun interrogative singular aditive
PSN	Pq--pn	Pronoun interrogative plural nominative
PSG	Pq--pg	Pronoun interrogative plural genitive
PS1	Pq--p1	Pronoun interrogative plural partitive
PSA	Pq--px	Pronoun interrogative plural illative
PSA	Pq--p2	Pronoun interrogative plural inessive
PSA	Pq--pe	Pronoun interrogative plural elative
PSA	Pq--pt	Pronoun interrogative plural allative
PSA	Pq--p3	Pronoun interrogative plural adessive
PSA	Pq--pb	Pronoun interrogative plural ablative
PS	Pq--p4	Pronoun interrogative plural translative
PS	Pq--p9	Pronoun interrogative plural terminative
PS	Pq--pw	Pronoun interrogative plural essive
PS	Pq--p5	Pronoun interrogative plural abessive
PS	Pq--pk	Pronoun interrogative plural komitative
PSN	Pr--sn	Pronoun relative singular nominative
PSG	Pr--sg	Pronoun relative singular genitive
PS1	Pr--s1	Pronoun relative singular partitive
PSA	Pr--sx	Pronoun relative singular illative
PSA	Pr--s2	Pronoun relative singular inessive
PSA	Pr--se	Pronoun relative singular elative
PSA	Pr--st	Pronoun relative singular allative
PSA	Pr--s3	Pronoun relative singular adessive
PSA	Pr--sb	Pronoun relative singular ablative
PS	Pr--s4	Pronoun relative singular translative

PS	Pr--s9	Pronoun relative singular terminative
PS	Pr--sw	Pronoun relative singular essive
PS	Pr--s5	Pronoun relative singular abessive
PS	Pr--sk	Pronoun relative singular komitative
PSA	Pr--s7	Pronoun relative singular aditive
PSN	Pr--pn	Pronoun relative plural nominative
PSG	Pr--pg	Pronoun relative plural genitive
PS1	Pr--p1	Pronoun relative plural partitive
PSA	Pr--px	Pronoun relative plural illative
PSA	Pr--p2	Pronoun relative plural inessive
PSA	Pr--pe	Pronoun relative plural elative
PSA	Pr--pt	Pronoun relative plural allative
PSA	Pr--p3	Pronoun relative plural adessive
PSA	Pr--pb	Pronoun relative plural ablative
PS	Pr--p4	Pronoun relative plural translative
PS	Pr--p9	Pronoun relative plural terminative
PS	Pr--pw	Pronoun relative plural essive
PS	Pr--p5	Pronoun relative plural abessive
PS	Pr--pk	Pronoun relative plural komitative
PSX	Px	Pronoun reflexive
PSN	Px--sn	Pronoun reflexive singular nominative
PSG	Px--sg	Pronoun reflexive singular genitive
PS1	Px--s1	Pronoun reflexive singular partitive
PSA	Px--sx	Pronoun reflexive singular illative
PSA	Px--s2	Pronoun reflexive singular inessive
PSA	Px--se	Pronoun reflexive singular elative
PSA	Px--st	Pronoun reflexive singular allative
PSA	Px--s3	Pronoun reflexive singular adessive
PSA	Px--sb	Pronoun reflexive singular ablative
PS	Px--s4	Pronoun reflexive singular translative
PS	Px--s9	Pronoun reflexive singular terminative
PS	Px--sw	Pronoun reflexive singular essive
PS	Px--s5	Pronoun reflexive singular abessive
PS	Px--sk	Pronoun reflexive singular komitative
PSN	Px--pn	Pronoun reflexive plural nominative
PSG	Px--pg	Pronoun reflexive plural genitive
PS1	Px--p1	Pronoun reflexive plural partitive
PSA	Px--px	Pronoun reflexive plural illative
PSA	Px--p2	Pronoun reflexive plural inessive
PSA	Px--pe	Pronoun reflexive plural elative
PSA	Px--pt	Pronoun reflexive plural allative
PSA	Px--p3	Pronoun reflexive plural adessive
PSA	Px--pb	Pronoun reflexive plural ablative
PS	Px--p4	Pronoun reflexive plural translative
PS	Px--p9	Pronoun reflexive plural terminative
PS	Px--pw	Pronoun reflexive plural essive
PS	Px--p5	Pronoun reflexive plural abessive
PS	Px--pk	Pronoun reflexive plural komitative
PSG	Py--sg	Pronoun reciprocal singular genitive
PS1	Py--s1	Pronoun reciprocal singular partitive
PSA	Py--sx	Pronoun reciprocal singular illative

PSA	Py--s2	Pronoun reciprocal	singular inessive
PSA	Py--se	Pronoun reciprocal	singular elative
PSA	Py--st	Pronoun reciprocal	singular allative
PSA	Py--s3	Pronoun reciprocal	singular adessive
PSA	Py--sb	Pronoun reciprocal	singular ablative
PS	Py--s4	Pronoun reciprocal	singular translative
PS	Py--s9	Pronoun reciprocal	singular terminative
PS	Py--sw	Pronoun reciprocal	singular essive
PS	Py--s5	Pronoun reciprocal	singular abessive
PS	Py--sk	Pronoun reciprocal	singular komitative
PSA	Py--s7	Pronoun reciprocal	singular aditive
PSG	Py--pg	Pronoun reciprocal	plural genitive
PS1	Py--p1	Pronoun reciprocal	plural partitive
PSA	Py--px	Pronoun reciprocal	plural illative
PSA	Py--p2	Pronoun reciprocal	plural inessive
PSA	Py--pe	Pronoun reciprocal	plural elative
PSA	Py--pt	Pronoun reciprocal	plural allative
PSA	Py--p3	Pronoun reciprocal	plural adessive
PSA	Py--pb	Pronoun reciprocal	plural ablative
PS	Py--p4	Pronoun reciprocal	plural translative
PS	Py--p9	Pronoun reciprocal	plural terminative
PS	Py--pw	Pronoun reciprocal	plural essive
PS	Py--p5	Pronoun reciprocal	plural abessive
PS	Py--pk	Pronoun reciprocal	plural komitative
PSX	Pm	Pronoun determininal	
PSN	Pm--sn	Pronoun determininal	singular nominative
PSG	Pm--sg	Pronoun determininal	singular genitive
PS1	Pm--s1	Pronoun determininal	singular partitive
PSA	Pm--sx	Pronoun determininal	singular illative
PSA	Pm--s2	Pronoun determininal	singular inessive
PSA	Pm--se	Pronoun determininal	singular elative
PSA	Pm--st	Pronoun determininal	singular allative
PSA	Pm--s3	Pronoun determininal	singular adessive
PSA	Pm--sb	Pronoun determininal	singular ablative
PS	Pm--s4	Pronoun determininal	singular translative
PS	Pm--s9	Pronoun determininal	singular terminative
PS	Pm--sw	Pronoun determininal	singular essive
PS	Pm--s5	Pronoun determininal	singular abessive
PS	Pm--sk	Pronoun determininal	singular komitative
PSA	Pm--s7	Pronoun determininal	singular aditive
PSN	Pm--pn	Pronoun determininal	plural nominative
PSG	Pm--pg	Pronoun determininal	plural genitive
PS1	Pm--p1	Pronoun determininal	plural partitive
PSA	Pm--px	Pronoun determininal	plural illative
PSA	Pm--p2	Pronoun determininal	plural inessive
PSA	Pm--pe	Pronoun determininal	plural elative
PSA	Pm--pt	Pronoun determininal	plural allative
PSA	Pm--p3	Pronoun determininal	plural adessive
PSA	Pm--pb	Pronoun determininal	plural ablative
PS	Pm--p4	Pronoun determininal	plural translative
PS	Pm--p9	Pronoun determininal	plural terminative
PS	Pm--pw	Pronoun determininal	plural essive

PS Pm--p5 Pronoun determininal plural abessive
 PS Pm--pk Pronoun determininal plural komitative

4.3. Examples

Corpus tags	Lexicon	Examples
PP1SN	Pp1-sn	mina
PP1SG	Pp1-sg	minu
PP1S1	Pp1-s1	mind
PP1S	Pp1-sx	minusse
PP1SA	Pp1-s2	minus
PP1SA	Pp1-se	minust
PP1SA	Pp1-st	minule
PP1SA	Pp1-s3	minul
PP1SA	Pp1-sb	minult
PP1S	Pp1-s4	minuks
PP1S	Pp1-s9	minuni
PP1S	Pp1-sw	minuna
PP1S	Pp1-s5	minuta
PP1S	Pp1-sk	minuga
PP1SN	Pp1-pn	meie
PP1SG	Pp1-pg	meie
PP1S1	Pp1-p1	meid
PP1S	Pp1-px	meisse
PP1SA	Pp1-p2	meis
PP1SA	Pp1-pe	meist
PP1SA	Pp1-pt	meile
PP1SA	Pp1-p3	meil
PP1SA	Pp1-pb	meilt
PP1S	Pp1-p4	meieks
PP1S	Pp1-p9	meieni
PP1S	Pp1-pw	meiena
PP1S	Pp1-p5	meieta
PP1S	Pp1-pk	meiega
PP2SN	Pp2-sn	sina
PP2SG	Pp2-sg	sinu
PP2S1	Pp2-s1	sind
PP2S	Pp2-sx	sinusse
PP2SA	Pp2-s2	sinus
PP2SA	Pp2-se	sinust
PP2SA	Pp2-st	sinule
PP2SA	Pp2-s3	sinul
PP2SA	Pp2-sb	sinult
PP2S	Pp2-s4	sinuks
PP2S	Pp2-s9	sinuni
PP2S	Pp2-sw	sinuna
PP2S	Pp2-s5	sinuta
PP2S	Pp2-sk	sinuga
PP2SN	Pp2-pn	teie
PP2SG	Pp2-pg	teie

PP2S1	Pp2-p1	teid
PP2S	Pp2-px	teisse
PP2SA	Pp2-p2	teis
PP2SA	Pp2-pe	teist
PP2SA	Pp2-pt	teile
PP2SA	Pp2-p3	teil
PP2SA	Pp2-pb	teilt
PP2S	Pp2-p4	teieks
PP2S	Pp2-p9	teieni
PP2S	Pp2-pw	teiena
PP2S	Pp2-p5	teieta
PP2S	Pp2-pk	teiega
PP3SN	Pp3-sn	tema
PP3SG	Pp3-sg	tema
PP3S1	Pp3-s1	teda
PP3S	Pp3-sx	temasse
PP3SA	Pp3-s2	temas
PP3SA	Pp3-se	temast
PP3SA	Pp3-st	temale
PP3SA	Pp3-s3	temal
PP3SA	Pp3-sb	temalt
PP3S	Pp3-s4	temaks
PP3S	Pp3-s9	temani
PP3S	Pp3-sw	temana
PP3S	Pp3-s5	temata
PP3S	Pp3-sk	temaga
PP3SN	Pp3-pn	nemad
PP3SG	Pp3-pg	nende
PP3S1	Pp3-p1	neid
PP3S	Pp3-px	nendesse, neisse
PP3SA	Pp3-p2	nendes, neis
PP3SA	Pp3-pe	nendest, neist
PP3SA	Pp3-pt	nendele, neile
PP3SA	Pp3-p3	nendel, neil
PP3SA	Pp3-pb	nendelt, neilt
PP3S	Pp3-p4	nendeks, neiks
PP3S	Pp3-p9	nendeni
PP3S	Pp3-pw	nendena
PP3S	Pp3-p5	nendeta
PP3S	Pp3-pk	nendega
PSN	Pd--sn	selline
PSG	Pd--sg	sellise
PS1	Pd--s1	sellist
PSA	Pd--sx	sellisesse
PSA	Pd--s2	sellises
PSA	Pd--se	sellisest
PSA	Pd--st	sellisele
PSA	Pd--s3	sellisel
PSA	Pd--sb	selliselt
PS	Pd--s4	selliseks
PS	Pd--s9	selliseni
PS	Pd--sw	sellisena

PS Pd--s5 selliseta
 PS Pd--sk sellisega
 PSA Pd--s7 sellisse
 PSN Pd--pn sellised
 PSG Pd--pg selliste
 PS1 Pd--p1 selliseid
 PSA Pd--px sellistesse, selliseisse
 PSA Pd--p2 sellistes, selliseis
 PSA Pd--pe sellistest, selliseist
 PSA Pd--pt sellistele, selliseile
 PSA Pd--p3 sellistel, selliseil
 PSA Pd--pb sellistelt, selliseilt
 PS Pd--p4 sellisteks, selliseiks
 PS Pd--p9 sellisteni, selliseini
 PS Pd--pw sellistena, selliseina
 PS Pd--p5 sellisteta, selliseita
 PS Pd--pk sellistega selliseiga

PSX Pi muist
 PSN Pi--sn mingi
 PSG Pi--sg mingi
 PS1 Pi--s1 mingit
 PSA Pi--sx mingisse
 PSA Pi--s2 mingis
 PSA Pi--se mingist
 PSA Pi--st mingile
 PSA Pi--s3 mingil
 PSA Pi--sb mingilt
 PS Pi--s4 mingiks
 PS Pi--s9 mingini
 PS Pi--sw mingina
 PS Pi--s5 mingita
 PS Pi--sk mingiga
 PSA Pi--s7 mitmetaolisse
 PSN Pi--pn mingid
 PSG Pi--pg mingite
 PS1 Pi--p1 mingeid
 PSA Pi--px mingitesse, mingeisse
 PSA Pi--p2 mingites, mingeis
 PSA Pi--pe mingitest, mingeist
 PSA Pi--pt mingitele, mingeile
 PSA Pi--p3 mingitel, mingeil
 PSA Pi--pb mingitelt, mingeilt
 PS Pi--p4 mingiteks, mingeiks
 PS Pi--p9 mingiteni, mingeini
 PS Pi--pw mingitena, mingeina
 PS Pi--p5 mingiteta, mingeita
 PS Pi--pk mingitega, mingeiga

PSX Ps oma
 PSN Ps--sn iseene
 PSG Ps--sg iseene
 PS1 Ps--s1 iseennast

PSA	Ps--sx	iseenesesse
PSA	Ps--s2	iseeneses
PSA	Ps--se	iseenesest
PSA	Ps--st	iseenesele
PSA	Ps--s3	iseenesel
PSA	Ps--sb	iseeneselt
PS	Ps--s4	iseeneseks
PS	Ps--s9	iseeneseni
PS	Ps--sw	iseenesena
PS	Ps--s5	iseeneseta
PS	Ps--sk	iseenesega
PSN	Ps--pn	iseenese?
PSG	Ps--pg	iseeneste
PS1	Ps--p1	iseendid
PSA	Ps--px	iseenestesse
PSA	Ps--p2	iseenestes
PSA	Ps--pe	iseenestest
PSA	Ps--pt	iseenestele
PSA	Ps--p3	iseenestel
PSA	Ps--pb	iseenestelt
PS	Ps--p4	iseenesteks
PS	Ps--p9	iseenesteni
PS	Ps--pw	iseenestena
PS	Ps--p5	iseenesteta
PS	Ps--pk	iseenestega
PSN	Pq--sn	milline
PSG	Pq--sg	millise
PS1	Pq--s1	millist
PSA	Pq--sx	millisesse
PSA	Pq--s2	millises
PSA	Pq--se	millisest
PSA	Pq--st	millisele
PSA	Pq--s3	millisel
PSA	Pq--sb	milliselt
PS	Pq--s4	milliseks
PS	Pq--s9	milliseni
PS	Pq--sw	millisena
PS	Pq--s5	milliseta
PS	Pq--sk	millisega
PSA	Pq--s7	millisse?
PSN	Pq--pn	millised
PSG	Pq--pg	milliste
PS1	Pq--p1	milliseid
PSA	Pq--px	millistesse, milliseisse
PSA	Pq--p2	millistes, milliseis
PSA	Pq--pe	millistest, milliseist
PSA	Pq--pt	millistele, milliseile
PSA	Pq--p3	millistel, milliseil
PSA	Pq--pb	millistelt, milliseilt
PS	Pq--p4	millisteks, milliseiks
PS	Pq--p9	millisteni, milliseini
PS	Pq--pw	millistena, milliseina

PS	Pq--p5	millisteta, milliseita
PS	Pq--pk	millistega, milliseiga
PSN	Pr--sn	milline
PSG	Pr--sg	millise
PS1	Pr--s1	millist
PSA	Pr--sx	millisesse
PSA	Pr--s2	millises
PSA	Pr--se	millisest
PSA	Pr--st	millisele
PSA	Pr--s3	millisel
PSA	Pr--sb	milliselt
PS	Pr--s4	milliseks
PS	Pr--s9	milliseni
PS	Pr--sw	millisena
PS	Pr--s5	milliseta
PS	Pr--sk	millisega
PSA	Pr--s7	millisse?
PSN	Pr--pn	millised
PSG	Pr--pg	milliste
PS1	Pr--p1	milliseid
PSA	Pr--px	millistesse, milliseisse
PSA	Pr--p2	millistes, milliseis
PSA	Pr--pe	millistest, milliseist
PSA	Pr--pt	millistele, milliseile
PSA	Pr--p3	millistel, milliseil
PSA	Pr--pb	millistelt, milliseilt
PS	Pr--p4	millisteks, milliseiks
PS	Pr--p9	millisteni, milliseini
PS	Pr--pw	millistena, milliseina
PS	Pr--p5	millisteta, milliseita
PS	Pr--pk	millistega, milliseiga
PSX	Px	oma
PSN	Px--sn	ise
PSG	Px--sg	iseenda
PS1	Px--s1	iseend
PSA	Px--sx	iseendasse
PSA	Px--s2	iseendas
PSA	Px--se	iseendast
PSA	Px--st	iseendale
PSA	Px--s3	iseendal
PSA	Px--sb	iseendalt
PS	Px--s4	iseendaks
PS	Px--s9	iseendani
PS	Px--sw	iseendana
PS	Px--s5	iseendata
PS	Px--sk	iseendaga
PSN	Px--pn	ise
PSG	Px--pg	iseendi
PS1	Px--p1	iseendid
PSA	Px--px	iseendis
PSA	Px--p2	iseendis

PSA	Px--pe	iseendist
PSA	Px--pt	iseendile
PSA	Px--p3	iseendil
PSA	Px--pb	iseendilt
PS	Px--p4	iseendiks
PS	Px--p9	iseendini
PS	Px--pw	iseendina
PS	Px--p5	iseendita
PS	Px--pk	iseendiga
PSG	Py--sg	teineteise
PS1	Py--s1	teineteist
PSA	Py--sx	teineteisesse
PSA	Py--s2	teineteises
PSA	Py--se	teineteisest
PSA	Py--st	teineteisele
PSA	Py--s3	teineteisel
PSA	Py--sb	teineteiselt
PS	Py--s4	teineteiseks
PS	Py--s9	teineteiseni
PS	Py--sw	teineteisena
PS	Py--s5	teineteiseta
PS	Py--sk	teineteisega
PSA	Py--s7	teineteise
PSG	Py--pg	teineteiste
PS1	Py--p1	teineteisi
PSA	Py--px	teineteistesse
PSA	Py--p2	teineteistes
PSA	Py--pe	teineteistest
PSA	Py--pt	teineteistele
PSA	Py--p3	teineteistel
PSA	Py--pb	teineteistelt
PS	Py--p4	teineteisteks
PS	Py--p9	teineteisteni
PS	Py--pw	teineteistena
PS	Py--p5	teineteisteta
PS	Py--pk	teineteistega
PSX	Pm	ise
PSN	Pm--sn	ise
PSG	Pm--sg	enda
PS1	Pm--s1	end
PSA	Pm--sx	endasse
PSA	Pm--s2	endas
PSA	Pm--se	endast
PSA	Pm--st	endale
PSA	Pm--s3	endal
PSA	Pm--sb	endalt
PS	Pm--s4	endaks
PS	Pm--s9	endani
PS	Pm--sw	endana
PS	Pm--s5	endata
PS	Pm--sk	endaga

PSA Pm--s7 emba-kumba
 PSNPm--pn ise
 PSG Pm--pg endi
 PS1 Pm--p1 endid
 PSA Pm--px endisse
 PSA Pm--p2 endis
 PSA Pm--pe endist
 PSA Pm--pt endile
 PSA Pm--p3 endil
 PSA Pm--pb endilt
 PS Pm--p4 endiks
 PS Pm--p9 endini
 PS Pm--pw endina
 PS Pm--p5 endita
 PS Pm--pk endiga

6.5 Determiners (D)

Not applicable.

6.6 Atricles (T)

Not applicable.

6.7 Adverbs (R)

7.1 Lexicon

```

= =====
P ATT          VAL          C EXAMPLE
= =====
1 Type                - asjatult
- -----
2 Degree              -
*****
3 Clitic              -
- -----
4 Number              -
- -----
    
```

5 Person -
 =====

7.2. Definitions

Corpus tags	Lexicon	Definitions
RR R	Adverb	

7.3. Examples

Corpus tags	Lexicon	Examples
RR R	asjatult	

6.8 Adpositions (S)

8.1. Lexicon

P	ATT	VAL	C	EXAMPLE
1	Type	preposition postposition	p	enne t kaudu
2	Formation		-	

3	Case		-	
4	Clitic		-	

8.2. Definitions

Corpus tags	Lexicon	Definitions
SP Sp	Adposition	preposition
ST St	Adposition	postposition

8.3. Examples

Corpus tags	Lexicon	Examples

SP	Sp	enne
ST	St	kaudu

6.9 Conjunctions (C)

9.1. Lexicon

```

=====
P ATT          VAL          C EXAMPLE
=====
1 Type         coordinating  c ja
                subordinating  s et
*****
2 Formation    -
-----
3 Coord_Type   -
-----
4 Sub_Type     -
-----
5 Clitic       -
-----
6 Number       -
-----
7 Person       -
=====

```

9.2. Definitions

Corpus tags	Lexicon	Definitions
CC	Cc	Conjunction coordinating
CS	Cs	Conjunction subordinating

9.3. Examples

Corpus tags	Lexicon	Examples
CC	Cc	ja
CS	Cs	et

6.10 Numerals (M)

10.1. Lexicon

P	ATT	VAL	C	EXAMPLE
1	Type	cardinal ordinal	c o	kaheksa kaheksas
2	Gender		-	
3	Number	singular plural	s p	kaheksa kaheksad
4	Case	nominative genitive l.s. partitive illative inessive elative allative adessive ablative l.s. translative terminative essive l.s. abessive l.s. komitative l.s. aditive	n g 1 x 2 e t 3 b 4 9 w 5 k 7	kaheksa kaheksa kaheksat kaheksasse kaheksas kaheksast kaheksale kaheksal kaheksalt kaheksaks kaheksani kaheksana kaheksata kaheksaga viite

5	Form	digit roman letter	d r l	1984 IX kaheksa
6	Definiteness		-	
7	Clitic		-	
8	Class		-	
9	Animate		-	
10	Owner_Number		-	
11	Owner_Person		-	
12	Owned_Number		-	

10.2. Definitions

Corpus tags	Lexicon	Definitions

MCSX	Mc---d	Numeral cardinal digit
MCSN	Mc-sn1	Numeral cardinal singular nominative letter
MCSG	Mc-sg1	Numeral cardinal singular genitive letter
MCS1	Mc-s11	Numeral cardinal singular partitive letter
MCSA	Mc-sx1	Numeral cardinal singular illative letter
MCSA	Mc-s21	Numeral cardinal singular inessive letter
MCSA	Mc-se1	Numeral cardinal singular elative letter
MCSA	Mc-st1	Numeral cardinal singular allative letter
MCSA	Mc-s31	Numeral cardinal singular adessive letter
MCSA	Mc-sb1	Numeral cardinal singular ablative letter
MCS	Mc-s41	Numeral cardinal singular translative letter
MCS	Mc-s91	Numeral cardinal singular terminative letter
MCS	Mc-sw1	Numeral cardinal singular essive letter
MCS	Mc-s51	Numeral cardinal singular abessive letter
MCS	Mc-sk1	Numeral cardinal singular komitative letter
MCSA	Mc-s71	Numeral cardinal singular aditive letter
MCS	Mc-pn1	Numeral cardinal plural nominative letter
MCS	Mc-pg1	Numeral cardinal plural genitive letter
MCS	Mc-p11	Numeral cardinal plural partitive letter
MCSA	Mc-px1	Numeral cardinal plural illative letter
MCSA	Mc-p21	Numeral cardinal plural inessive letter
MCSA	Mc-pe1	Numeral cardinal plural elative letter
MCSA	Mc-pt1	Numeral cardinal plural allative letter
MCSA	Mc-p31	Numeral cardinal plural adessive letter
MCSA	Mc-pb1	Numeral cardinal plural ablative letter
MCS	Mc-p41	Numeral cardinal plural translative letter
MCS	Mc-p91	Numeral cardinal plural terminative letter
MCS	Mc-pw1	Numeral cardinal plural essive letter
MCS	Mc-p51	Numeral cardinal plural abessive letter
MCS	Mc-pk1	Numeral cardinal plural komitative letter
MOSX	Mo---d	Numeral ordinal digit
MOSX	Mo---r	Numeral ordinal roman
MOSN	Mo-sn1	Numeral ordinal singular nominative letter
MOSG	Mo-sg1	Numeral ordinal singular genitive letter
MOS1	Mo-s11	Numeral ordinal singular partitive letter
MOSA	Mo-sx1	Numeral ordinal singular illative letter
MOSA	Mo-s21	Numeral ordinal singular inessive letter
MOSA	Mo-se1	Numeral ordinal singular elative letter
MOSA	Mo-st1	Numeral ordinal singular allative letter
MOSA	Mo-s31	Numeral ordinal singular adessive letter
MOSA	Mo-sb1	Numeral ordinal singular ablative letter
MOS	Mo-s41	Numeral ordinal singular translative letter
MOS	Mo-s91	Numeral ordinal singular terminative letter
MOS	Mo-sw1	Numeral ordinal singular essive letter
MOS	Mo-s51	Numeral ordinal singular abessive letter
MOS	Mo-sk1	Numeral ordinal singular komitative letter
MOSA	Mo-s71	Numeral ordinal singular aditive letter
MOS	Mo-pn1	Numeral ordinal plural nominative letter
MOS	Mo-pg1	Numeral ordinal plural genitive letter
MOS	Mo-p11	Numeral ordinal plural partitive letter
MOSA	Mo-px1	Numeral ordinal plural illative letter
MOSA	Mo-p21	Numeral ordinal plural inessive letter

MOSA	Mo-pe1	Numeral ordinal plural elative letter
MOSA	Mo-pt1	Numeral ordinal plural allative letter
MOSA	Mo-p31	Numeral ordinal plural adessive letter
MOSA	Mo-pb1	Numeral ordinal plural ablative letter
MOS	Mo-p41	Numeral ordinal plural translative letter
MOS	Mo-p91	Numeral ordinal plural terminative letter
MOS	Mo-pw1	Numeral ordinal plural essive letter
MOS	Mo-p51	Numeral ordinal plural abessive letter
MOS	Mo-pk1	Numeral ordinal plural komitative letter

10.3. Examples

Corpus tags	Lexicon	Examples
MCSX	Mc---d	8
MCSN	Mc-sn1	kaheksa
MCSG	Mc-sg1	kaheksa
MCS1	Mc-s11	kaheksat
MCSA	Mc-sx1	kaheksasse
MCSA	Mc-s21	kaheksas
MCSA	Mc-se1	kaheksast
MCSA	Mc-st1	kaheksale
MCSA	Mc-s31	kaheksal
MCSA	Mc-sb1	kaheksalt
MCS	Mc-s41	kaheksaks
MCS	Mc-s91	kaheksani
MCS	Mc-sw1	kaheksana
MCS	Mc-s51	kaheksata
MCS	Mc-sk1	kaheksaga
MCSA	Mc-s71	viide
MCS	Mc-pn1	kaheksad
MCS	Mc-pg1	kaheksate
MCS	Mc-p11	kaheksaid
MCSA	Mc-px1	kaheksatesse, kaheksaisse
MCSA	Mc-p21	kaheksates, kaheksais
MCSA	Mc-pe1	kaheksatest, kaheksaist
MCSA	Mc-pt1	kaheksatele, kaheksaile
MCSA	Mc-p31	kaheksatel, kaheksail
MCSA	Mc-pb1	kaheksatelt, kaheksailt
MCS	Mc-p41	kaheksateks, kaheksaiks
MCS	Mc-p91	kaheksateni, kaheksaini
MCS	Mc-pw1	kaheksatena, kaheksaina
MCS	Mc-p51	kaheksateta
MCS	Mc-pk1	kaheksatega
MOSX	Mo---d	8.
MOSX	Mo---r	IX
MOSN	Mo-sn1	kaheksas
MOSG	Mo-sg1	kaheksanda
MOS1	Mo-s11	kaheksandat
MOSA	Mo-sx1	kaheksandasse
MOSA	Mo-s21	kaheksandas

MOSA Mo-sel kaheksandast
MOSA Mo-st1 kaheksandale
MOSA Mo-s31 kaheksandal
MOSA Mo-sb1 kaheksandalt
MOS Mo-s41 kaheksandaks
MOS Mo-s91 kaheksandani
MOS Mo-sw1 kaheksandana
MOS Mo-s51 kaheksandata
MOS Mo-sk1 kaheksandaga
MOSA Mo-s71 teise
MOS Mo-pn1 kaheksandad
MOS Mo-pg1 kaheksandate
MOS Mo-p11 kaheksandaid
MOSA Mo-px1 kaheksandatesse, kaheksandaisse
MOSA Mo-p21 kaheksandates, kaheksandais
MOSA Mo-pe1 kaheksandatest, kaheksandaist
MOSA Mo-pt1 kaheksandatele, kaheksandaile
MOSA Mo-p31 kaheksandatel, kaheksandail
MOSA Mo-pb1 kaheksandatelt, kaheksandailt
MOS Mo-p41 kaheksandateks, kaheksandaiks
MOS Mo-p91 kaheksandateni, kaheksandaini
MOS Mo-pw1 kaheksandatena, kaheksandaina
MOS Mo-p51 kaheksandateta
MOS Mo-pk1 kaheksandatega

6.11 Interjections (I)

11.1. Lexicon

```

= =====
P ATT          VAL          C EXAMPLE
= =====
1 Type                - oi
- -----
2 Formation           -
=====

```

11.2. Definitions

Corpus tags	Lexicon	Definitions
II I	Interjection	

11.3. Examples

Corpus tags	Lexicon	Examples
-------------	---------	----------

4 Case	l.s. nominative	n CD
	l.s. genitive	g CD
	l.s. partitive	1 CDd
	l.s. illative	x CDsse
	l.s. inessive	2 CDs
	l.s. elative	e CDst
	l.s. allative	t CDle
	l.s. adessive	3 CDl
	l.s. ablative	b CDlt
	l.s. translative	4 CDks
	l.s. terminative	9 CDni
	l.s. essive	w CDna
	l.s. abessive	5 CDta
	l.s. komitative	k CDga
	l.s. aditive	7
5 Definiteness		-

13.2. Definitions

Corpus tags	Lexicon	Definitions
YSX	Yn	Abbreviation nominal
YSN	Yn-sn	Abbreviation nominal singular nominative
YSG	Yn-sg	Abbreviation nominal singular genitive
YS1	Yn-s1	Abbreviation nominal singular partitive
YSA	Yn-sx	Abbreviation nominal singular illative
YSA	Yn-s2	Abbreviation nominal singular inessive
YSA	Yn-se	Abbreviation nominal singular elative
YSA	Yn-st	Abbreviation nominal singular allative
YSA	Yn-s3	Abbreviation nominal singular adessive
YSA	Yn-sb	Abbreviation nominal singular ablative
YS	Yn-s4	Abbreviation nominal singular translative
YS	Yn-s9	Abbreviation nominal singular terminative
YS	Yn-sw	Abbreviation nominal singular essive
YS	Yn-s5	Abbreviation nominal singular abessive
YS	Yn-sk	Abbreviation nominal singular komitative
YS	Yn-s7	Abbreviation nominal singular aditive
YS	Yn-pn	Abbreviation nominal plural nominative
YS	Yn-pg	Abbreviation nominal plural genitive
YS	Yn-p1	Abbreviation nominal plural partitive
YSA	Yn-px	Abbreviation nominal plural illative
YSA	Yn-p2	Abbreviation nominal plural inessive
YSA	Yn-pe	Abbreviation nominal plural elative
YSA	Yn-pt	Abbreviation nominal plural allative
YSA	Yn-p3	Abbreviation nominal plural adessive
YSA	Yn-pb	Abbreviation nominal plural ablative
YS	Yn-p4	Abbreviation nominal plural translative
YS	Yn-p9	Abbreviation nominal plural terminative
YS	Yn-pw	Abbreviation nominal plural essive

YS	Yn-p5	Abbreviation nominal plural abessive
YS	Yn-pk	Abbreviation nominal plural komitative
YSX	Ya	Abbreviation adjectival
YSX	Yr	Abbreviation adverbial
YSX	Yv	Abbreviation verbal

13.3. Examples

Corpus tags	Lexicon	Examples
YSX	Yn	A
YSN	Yn-sn	CD
YSG	Yn-sg	CD
YS1	Yn-s1	CDd
YSA	Yn-sx	CDsse
YSA	Yn-s2	CDs
YSA	Yn-se	CDst
YSA	Yn-st	CDle
YSA	Yn-s3	CDl
YSA	Yn-sb	CDlt
YS	Yn-s4	CDks
YS	Yn-s9	CDni
YS	Yn-sw	CDna
YS	Yn-s5	CDta
YS	Yn-sk	CDga
YS	Yn-s7	RASi
YS	Yn-pn	CDd
YS	Yn-pg	CDde
YS	Yn-p1	CDsid
YSA	Yn-px	CDdesse
YSA	Yn-p2	CDdes
YSA	Yn-pe	CDdest
YSA	Yn-pt	CDdele
YSA	Yn-p3	CDdel
YSA	Yn-pb	CDdelt
YS	Yn-p4	CDdeks
YS	Yn-p9	CDdeni
YS	Yn-pw	CDdena
YS	Yn-p5	CDdeta
YS	Yn-pk	CDdega
YSX	Ya	hisp
YSX	Yr	jne
YSX	Yv	vt

6.14 Particles (Q)

Not applicable.

Chapter 7

Application to Hungarian

Authors:

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7.1 Noun (N)

= ===== =		
P ATT	VAL	C
= ===== =		
1 Type	common	c
	proper	p
- ----- -		
2 Gender		-
- ----- -		
3 Number	singular	s
	plural	p
- ----- -		
4 Case	nominative	n
	genitive	g
	dative	d
	accusative	a
	instrumental	i
	illative	x
	inessive	2
	elative	e
	allative	t
	adessive	3
	ablative	b
	terminative	9
	essive	w
l.s.	temporalis	m
l.s.	causalis	c
l.s.	sublative	s
l.s.	delative	h
l.s.	sociative	q
l.s.	factive	y

	l.s. superessive	p
	l.s. distributive	u
* ***** *		
5	Definiteness	-

6	Clitic	-

7	Animate	no n
		yes y

8	Owner_Number	singular s
		plural p

9	Owner_Person	first 1
		second 2
		third 3

10	Owned_Number	singular s
		plural p
=====		

Notes:

1. Gender: Not applicable to Hungarian.
2. Numbers:

Hungarian has three types of number in the nominal inflection:

 1. The number of the noun.
 2. The number of owners that own the noun.
 3. The number of the context given referent, which is some possession of the noun, i.e. belongs to the noun (anaphoric possessive).
3. Genitive is rarely marked in Hungarian. If marked then with the same suffix as that of dative case.

Nouns with zero suffix can be nominative or genitive, so they are ambiguous.
4. Common Hungarian nouns can have
 $2(\text{Number}) * 7(\text{OwnerPerson}, \text{OwnerNumber}) * 3(\text{OwnedNumber}) * 22(\text{Case}) = 1324$
 different forms.
5. The usage of -szerte [SZERTE] meaning 'many places around' is restricted so we do not take it as a regular case ending. The same stands for '-lag/-leg' marked with [LAG], e.g. 'házilag' means (made) at home.

Combinations:

0	1	3	4		7	8	9	10

Pos	Type	Num	Case		Anim	OwnerNum	OwnerPers	OwnedNum

N [cp] [sp] [ngdaiX2et3b9wmcshqypu] [yn] [sp] [123] [sp]

Examples on combinations:

a) Combinations on Number, OwnerNumber, OwnerPerson and OwnedNumber:

01234567890

Nc-sn--n---	asztal [N]	table
Nc-sn--n--s	asztal [N]+é [POS]	thing of the table
Nc-sn--n--p	asztal [N]+éi [POSi]	things of the table
Nc-sn--ns1-	asztal [N]+om [PSe1]	my table
Nc-sn--ns1s	asztal [N]+om [PSe1]+é [POS]	thing of my table
Nc-sn--ns1p	asztal [N]+om [PSe1]+éi [POSi]	things of my table
Nc-sn--ns2-	asztal [N]+od [PSe2]	your table
Nc-sn--ns2s	asztal [N]+od [PSe2]+é [POS]	thing of your table
Nc-sn--ns2p	asztal [N]+od [PSe2]+éi [POSi]	things of your table
Nc-sn--ns3-	asztal [N]+a [PSe3]	his/her table
Nc-sn--ns3s	asztal [N]+á [PSe3]+é [POS]	thing of his/her table
Nc-sn--ns3p	asztal [N]+á [PSe3]+éi [POSi]	things of his/her table
Nc-sn--np1-	asztal [N]+unk [PSt1]	our table
Nc-sn--np1s	asztal [N]+unk [PSt1]+é [POS]	thing of our table
Nc-sn--np1p	asztal [N]+unk [PSt1]+éi [POSi]	things of our table
Nc-sn--np2-	asztal [N]+otok [PSt2]	your table
Nc-sn--np2s	asztal [N]+otok [PSt2]+é [POS]	thing of your table
Nc-sn--np2p	asztal [N]+otok [PSt2]+éi [POSi]	things of your table
Nc-sn--np3-	asztal [N]+uk [PSt2]	their table
Nc-sn--np3s	asztal [N]+uk [PSt2]+é [POS]	thing of their table
Nc-sn--np3p	asztal [N]+uk [PSt2]+éi [POSi]	things of their table
Nc-pn--n---	asztal [N]+ok [PL]	tables
Nc-pn--n--s	asztal [N]+ok [PL]+é [POS]	thing of the tables
Nc-pn--n--p	asztal [N]+ok [PL]+éi [POSi]	things of the tables
Nc-pn--ns1-	asztal [N]+aim [PSe1i]	my tables
Nc-pn--ns1s	asztal [N]+aim [PSe1i]+é [POS]	thing of my tables
Nc-pn--ns1p	asztal [N]+aim [PSe1i]+éi [POSi]	things of my tables
Nc-pn--ns2-	asztal [N]+aid [PSe2i]	your tables
Nc-pn--ns2s	asztal [N]+aid [PSe2i]+é [POS]	thing of your tables
Nc-pn--ns2p	asztal [N]+aid [PSe2i]+éi [POSi]	things of your tables
Nc-pn--ns3-	asztal [N]+ai [PSe3i]	his/her tables
Nc-pn--ns3s	asztal [N]+ai [PSe3i]+é [POS]	thing of his/her tables
Nc-pn--ns3p	asztal [N]+ai [PSe3i]+éi [POSi]	things of his/her tables
Nc-pn--np1-	asztal [N]+aink [PSt1i]	our tables
Nc-pn--np1s	asztal [N]+aink [PSt1i]+é [POS]	thing of our tables
Nc-pn--np1p	asztal [N]+aink [PSt1i]+éi [POSi]	things of our tables
Nc-pn--np2-	asztal [N]+aitok [PSt2i]	your tables
Nc-pn--np2s	asztal [N]+aitok [PSt2i]+é [POS]	thing of your tables
Nc-pn--np2p	asztal [N]+aitok [PSt2i]+éi [POSi]	things of your tables
Nc-pn--np3-	asztal [N]+aik [PSt3i]	their tables
Nc-pn--np3s	asztal [N]+aik [PSt3i]+é [POS]	thing of their tables
Nc-pn--np3p	asztal [N]+aik [PSt3i]+éi [POSi]	things of their tables

b) Combinations on Case:

Category:	Case:	Example analysis:	
01234567890			
Nc-sn-----	nominative	asztal[N]	The table is new.
Nc-sg-----	genitive	asztal[N]+nak[GEN]	The leg of the table is red.
Nc-sd-----	dative	asztal[N]+nak[DAT]	It gives a new look to the table.
Nc-sa-----	accusative	asztal[N]+t[ACC]	I see the table.
Nc-si-----	instrumental	asztal[N]+lal[INS]	Do something with the table.
Nc-sx-----	illative	asztal[N]+ba[ILL]	She put it into the table.
Nc-s2-----	inessive	asztal[N]+ban[INE]	He keeps it in this table.
Nc-se-----	elative	asztal[N]+ból[ELA]	She took it out from this table.
Nc-st-----	allative	asztal[N]+hoz[ALL]	Go to the table.
Nc-s3-----	adessive	asztal[N]+nál[ADE]	At the table there is a chair.
Nc-sb-----	ablative	asztal[N]+tól[ABL]	She came from the table.
Nc-s9-----	terminative	asztal[N]+ig[TER]	Go as far as the table.
Nc-sw-----	essive	asztal[N]+ul[ESS]	The plate served us as a table.
Nc-sm-----	temporalis	hat[N]+kor[TEM]	We arrived at six.
Nc-sc-----	causalis	asztal[N]+ért[CAU]	We do it for the table.
Nc-ss-----	sublative	asztal[N]+ra[SUB]	Put it onto the table.
Nc-sh-----	delative	asztal[N]+ról[DEL]	Talk about the table.
Nc-sq-----	sociative	asztal[N]+ostul[SOC]	It is sold together with the table.
Nc-sy-----	factive	asztal[N]+lá[FAC]	Soon it became a table.
Nc-sp-----	superessive	asztal[N]+on[SUP]	The cat sits on the table.
Nc-su-----	distributive	asztal[N]+onként[DIS]	We collected 10 forints in each table.

7.2 Verb (V)

=	=====	=====	=
P ATT	VAL		C
=	=====	=====	=
1 Type	main		m
	auxiliary		a
-	-----	-----	-
2 VForm	indicative		i
	imperative		m
	conditional		c
	infinitive		n
-	-----	-----	-
3 Tense	present		p
	past		s
-	-----	-----	-
4 Person	first		1
	second		2
	third		3
-	-----	-----	-
5 Number	singular		s
	plural		p
-	-----	-----	-
6 Gender			-

```

*****
7 Voice -
-----
8 Negative -
-----
9 Definiteness no n
                yes y
                l.s. 1s2s 2
-----
10Clitic -
-----
11Case -
-----
12Animate -
-----
13Clitic_s -
-----
14Aspect !NEW in V2! -
-----
15Courtesy !NEW in V3! -
=====
    
```

Notes:

1. 1s2s is a special form for definitness, in which the speaker's person is first singular (I) and the target of the transitivity is second singular (you).
2. A Hungarian verb has
 3(Person)*2(Number)*4(Present indicative, Present imperativ,
 Present conditional,Past indicative)*2(Transitivity)
 +4(1s2s)+7(Infinitive)=59 different forms.

Combinations:

```

-----
Pos Type VForm Tense Person Number Definitness
-----
V m i [ps] [123] [sp] [yn]
V m c p [123] [sp] [yn]
V m m p [123] [sp] [yn]
V m i [ps] 1 s 2
V m [cm] p 1 s 2
V m n - - - -
V m n p [123] [sp] -
V a i p [123] [sp] n
-----
    
```

Examples on combinations:

01234567890123

Vmip1s-----n-	tanul [V]+ok[e1]	I learn (a)
Vmip2s-----n-	tanul [V]+sz[e2]	you learn (a)
Vmip3s-----n-	tanul [V]	she learns (a)
Vmip1p-----n-	tanul [V]+unk[t1]	we learn (a)
Vmip2p-----n-	tanul [V]+tok[t2]	you learn (a)
Vmip3p-----n-	tanul [V]+nak[t3]	they learn (a)
Vmip1s-----y-	tanul [V]+om[Te1]	I learn (the)
Vmip2s-----y-	tanul [V]+od[Te2]	you learn (the)
Vmip3s-----y-	tanul [V]+ja[Te3]	she learns (the)
Vmip1p-----y-	tanul [V]+juk[Tt1]	we learn (the)
Vmip2p-----y-	tanul [V]+játok[Tt2]	you learn (the)
Vmip3p-----y-	tanul [V]+ják[Tt3]	they learn (the)
Vmis1s-----n-	tanul [V]+tam[Me1]	I learnt (a)
Vmis2s-----n-	tanul [V]+tál[Me2]	you learnt (a)
Vmis3s-----n-	tanul [V]+t[Me3]	she learnt (a)
Vmis1p-----n-	tanul [V]+tunk[Mt1]	we learnt (a)
Vmis2p-----n-	tanul [V]+tatok[Mt2]	you learnt (a)
Vmis3p-----n-	tanul [V]+tak[Mt3]	they learnt (a)
Vmis1s-----y-	tanul [V]+tam[TMe1]	I learnt (the)
Vmis2s-----y-	tanul [V]+tad[TMe2]	you learnt (the)
Vmis3s-----y-	tanul [V]+ta[TMe3]	she learnt (the)
Vmis1p-----y-	tanul [V]+tuk[TMt1]	we learnt (the)
Vmis2p-----y-	tanul [V]+tátok[TMt2]	you learnt (the)
Vmis3p-----y-	tanul [V]+ták[TMt3]	they learnt (the)
Vmcp1s-----n-	tanul [V]+nék[Fe1]	(if) I learnt (a)
Vmcp2s-----n-	tanul [V]+nál[Fe2]	(if) you learnt (a)
Vmcp3s-----n-	tanul [V]+na[Fe3]	(if) she learnt (a)
Vmcp1p-----n-	tanul [V]+nánk[Ft1]	(if) we learnt (a)
Vmcp2p-----n-	tanul [V]+nátok[Ft2]	(if) you learnt (a)
Vmcp3p-----n-	tanul [V]+nának[Ft3]	(if) they learnt (a)
Vmcp1s-----y-	tanul [V]+nám[TFe1]	(if) I learnt (the)
Vmcp2s-----y-	tanul [V]+nád[TFe2]	(if) you learnt (the)
Vmcp3s-----y-	tanul [V]+ná[TFe3]	(if) she learnt (the)
Vmcp1p-----y-	tanul [V]+nánk[TFt1]	(if) we learnt (the)
Vmcp2p-----y-	tanul [V]+nátok[TFt2]	(if) you learnt (the)
Vmcp3p-----y-	tanul [V]+nák[TFt3]	(if) they learnt (the)
Vmmp1s-----n-	tanul [V]+jak[Pe1]	(let) me learn (a)
Vmmp2s-----n-	tanul [V]+jál[Pe2]	(let) you learn (a)
Vmmp3s-----n-	tanul [V]+jon[Pe3]	(let) she learn (a)
Vmmp1p-----n-	tanul [V]+junk[Pt1]	(let) we learn (a)
Vmmp2p-----n-	tanul [V]+játok[Pt2]	(let) you learn (a)
Vmmp3p-----n-	tanul [V]+janak[Pt3]	(let) they learn (a)
Vmmp1s-----y-	tanul [V]+jam[TPe1]	(let) me learn (the)
Vmmp2s-----y-	tanul [V]+jad[TPe2]	(let) you learn (the)
Vmmp3s-----y-	tanul [V]+ja[TPe3]	(let) she learn (the)
Vmmp1p-----y-	tanul [V]+juk[TPt1]	(let) we learn (the)
Vmmp2p-----y-	tanul [V]+játok[TPt2]	(let) you learn (the)
Vmmp3p-----y-	tanul [V]+ják[TPt3]	(let) they learn (the)
Vmip1s-----2-	tanul [V]+lak[Ie1]	I learn you

Vmis1s-----2-	tanul [V]+talak [IMe1]	I learnt you
Vmcp1s-----2-	tanul [V]+nálak [IFe1]	(if) I learnt you
Vmmp1s-----2-	tanul [V]+jalak [IPe1]	(let) me learn you
Vmn-----	tanul [V]+ni [INF]	to learn
Vmnp1s-----	tanul [V]+nom [INRe1]	for me to learn
Vmnp2s-----	tanul [V]+nod [INRe2]	for you to learn
Vmnp3s-----	tanul [V]+nia [INRe3]	for her to learn
Vmnp1p-----	tanul [V]+nunk [INRt1]	for us to learn
Vmnp2p-----	tanul [V]+notok [INRt2]	for you to learn
Vmnp3p-----	tanul [V]+niuk [INRt3]	for them to learn
Vaip1s-----	fog[V]+ok [e1]	I shall

7.3 Adjective (A)

=	=====	=====	=
P ATT	VAL		C
=	=====	=====	=
1 Type	qualificative	f	
-	-----	-----	-
2 Degree	positive	p	
	comparative	c	
	superlative	s	
-	-----	-----	-
3 Gender			-
-	-----	-----	-
4 Number	singular	s	
	plural	p	
-	-----	-----	-
5 Case	nominative	n	
	genitive	g	
	dative	d	
	accusative	a	
	instrumental	i	
	illative	x	
	inessive	2	
	elative	e	
	allative	t	
	adessive	3	
	ablativ	b	
	terminative	9	
	essive	w	
	l.s. temporalis	m	
	l.s. causalis	c	
	l.s. sublative	s	
	l.s. delative	h	
	l.s. sociative	q	
	l.s. factive	y	
	l.s. superessive	p	
	l.s. distributive	u	

```

l.s.  essive_formal  f

* ***** *
6 Definiteness      -
- -----
7 Clitic             -
- -----
8 Animate           no      n
                   yes     y
- -----
9 Formation          -
- -----
10Owner_Number      singular s
                   plural  p
- -----
11Owner_Person      first   1
                   second  2
                   third   3
- -----
12Owned_Number      singular s
                   plural  p
=====

```

Notes:

1. Adjectives have the same suffixes that Nouns have plus Degree.
Thus the number of possible forms is $3 \cdot 924 = 2772$.
2. Types like ordinal and cardinal are grouped as numerals.

Combinations:

```

-----
Pos Type Degr  Num  Case                      Anim  OwnerNum  OwnerPers  OwnedNum
-----
A  f    [pcs] [sp] [ngdaix2et3b9wmcshqypuf] [yn]  [sp]    [123]    [sp]
-----

```

Examples on combinations:

```

0123456789012
Afp-sn-----  nagy[A]                big, great
Afc-sn-----  nagy[A]+obb[FOK]      bigger
Afs-sn-----  leg[FF]+nagy[A]+obb[FOK] biggest
Afs-sn----p1s  leg[FF]+nagy[A]+obb[FOK]+jaink[PSt1i]+é[POS]
                that of our greatest (heroes)
Afp-sw-----  magyar[A]+ul[ESSMOD]  in Hungarian

```

7.4 Pronoun (P)

= ===== =		
P ATT	VAL	C
= ===== =		
1 Type	personal	p
	demonstrative	d
	indefinite	i
	possessive	s
	interrogative	q
	relative	r
	reflexive	x
	reciprocal	y
- ----- -		
2 Person	first	1
	second	2
	third	3
- ----- -		
3 Gender		-
- ----- -		
4 Number	singular	s
	plural	p
- ----- -		
5 Case	nominative	n
	genitive	g
	dative	d
	accusative	a
	instrumental	i
	illative	x
	inessive	2
	elative	e
	allative	t
	adessive	3
	ablative	b
	terminative	9
	essive	w
	l.s. temporalis	m
	l.s. causalis	c
	l.s. sublative	s
	l.s. delative	h
	l.s. sociative	q
	l.s. factive	y
	l.s. superessive	p
	l.s. distributive	u
	l.s. essive_formal	f
- ----- -		
6 Owner_Number	singular	s
	plural	p
- ----- -		
7 Owner_Gender		-

8 Clitic		-

```

-----
9 Referent_Type -
-----
10 Syntactic_Type -
-----
11 Definiteness -
-----
12 Animate -
-----
13 Clitic_s -
-----
14 Pronoun_Form -
-----
15 Owner_Person  first      1
                   second     2
                   third      3
-----
16 Owned_Number  singular   s
                   plural     p
=====

```

Combinations:

Pos	Type	Pers	Num	Case	Owner_Number	Owner_Person	Owned_Number
P	[px]	[123]	[sp]	[ngdaiX2et3b9wmcshqypuf]	[sp]	[123]	[sp]
P	y	3	p	[ngdaiX2et3b9wmcshqypuf]	[sp]	[123]	[sp]
P	s	[123]	[sp]	[ngdaiX2et3b9wmcshqypuf]	-	-	-
P	[diqr]	3	[sp]	[ngdaiX2et3b9wmcshqypuf]	[sp]	[123]	[sp]

Examples on combinations:

01234567890123456		
Pp1-s-----	én[P]	I
Pp1-p-s-----1-	enyém[P]	my things (plural)
Pd3-s-----	ez[P]	this
Pi3-s-----	minden[P]	every
Ps1-s-s-----1-	én[P]=enyém+[POS]	my
Pq3-s-----	ki[P]	who (in questions)
Pr3-s-----	aki[P]	who (relative)
Px3-s-----	maga[P]	himself
Pp3-p-----	ti[P]	you
Pp3-s-p-----2-	tietek[P]	your something
Pp3-p-p-----2-	tieitek[P]	your somethings
Pp3-s-p-----2s	tieteké[P]	your something
Py3-p-----	egymás[P]	each other

7.5 Determiner (D)

Not applicable.

7.6 Article (T)

```

=====
P ATT          VAL          C
=====
1 Type         definite      f
                indefinite    i
-----
2 Gender              -
-----
3 Number              -
-----
4 Case                -
*****
5 Clitic              -
-----
6 Animate             -
=====

```

Notes:

We have tree articles: a, az and egy. These may not have number and case. The word 'az' may have but that is a pronoun in those cases.

Combinations:

```

----
Pos Type
----
T [fi]

01
012345
Tf----      a[DET]          the
Tf----      az[DET]         the
Ti----      egy[DET]       a

```

7.7 Adverb (R)

```

=====
P ATT          VAL          C
=====

```

1 Type	general	g
	particle	p
l.s.	causal	o
l.s.	verbal	v
	modifier	m
l.s.	interrogative	q

2 Degree		-

3 Clitic	no	n
	yes	y

4 Number	singular	s
	plural	p

5 Person	first	1
	second	2
	third	3
=====		

Combinations:

Pos	Type	Degree	Clitic	Number	Person

R	[gmp]	-	-	-	-
R	q	-	y	-	-
R	o	-	-	[sp]	[123]

Examples on combinations:

012345		
Rg----	most [R]	now
Rg----	hogyan [R]	how
Rgp---	belül [R]	inside
Rgc---	belül [R]=belj+ebb [FOK]	deeper inside
Rgs---	leg [FF]+belül [R]=belj+ebb [FOK]	deepest inside
Rv----	olvas [V]+va [HIN]	being read
Rm----	nem [R]	no
Rp----	be [IK]	into
Rq-y--	kutya [N]+-e [KSZE] (kutya-e?)	dog?
Ro--s1	áll [V]+tomban [HIVe1]	as I stand
Ro--s2	áll [V]+todban [HIVe2]	as you stand
Ro--s3	áll [V]+tában [HIVe3]	as she stands
Ro--p1	áll [V]+tunkban [HIVp1]	as we stand
Ro--p2	áll [V]+totokban [HIVp2]	as you stand
Ro--sp	áll [V]+tukban [HIVep]	as they stand
Ro----	áll [V]+ván [HINN]	as sy stands

Notes:

1. The modifier -e question word (the only Hungarian clitic) is attached to the preceding word with a hyphen.
2. Some adverbs may have degree, but these do not formulate a special class. Presently we cannot give a criteria for this.

7.8 Adposition (S)

```

=====
P ATT          VAL          C
=====
1 Type          postposition  t
-----
2 Formation          -
*****
3 Case              -
-----
4 Clitic            -
=====
    
```

Notes:

1. Some of them require a suffix on the preceding noun (e.g. asztal[N]+ on[SUP] túl[S]) while others do not (e.g. asztal[N] mellett[S]). This feature is not represented here.

Combinations:

```

----  ----
Pos  Type
----  ----
S    t
----  ----
    
```

Examples on combinations:

```

01234
St---      miatt[S]                because of
St---      keresztül[S]           through
    
```

7.9 Conjunction (C)

```

=====
P ATT          VAL          C
    
```



```

=====
1 Type          coordinating c
                  subordinating s
*****
2 Formation     simple      s
                  compound   c
-----
3 Coord_Type    sentence   p
                  words      w
-----
4 Sub_Type      -
-----
5 Clitic        -
-----
6 Number        -
-----
7 Person        -
=====
    
```

Notes:

1. 'form': Some conjunctions in Hungarian might occur alone (1) while others in pairs (2).

Combinations:

```

-----
Pos  Type  Coord-Type  Formation
-----
C    [cs]  [pw]        [12]
-----
    
```

Examples on combinations:

Meaning:

01234567		
Csp-1---	hogy[C]	that
Ccp-1---	és[C]	and
Ccw-2---	is[C]	also
Ccw-2---	mind[C]	both

7.10 Numeral (M)

```

=====
P ATT          VAL          C
=====
1 Type         cardinal   c
                  ordinal   o
    
```

	fractal	f
	collect	l

2 Gender		-

3 Number	singular	s
	plural	p

4 Case	nominative	n
	genitive	g
	dative	d
	accusative	a
	instrumental	i
	illative	x
	inessive	2
	elative	e
	allative	t
	adessive	3
	ablative	b
	terminative	9
	essive	w
	l.s. temporalis	m
	l.s. causalis	c
	l.s. sublative	s
	l.s. delative	h
	l.s. sociative	q
	l.s. factive	y
	l.s. superessive	p
	l.s. distributive	u
	l.s. essive_formal	f
	l.s. multiplicative	6

5 Form	digit	d
	roman	r
	letter	l

6 Definiteness		-

7 Clitic		-

8 Class		-

9 Animate		-

10Owner_Number	singular	s
	plural	p

11Owner_Person	first	1
	second	2
	third	3

12Owned_Number	singular	s
	plural	p

=====

Combinations:

Pos	Type	Num	Case	Form	OwnerNum	OwnerPers	OwnedNum
N	[cp]	[sp]	[ngdaix2et3b9wmcshqypuf]	[dlr]	[sp]	[123]	[sp]

Examples on combinations:

0123456789012							
Mc-sn-----			egy [M]		one		
Mc-pn-----			nyolc [M]+ak [PL]		those eight (men)		
Mc-pn-----p3s			nyolc [M]+ak [PL]+é [POS]		this belongs to those eight (men)		
Mc-sa-----			sok [M]+at [ACC]		many (in accusative)		
Mo-sn-----			hat [M]+odik [SORSZ]		6th		
Mf-sn-----			hat [M]+od [TORT]		1/6		
Mc-s6-----			egy [M]+szer [MUL]		one time		
Mc-sw-----			hat [M]+an [ESSMOD]		six of them		

7.11 Interjection (I)

P	ATT	VAL	C
1	Type	mood other	m o
2	Formation		-

7.12 Residual (X)

P	ATT	VAL	C
			-

7.13 Abbreviation (Y)

=====

P	ATT	VAL	C
1	Syntactic_Type		-
2	Gender		-
3	Number		-
4	Case		-
5	Definiteness		-

7.14 Particle (Q)

Not applicable.

7.15 Derivation

Without handling derivation a satisfactory morphological analysis is not possible for Hungarian. The HUMOR system, a general purpose morphological analyzer, handles it and the results can be converted to Multext format since on syntactic level the morphological origin of stems are generally irrelevant. The resulting word class is defined by the rightmost derivational suffix. The suffix characters are literally attached to the word.

Here are the derivations that the analyser recognizes but instead of the origin we place only the resulting class to the output. (Suffix tags used in HUMOR are in upper case, actual suffixes are in lower case.)

Noun -> Adjective

Type	Form	Example	Comment
BELI	: beli	ház+beli	property of living in the house
FAJTA	: fajta	más+fajta	of some other kind
FELE	: féle	bútor+féle	similar to furniture
FORMA	: forma	tojás+forma	egg shaped
SZERU	: szerű	tej+szerű	milk+y
IKEP	: i	ház+i	home (e.g. made)
SKEP	: s, as, os, es, ös	gyerek+es	child+ish
UKEP	: ú, ű, jú, jű	arc+ú	(red)-face+d
FFOSZ	: tlan, tlen, atlan, etlen,		

	talan,telen		'devoid of', '-less'
MER	: nyi	kanál+nyi	spoon+full

Noun,A -> Noun

Type	Form	Example	Comment
COL	: ság, ség	barát+ság	friend+ship

Noun -> Noun

Type	Form	Example	Comment
DIM	: cska,acska, ecske,öcske, ocska	utcá+cska	little street
FEM	: né	Kovács+né	Mrs. Kovács

Noun -> Verb

Type	Form	Example	Comment
FI	: z,az,oz,ez, öz	autó+z	go by car

Verb -> Adjective

Type	Form	Example	Comment
IFOSZT:	atlan, etlen	felel+etlen	sg not being answered
MIF	: ó, ø	felel+ø	sy who answers
MIB	: t,ott,ett, ött	felel+t	the answered (question)
MIA	: andó, endø	felel+endø	sg that should be answered
NIVALÖ	anivaló, enivaló, nivaló	néz+nivaló	sg that should be seen

Verb -> Adverb

Type	Form	Example	Comment
------	------	---------	---------

Type	Form	Example	Comment
HIN	: va,ve	olvas+va	(while) reading (the book)

Numeral-> Adjective

Type	Form	Example	Comment
KIEM	: ik	hatod+ik	six+th
LAGOS	: lagos,leges	másod+lagos	secondary

Verb -> Noun

Type	Form	Example	Comment
IF	: ás, és	olvas+ás	read+ing (gerund)
DES	: hatnék, hetnék	olvas+hatnék	the intention of reading

Adj -> Verb

Type	Form	Example	Comment
FAK	: ít	szép+ít	make it pretty (in compounds only)
MI	: od,ed,öd	vállas+od+ik	becomes strong
MIGY	: kod,ked, köd	okos+kod+ik	plays the smart (frequently)

Verb -> Verb

Type	Form	Example	Comment
MUV	: at,et,tat,tet	olvas+tat	makes him read
GYAK	: gat,get,ogat, eget,öget	olvas+gat	he reads frequently
HAT	: hat,het	olvas+hat	he may read
VISSZ	: ód, ød	old+ódik	dissolves
SZENV	: tatik, tetik	olvas+tatik	makes the book being read

Examples:

If 'szemtelés' (littering, action of throwing away litter) is not in the dictionary we derive it from the verb 'litter' szemetel[V] + és[IF] (where IF=Verb2Noun).

Instead of giving the extra attribute to the verb expressing that it has a derivational suffix we simply give the result of the analysis+conversion: szemetelés[N].

In Hungarian some derivation may follow the inflectional suffix. For these derivations the suffix+derivation together forms a compound derivation. The a new stem is generated from the stem + inflection + derivation segments and the resulting part of speech is determined by the derivation.

Type	Form	Example	Comment
Nc-sn--ns1- +FAM	: ék	apá+m+ék	some people with my father
Nc-su--u--- +IKEP	: i	asztal+onként+i	sg. done by each every table
Afc-sn--n---- +KIEM	: ik	nagy+obb+ik	the bigger one

There are adverbs that may get case endings. Since case inflections derivate adverb from nouns these constructions can be handled as derivations. That means the stem is the stem + inflection combination and the part of speech is adverb.

Type	Form	Example	Comment
Ag---- + ablativ	tól	akkor+tól	since then

7.16 Compounding

Compounding is handled in a very similar way to derivation. The rightmost word class is always the resulting one. If it contains some derivation as well then the result is the word class that the derivation determines.

Examples:

1. Hungarian is similar to German but we have a competence limit: we do not put together more than 2 nouns. These two words might be compounds as well but they must be lexicalized forms. So e.g.: rendőregyenruha (police uniform) is valid since it is put together from rendőr (police) and egyenruha (uniform) where rendőr=rend (order) + űr (guard) and egyenruha=egyen (uni) + ruha (clothes).
2. Of course the situation is more complicated since nouns can be derived from verbs, adjectives or other nouns, and these derivations can be parts of compounds: e.g. autóbuszmegálló (bus stop) where meg+áll+ó is derived from the verb áll (stand). Whereas megálló is lexicalized so dictionaries might contain it, the morphological rule is productive so compounding works well for constructions like tandíjbefizetés (paying the tuition fee)= tan(tuition)+ díj(fee)+ be(in) +fizet(pay) +és(ment).
3. Compounding, such as derivation, will not be mirrored in the Multext format morphological analysis* a converter will produce an acceptable segmentation in the corpus. The word class (POS) for these compounds will be the word class of the output compound (e.g. tandíjbefizetés/N 'the action of paying in the tuition fee').

Chapter 8

Application to Czech

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Acknowledgements:

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8.1 Noun (N)

1.1.1. Lexicon

P ATT	VAL	C Example	Czech term
1 Type	common proper	c kniha p Petr	obecné jméno vlastní jméno
2 Gender	masculine feminine neuter	m otec f kniha n slunce	masculinum femininum neutrum
3 Number	singular plural dual	s kniha p knihy d rukama	singulár plurál duál
4 Case	nominative genitive dative accusative vocative locative instrumental	n kniha g knihy d knize a knihu v kniho! l knize i knihou	nominativ genitiv dativ akuzativ vokativ lokál instrumentál
* ***** * ***** *			

5	Definiteness	-		
6	Clitic	-		
7	Animate	l.s. no l.s. yes	n hrad y otec	neživotné životné
8	Owner_Number	-		
9	Owner_Person	-		
10	Owned_Number	-		

Notes:

1. Czech distinguishes masculine animate (Animate=yes above) and masculine inanimate (Animate=no) Gender. Masculine inanimate Nouns always have the same form in the nominative and accusative Case, whereas masculine animate Nouns have predominantly the same form in the genitive and accusative Case. Masculine animate Nouns and masculine inanimate Nouns differ in accusative singular and nominative plural only.
2. The dual Number manifests itself only in the instrumental Case of several Nouns denoting dual parts of the human body.
3. Czech distinguishes 7 cases, the locative Case being obligatorily prepositional. With most paradigms, the form of the vocative differs from that of the nominative in singular; in plural the form of the vocative is identical to that of the nominative for all the paradigms.
4. Verbal nouns are classified as Nouns.

1.2 Combinations

PoS	Type	Gend	Numb	Case	Anim	Examples
N	p	m	[sp]	any	y	Pavel, Pavlové
N	p	m	[sp]	any	n	Hradec, Hradce
N	p	f	[sp]	any	-	Lenka, Lenky
N	p	n	[sp]	any	-	Bradlo, Ústí
N	c	m	s	n	-	kluk, vor
N	c	m	s	g	-	kluka, voru
N	c	m	s	d	-	klukovi, voru
N	c	m	s	a	y	kluka
N	c	m	s	a	n	vor
N	c	m	s	v	-	kluku, vore!
N	c	m	s	l	-	klukovi, voru
N	c	m	s	i	-	klukem, vorem
N	c	m	p	n	y	kluci
N	c	m	p	n	n	vory
N	c	m	p	g	-	kluků vorů
N	c	m	p	d	-	klukům vorům

N	c	m	p	a	-	kluky	vory
N	c	m	p	v	-	kluci!	vory!
N	c	m	p	l	-	klucích	vorech
N	c	m	p	i	-	kluky	vory
N	c	[fn]	s	n	-	sova,	kolo
N	c	[fn]	s	g	-	sovy,	kola
N	c	[fn]	s	d	-	sově	kolu
N	c	[fn]	s	a	-	sovu	kolo
N	c	[fn]	s	v	-	sovo!	kolo!
N	c	[fn]	s	l	-	sově	kole / kolu
N	c	[fn]	s	i	-	sovou	kolem
N	c	[fn]	p	n	-	sovy	kola
N	c	[fn]	p	g	-	sov	kol
N	c	[fn]	p	d	-	sovám	kolům
N	c	[fn]	p	a	-	sovy	kola
N	c	[fn]	p	v	-	sovy!	kola!
N	c	[fn]	p	l	-	sovách	kolech
N	c	[fn]	p	i	-	sovami	koly
N	c	[fn]	d	i	-	rukama	očima (dual number)

*** **** * 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 =====

Note: In the Combinations above, 'any' is a variable standing for any admissible value.

8.2 Verb (V)

2.1 Lexicon

P ATT	VAL	C	Example	Czech term
1 Type	main	m	dělat	významové sloveso
	auxiliary	a	mít	pomocné sloveso
	modal	o	muset	modální sloveso
	copula	c	být	spona (kopula)
2 VForm	indicative	i	dělám	indikativ
	imperative	m	dělej!	imperativ
	conditional	c	by	podmiňovací částice
	infinitive	n	dělat	infinitiv
	participle	p	dělal, dělán	příčestí
	1.s. transgressive	t	dělaje, udělavši	přechodník
3 Tense	present	p	dělám	prézens
	future	f	budu, poběžím	futurum
	past	s	dělal	čas minulý
4 Person	first	1	dělám	první osoba
	second	2	děláš	druhá osoba

	third	3 dělá	třetí osoba
5 Number	singular plural	s dělám p děláme	singulár plurál
6 Gender	masculine feminine neuter	m dělal f dělala n dělalo	masculinum /rod mužský femininum /rod ženský neutrum /rod střední
* *****	*****	*	-----
7 Voice	active passive	a dělal p dělán	aktivum pasívum
8 Negative	no yes	n dělám y nedělám	kladné sloveso záporné sloveso
9 Definiteness		-	
10Clitic		-	
11Case		-	
12Animate	l.s. no l.s. yes	n dělaly y dělali	neživotné životné
13Clitic_s	l.s. no l.s. yes	n udělal y udělals	tvar bez klit. -s tvar s klit. -s
14Aspect	!NEW in V2!	-	
15Courtesy	!NEW in V3!	-	

Notes

1. The verb "být" (E. "to be") in all its functions is characterized as Type=c (i.e. the copula), which clearly is an oversimplification because the verb has more meanings (auxiliary etc.).
2. Auxiliary verbs (Type=a) include neither the verb "být" (see above), nor the modal verbs.
3. The 'past participle' in Czech is used for expressing compound active past Tense and is encoded as:
Type=p(articiple), Tense=p(ast), Voice=a(ctive).
4. Passive participles are encoded as:
Type=participle, Tense='- ', Voice=passive.
This encoding is used only for the passive participle in the predicative position, e.g. "byl chycen" (E. "(he) was caught"). The case marked passive participles, both in the predicative and in the attributive position, e.g. "padělaný rukopis" (E. "forged manuscript"), are classified as (qualificative) adjectives.
5. Adjectival active and passive participles, e.g. "stojící" (E. "standing") or "udělaný" (E. "performed" or "done", cf.

Note 4 above) are classified as adjectives.

6. Negative verbs are marked as Negative=y, whereas non-negative verbs are marked as Negative=n.
7. The term transgressive roughly corresponds to the term 'verbal participle'. The transgressives distinguish:
 - Number (singular, plural),
 - Gender (masculine, non-masculine)
 - Tense (past, present)
 The Gender opposition of masculine animate vs. masculine inanimate is neutralized in transgressives; thus, there is one masculine form and one non-masculine (the form of feminine and neuter is neutralized).
8. Gender and Animate values correspond to those associated with Nouns and are necessary to account properly for agreement.
9. Gender manifests itself in past participles, passive participles and transgressives only.
10. Normally, Verbs form the future Tense periphrastically by auxiliary "být" (E. "to be") plus infinitive of the main Verb. In addition to the copula, there are, however, some Verbs which form future Tense non-periphrastically, i.e. synthetically (Verbs of motion). Such verbal forms are marked as Tense=f.
11. The 'yes' value of the Clitic_s attribute denotes a verbal form having the clitic morpheme 's' appended as a suffix. This 's' morpheme expresses 2nd Person singular present Tense of the auxiliary Verb "být" (i.e. the form "jsi"). There is no intermediate hyphen between the verbal form and the 's' morpheme.
12. The Clitic_s attribute is specified for VForm=infinitive (VForm=n) and Vform=p(articiple) only.
13. Some modal and auxiliary Verbs do not form imperative and transgressive.
14. The voice value ('a' or 'p') is not specified for VForm=c(onditional) and VForm=t(ransgressive), in which case VForm='-'.

2.2 Combinations

PoS	Type	VFrM	Tens	Pers	Numb	Gend	Voic	Neg	Anim	Cl_s	Examples
V	m	n	-	-	-	-	[na]	[ny]	-	[ny]	prát, neprat
V	a	n	-	-	-	-	[na]	[ny]	-	[ny]	mít, nemít
V	o	n	-	-	-	-	[na]	[ny]	-	[ny]	muset, nemuset
V	c	n	-	-	-	-	[na]	[ny]	-	[ny]	být, nebýt
V	c	c	-	3	s	-	-	-	-	-	by
V	c	c	-	[12]	s	-	-	-	-	-	bych, bys
V	c	c	-	[12]	p	-	-	-	-	-	bychom, byste
V	c	i	f	[123]	s	-	a	n	-	-	budu, budeš, bude
V	c	i	f	[123]	s	-	a	y	-	-	nebudu, nebudeš, nebude
V	c	i	f	[123]	p	-	a	n	-	-	budeme, budete, budou
V	c	i	f	[123]	p	-	a	y	-	-	nebudeme, nebudete, nebudou

V	m	i	f	[123]	s	-	a	n	-	-	poletím, poletíš, poletí
V	m	i	f	[123]	s	-	a	y	-	-	nepoletím, nepoletíš, nepoletí
V	m	i	f	[123]	p	-	a	n	-	-	poletíme, poletíte, poletí
V	m	i	f	[123]	p	-	a	y	-	-	nepoletíme, nepoletíte, nepoletí
V	c	i	p	[123]	s	-	a	n	-	-	jsem, jsi, je
V	c	i	p	[123]	s	-	a	y	-	-	nejsem, nejsi, není
V	c	i	p	[123]	p	-	a	n	-	-	jme, jste, jsou
V	c	i	p	[123]	p	-	a	y	-	-	nejme, nejste, nejsou
V	m	i	p	[123]	s	-	a	n	-	-	třu, třeš, tře
V	m	i	p	[123]	s	-	a	y	-	-	netřu, netřeš, netře
V	m	i	p	[123]	p	-	a	n	-	-	třeme, třete, trou
V	m	i	p	[123]	p	-	a	y	-	-	netřeme, netřete, netrou
V	a	i	p	[123]	s	-	a	n	-	-	mám, máš, má
V	a	i	p	[123]	s	-	a	y	-	-	nemám, nemáš, nemá
V	a	i	p	[123]	p	-	a	n	-	-	máme, máte, mají
V	a	i	p	[123]	p	-	a	y	-	-	nemáme, nemáte, nemají
V	o	i	p	[123]	s	-	a	n	-	-	musím, musíš, musí
V	o	i	p	[123]	s	-	a	y	-	-	nemusím, nemusíš, nemusí
V	o	i	p	[123]	p	-	a	n	-	-	musíme, musíte, musejí/musí
V	o	i	p	[123]	p	-	a	y	-	-	nemusíme, nemusíte, nemusejí
V	c	m	p	1	p	-	a	[ny]	-	-	buďme!, nebuďme!
V	c	m	p	2	[sp]	-	a	n	-	-	buď!, buďte!
V	c	m	p	2	[sp]	-	a	y	-	-	nebuď!, nebuďte!
V	m	m	p	1	p	-	a	[ny]	-	-	pracujme!, nepracujme!
V	m	m	p	2	[sp]	-	a	n	-	-	pracuj!, pracujte!
V	m	m	p	2	[sp]	-	a	y	-	-	nepracuj!, nepracujte!
V	c	p	s	-	s	[mfn]	a	n	-	n	byl, byla, bylo
V	c	p	s	-	s	[mfn]	a	y	-	n	nebyl, nebyla, nebylo
V	c	p	s	-	s	[mfn]	a	n	-	y	byls, bylas, bylos
V	c	p	s	-	s	[mfn]	a	y	-	y	nebyls, nebylas, nebylos
V	c	p	s	-	p	m	a	n	[yn]	n	byli, byly
V	c	p	s	-	p	m	a	y	[yn]	n	nebyli, nebyly
V	c	p	s	-	p	[fn]	a	n	-	n	byly, byla
V	c	p	s	-	p	[fn]	a	y	-	n	nebyly, nebyla
V	a	p	s	-	s	[mfn]	a	n	-	n	měl, měla, mělo
V	a	p	s	-	s	[mfn]	a	y	-	n	neměl, neměla, nemělo
V	a	p	s	-	s	[mfn]	a	n	-	y	měls, mělas, mělos
V	a	p	s	-	s	[mfn]	a	y	-	y	neměls, nemělas, nemělos
V	a	p	s	-	p	m	a	n	[yn]	n	měli, měly
V	a	p	s	-	p	m	a	y	[yn]	n	neměli, neměly
V	a	p	s	-	p	[fn]	a	n	-	n	měly, měla
V	a	p	s	-	p	[fn]	a	y	-	n	neměly, neměla
V	o	p	s	-	s	[mfn]	a	n	-	n	musel, musela, muselo
V	o	p	s	-	s	[mfn]	a	y	-	n	nemusel, nemusela, nemuselo

V	o	p	s	-	s	[mfn]	a	n	-	y	musels, muselas, muselos
V	o	p	s	-	s	[mfn]	a	y	-	y	nemusels, nemuselas, nemuselos
V	o	p	s	-	p	m	a	n	[yn]	n	museli, musely
V	o	p	s	-	p	m	a	y	[yn]	n	nemuseli, nemusely
V	o	p	s	-	p	[fn]	a	n	-	n	musely, musela
V	o	p	s	-	p	[fn]	a	y	-	n	nemusely, nemusela
V	m	p	s	-	s	[mfn]	a	n	-	n	dělal, dělala, dělalo
V	m	p	s	-	s	[mfn]	a	y	-	n	nedělal, nedělala, nedělalo
V	m	p	s	-	s	[mfn]	a	n	-	y	dělals, dělalas, dělalos
V	m	p	s	-	s	[mfn]	a	y	-	y	nedělals, nedělalas, nedělalos
V	m	p	s	-	p	m	a	n	[yn]	n	dělali, dělaly
V	m	p	s	-	p	m	a	y	[yn]	n	nedělali, nedělaly
V	m	p	s	-	p	[fn]	a	n	-	n	dělaly, dělala
V	m	p	s	-	p	[fn]	a	y	-	n	nedělaly, nedělala
V	m	p	-	-	s	[mfn]	p	n	-	n	udělán, udělána uděláno
V	m	p	-	-	s	[mfn]	p	y	-	n	neudělán, neudělána neuděláno
V	m	p	-	-	p	m	p	n	[yn]	n	uděláni, udělány
V	m	p	-	-	p	m	p	y	[yn]	n	neuděláni, neudělány
V	m	p	-	-	p	[fn]	p	n	-	n	udělány, udělána
V	m	p	-	-	p	[fn]	p	y	-	n	neudělány, neudělána
V	c	t	p	-	s	m	-	[ny]	-	-	jsa, nejša
V	c	t	p	-	s	[fn]	-	[ny]	-	-	jsouc, nejsouc
V	c	t	p	-	p	-	-	[ny]	-	-	jsouce, nejsouce
V	m	t	p	-	s	m	-	[ny]	-	-	dělaje, nedělaje
V	m	t	p	-	s	[fn]	-	[ny]	-	-	dělajíc, nedělajíc
V	m	t	p	-	p	-	-	[ny]	-	-	dělajíce, nedělajíce
V	c	t	s	-	s	m	-	[ny]	-	-	byv, nebyv
V	c	t	s	-	s	[fn]	-	[ny]	-	-	byvši, nebyvši
V	c	t	s	-	p	-	-	[ny]	-	-	byvše, nebyvše
V	m	t	s	-	s	m	-	[ny]	-	-	udělav, neudělav
V	m	t	s	-	s	[fn]	-	[ny]	-	-	udělavši, neudělavši
V	m	t	s	-	p	-	-	[ny]	-	-	udělavše, neudělavše

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8.3 Adjective (A)

3.1 Lexicon

=====			
P ATT	VAL	C Example	Czech term

1 Type	qualificative possessive	f dobrý s matčin	kvalitativní adjektivum posesivní adjektivum
2 Degree	positive comparative superlative	p dobrý c lepší s nejlepší	pozitiv / 1. stupeň komparativ / 2. stupeň superlativ / 3. stupeň
3 Gender	masculine feminine neuter	m dobrý f dobrá n dobré	masculinum / rod mužský femininum / rod ženský neutrum / rod střední
4 Number	singular plural dual	s dobrý p dobří d dobrýma	singulár plurál duál
5 Case	nominative genitive dative accusative vocative locative instrumental	n dobrý g dobrého d dobrému a dobrého v dobrý! l dobrém i dobrým	nominativ genitiv dativ akuzativ vokativ lokál instrumentál
* *****			
6 Definiteness		-	
7 Clitic		-	
8 Animate	no yes	n dobré y dobří	neživotné životné
9 Formation l.s.	nominal l.s. compound	n stár c starý	jmenný tvar složený tvar
10Owner_Number		-	
11Owner_Person		-	
12Owned_Number		-	

Notes

1. Three deverbative adjectival participles, i.e. past active participle, passive participle and present active participle are not distinguished. They are conflated in the 'qualificative' value of the Type attribute (Type=f).
2. Only qualificative (and passive participle) Adjectives can be specified for Degree and for nominal (short) Form.
3. The attributes Gender, Number, Case and Animate correspond to the same categories within the Nouns. They are necessary for the proper account of agreement of Adjectives with Nouns.
4. The Formation attribute distinguishes a nominal (short) form

from a so-called compound (long) form of an Adjective. The nominal form can be used in the predicative function only. It is specified for nominative and accusative Case only.

- The Adjectives which have no degrees of comparison have the Degree value equal to p(ositive).

3.2 Combinations

PoS	Type	Degr	Gend	Numb	Case	Anim	Form	Examples
A	s	-	m	s	n	-	-	otcův
A	s	-	m	s	g	-	-	otcova
A	s	-	m	s	d	-	-	otcovu
A	s	-	m	s	a	y	-	otcova
A	s	-	m	s	a	n	-	otcův
A	s	-	m	s	v	-	-	otcův!
A	s	-	m	s	l	-	-	otcově / otcovu
A	s	-	m	s	i	-	-	otcovým
A	s	-	m	p	n	y	-	otcovi
A	s	-	m	p	n	n	-	otcovy
A	s	-	m	p	g	-	-	otcových
A	s	-	m	p	d	-	-	otcovým
A	s	-	m	p	a	-	-	otcovy
A	s	-	m	p	v	y	-	otcovi!
A	s	-	m	p	v	n	-	otcovy!
A	s	-	m	p	l	-	-	otcových
A	s	-	m	p	i	-	-	otcovými
A	s	-	[fn]	s	n	-	-	otcova, otcovo
A	s	-	[fn]	s	g	-	-	otcovy, otcova
A	s	-	[fn]	s	d	-	-	otcově, otcovu
A	s	-	[fn]	s	a	-	-	otcovu, otcovo
A	s	-	[fn]	s	v	-	-	otcova!, otcovo
A	s	-	[fn]	s	l	-	-	otcově, otcově / otcovu
A	s	-	[fn]	s	i	-	-	otcovou, otcovým
A	s	-	[fn]	p	n	-	-	otcovy, otcova
A	s	-	[fn]	p	g	-	-	otcových
A	s	-	[fn]	p	d	-	-	otcovým
A	s	-	[fn]	p	a	-	-	otcovy, otcova
A	s	-	[fn]	p	v	-	-	otcovy! otcova!
A	s	-	[fn]	p	l	-	-	otcových
A	s	-	[fn]	p	i	-	-	otcovými
A	s	-	[fn]	d	i	-	-	otcovýma
A	f	[pcs]	m	s	n	-	c	dobrý
A	f	[pcs]	m	s	g	-	c	dobrého
A	f	[pcs]	m	s	d	-	c	dobrému
A	f	[pcs]	m	s	a	y	c	dobrého
A	f	[pcs]	m	s	a	n	c	dobrý
A	f	[pcs]	m	s	v	-	c	dobrý!
A	f	[pcs]	m	s	l	-	c	dobré
A	f	[pcs]	m	s	i	-	c	dobřím
A	f	[pcs]	m	p	n	y	c	dobří
A	f	[pcs]	m	p	n	n	c	dobré

A	f	[pcs]	m	p	g	-	c	dobrých
A	f	[pcs]	m	p	d	-	c	dobrým
A	f	[pcs]	m	p	a	-	c	dobré
A	f	[pcs]	m	p	v	y	c	dobří
A	f	[pcs]	m	p	v	n	c	dobré
A	f	[pcs]	m	p	l	-	c	dobrých
A	f	[pcs]	m	p	i	-	c	dobrými
A	f	[pcs]	[fn]	s	n	-	c	dobrá, dobré
A	f	[pcs]	[fn]	s	g	-	c	dobré, dobrého
A	f	[pcs]	[fn]	s	d	-	c	dobré, dobrému
A	f	[pcs]	[fn]	s	a	-	c	dobrou, dobré
A	f	[pcs]	[fn]	s	v	-	c	dobrá!, dobré
A	f	[pcs]	[fn]	s	l	-	c	dobré, dobrém
A	f	[pcs]	[fn]	s	i	-	c	dobrou, dobrým
A	f	[pcs]	[fn]	p	n	-	c	dobré, dobrá
A	f	[pcs]	[fn]	p	g	-	c	dobrých
A	f	[pcs]	[fn]	p	d	-	c	dobrým
A	f	[pcs]	[fn]	p	a	-	c	dobré, dobrá
A	f	[pcs]	[fn]	p	v	-	c	dobré, dobrá
A	f	[pcs]	[fn]	p	l	-	c	dobrých
A	f	[pcs]	[fn]	p	i	-	c	dobrými
A	f	[pcs]	[fn]	d	i	-	c	dobryma
A	f	-	[mfn]	s	n	-	n	stár, stára, stáro
A	f	-	[mfn]	s	a	-	n	stára, stáru, stáro
A	f	-	m	p	n	[ny]	n	stáři, stáry
A	f	-	[fn]	p	n	-	n	stáry, stára
A	f	-	[mfn]	p	a	-	n	stáry, stáry, stára

*** **** ***** **** **** **** **** ***** =====

8.4 Pronoun (P)

4.1 Lexicon

P ATT	VAL	C Example	Czech term
1 Type	personal	p já	osobní
	demonstrative	d ten	ukazovací
	indefinite	i někdo	neurčité
	possessive	s její	posesivní
	interrogative	q kdo	tázací
	relative	r jenž	vztažné / relativní
	reflexive	x se	zvratné / reflexivní
	negative	z nikdo	záporná / negativní
	general	g každý	totální

2 Person	first	1 já	první osoba
	second	2 ty	druhá osoba

	third	3 on	třetí osoba
3 Gender	masculine feminine neuter	m on f ona n to	masculinum femininum neutrum
4 Number	singular plural dual	s ty p oni d těma	singulár plurál duál
5 Case	nominative genitive dative accusative locative instrumental	n ty g tebe d tobě,ti a tebe, tě l tobě i tebou	nominativ genitiv dativ akuzativ lokál instrumentál
6 Owner_Number	singular plural	s můj p jejich	singulár plurál
7 Owner_Gender	masculine feminine neuter	m jehož f jejíhož n jehož	masculinum femininum neutrum

8 Clitic	no yes	n tobě y ti	nepříklonné příklonka
9 Referent_Type	personal possessive	p se, sebe, si s svůj	osobní zvrtné zvrtné posesivní
10 Syntactic_Type	nominal adjectival	n on a který	syntaktické substantivum syntaktické adjektivum
11 Definiteness		-	
12 Animate	no yes	n který y kteří, kterého	neživotné životné
13 Clitic_s	l.s. yes l.s. no	y tys,ses n ty	zájmeno s klitickým -s zájmeno bez klitic. -s
14 Pronoun_Form		-	
15 Owner_Person		-	
16 Owned_Number		-	
=====			

Notes

1. Gender, Number, Case and Animate correspond to the same categories as specified for Nouns. They are necessary for the proper account of agreement of adjectival Pronouns with

Nouns.

2. Type=reflexive encompasses all reflexive pronouns ('se', 'sebe', 'si', 'svůj') as well as "se" in its role as the obligatory particle of reflexive verbs. Personal and possessive reflexives are further distinguished via the Referent_Type attribute. "se" in all its roles will be marked as the reflexive personal clitic pronoun.
3. Pronouns are distinguished between having a (syntactically) nominal and (syntactically) adjectival function. All pronominal types except the demonstrative and possessive one can be nominal, and all except for the personal one can be adjectival.
5. Referent_Type is used to distinguish personal reflexives (which include "se" in all its functions) from the possessive reflexives ("svůj").
6. Negative and general Pronouns ("general" Pronouns concern the Pronouns like "všichni" [E. "all"], "každý" [E. "every"] etc.) are important from the viewpoint of their syntactic distribution.
7. The Clitic attribute distinguishes clitical vs. nonclitical pronominal forms, e.g. "ti" vs. "tě".
8. The 'yes' value of the Clitic_s attribute denotes a pronominal form having the clitic morpheme 's' appended as a suffix. This morpheme expresses 2nd Person singular present Tense of the auxiliary Verb "být" (E. "to be"). There is no intermediate hyphen between the Pronoun and the 's' morpheme.
9. Owner_Number and Owner_Gender concern the possessor's Number and Gender, respectively.

4.2 Combinations

PoS	Type	Pers	Gend	Numb	Case	Ow_N	Ow_G	Clit	Ref	Syn	Anim	Cl_s	Examples
P	x	-	-	-	[ga]	-	-	y	p	n	-	n	se
P	x	-	-	-	[ga]	-	-	y	p	n	-	y	ses
P	x	-	-	-	[ga]	-	-	n	p	n	-		sebe
P	x	-	-	-	d	-	-	y	p	n	-	n	si
P	x	-	-	-	d	-	-	y	p	n	-	y	sis
P	x	-	-	-	[dl]	-	-	n	p	n	-	[ny]	sobě
P	x	-	-	-	i	-	-	n	p	n	-	[ny]	sebou
P	x	-	[mf]	all	any	-	-	n	s	a	[ny-]	n	svůj
P	p	1	-	[sp]	all	-	-	[ny]	-	n	-	[ny]	já, my
P	p	2	-	[sp]	all	-	-	[ny]	-	n	-	n	ty, vy
P	p	2	-	s	n	-	-	n	-	n	-	y	tys
P	p	3	[mf]	[sp]	all	-	-	[ny]	-	n	-	[ny]	on, oni, ony, ona
P	s	1	[mf]	all	all	s	-	n	-	a	[ny-]	[ny]	můj
P	s	2	[mf]	all	[na]	s	-	n	-	a	[ny-]	[ny]	tvůj
P	s	3	-	-	-	s	[mn]	n	-	a	-	[ny]	jeho
P	s	3	[mf]	all	all	s	f	n	-	a	-	[ny]	její
P	s	3	-	-	-	p	[mf]	n	-	a	-	-	jejich


```
* ***** *
3 Clitic -
- - - - -
4 Number -
- - - - -
5 Person -
= = = = =
```

Notes

1. The classification given above is considerably simplified as compared to traditional Czech grammars. There can be other classifications as well, eg.:
 - (a) syntactic: Adverb modifying a Verb
 Adverb modifying an Adjective
 Adverb modifying another Adverb
 Adverb modifying a Noun from the left
 Adverb modifying a Noun from the right
 - (b) semantic temporal
 spatial
 qualitative
 ...

We refrained from this typology here.
2. Particles form a separate part of speech category (see below) as is customary in Czech grammars.
3. The Adjectives which have no degrees of comparison have the Degree value equal to p(ositive) similarly as Adjectives.

7.2 Combinations

```
*** **** *****
Pos Type Deg Examples
*** **** *****
R g p dobře
R g c lépe
R g s nejlépe
R g p tady
*** **** *****
```

8.8 Adposition (S)

8.1 Lexicon

P	ATT	VAL	C Example	Czech term
1	Type	preposition	p nad	předložka

```

-----
2 Formation      simple      s na, v      predložka (pravá)
                  compound    c naň, oč    kontrakce předl. + zájm.
* ***** *
3 Case
  (req.by prep.) genitive    g bez      genitiv
                  dative     d proti    dativ
                  accusative  a pro      akuzativ
                  locative    l v        lokál
                  instrumental i s        instrumentál
-----
4 Clitic        -
=====

```

Notes

1. Czech has only Prepositions, no postpositions.
2. For the disambiguation of word forms belonging to declension parts of speech it seems necessary to include the information about the case which each Preposition requires.
3. A preposition can be contracted with a pronoun; such a preposition has Formation=c(ompound).

8.2 Combinations

```

*** **** *
PoS Type Form Case Examples
*** **** *
S   p   s   g   bez, kromě
S   p   s   d   k, proti
S   p   s   a   pro, mimo
S   p   s   l   o, v, při
S   p   s   i   s, pod
S   p   c   -   naň, zač
*** **** *
=====

```

8.9 Conjunction (C)

9.1 Lexicon

```

=====
P ATT      VAL      C Example      Czech term
=====
1 Type      coordinating  c a, ani        spojka souřadící
              subordinating s aby, protože  spojka podřadící
* ***** *
2 Formation -

```

3	Coord_Type	-	-	-
4	Sub_Type	-	-	-
5	Clitic	-	-	-
6	Number	singular plural	s kdybych p kdybyste	spojka 'kdyby'+sg. od 'by' spojka 'kdyby'+pl. od 'by'
7	Person	first second third	1 abych 2 abyste 3 aby	spojka 'aby'+1.os. od 'by' spojka 'aby'+2.os. od 'by' spojka 'aby'+3.os. od 'by'

Notes

1. Conjunctions "abych", "abys", ..., "kdybych", ... are composed of the Conjunction "aby" or "kdyby" and the conditional particle ‘‘by’’ ("bych", "bys", "by", "bychom", "byste"). These Conjunctions are therefore specified for Person and Number for the sake of agreement relation.
2. The class of two-part Conjunctions has not been introduced.

9.2 Combinations

```

*** **** -----
PoS Type Numb Pers Examples
*** **** -----
C c - - a, i, ba, neboř, ani
C s - - ře, protoře, zda
C s - 3 aby, kdyby
C s s [12] abych, abys, kdybych, kdybys
C s p [12] abychom, abyste, kdybychom, kdybyste
*** **** -----

```

8.10 Numeral (M)

10.1 Lexicon

P ATT	VAL	C Example	Czech term
1 Type	cardinal	c dva	říslovka základní
	ordinal	o pátý	říslovka řadová
	multiple	m dvakrát	říslovka násobná
	special	s dvojí	říslovka druhová

2 Gender	masculine feminine neuter	m dva f dvě n dvě	masculinum femininum neutrum
3 Number	singular plural dual	s druhý p druží d druhýma	singulár plurál duál
4 Case	nominative genitive dative accusative locative instrumental	n dva, dvě g dvou d dvěma a dva, dvě l dvou i dvěma	nominativ genitiv dativ akuzativ lokál instrumentál
5 Form	digit roman letter	d 5 r MCMVIII l šedesát	číslo (arabské) číslo (římské) číslovka slovem
* *****			
6 Definiteness		-	
7 Clitic		-	
8 Class	definite1 definite2 definite34 definite demonstrative indefinite interrogative relative	1 jeden 2 dva 3 tři f pět d tolik i několik q kolik r kolik	
9 Animate	no yes	n páté y pátí	neživotné životné
10Owner_Number		-	
11Owner_Person		-	
12Owned_Number		-	

Notes

1. Numerals have been specified as a separate category because of their specific syntactic distribution. We have specified two syntactic classifications by means of the attributes Type and Class; they concern different syntactic distributions. For instance "několik" (E. "several") will be characterized as:
Type: cardinal
Class: indefinite
2. Among the definite numbers there are four subclasses

- (definite1, definite2, definite34, definite) which differ in their syntactic distribution and contain the following Numerals: {1}, {2}, {3,4}, {5,6,...}
3. Gender, Number and Case correspond to the same categories as specified for Nouns. They are necessary for the proper account of agreement of Numerals with Nouns.
 4. In direct cases (nominative, accusative) the cardinal numerals belonging to the class with one of the values {fdiqr} (see above) behave like neuter Nouns in singular, whereas in oblique cases they behave like adjectival attributes in plural.

10.2 Combinations

PoS	Type	Gend	Numb	Case	Form	Class	Anim	Examples
M	-	-	-	-	d	[123f]	-	56
M	-	-	-	-	r	[123f]	-	MVIII
M	c	[mfn]	s	any	l	1	-	jeden, jedna, jedno
M	c	[mfn]	p	any	l	2	-	dva, dvě
M	c	-	p	any	l	3	-	tři, čtyři
M	c	n	[sp]	any	l	f	-	pět, deset, padesát
M	c	n	[sp]	any	l	[diqr]	-	tolik, několik, kolik
M	o	[mfn]	[spd]	any	l	any	[ny-]	první, druhý, několikátý
M	m	-	-	-	l	any	-	dvakrát, pětkrát, několikrát
M	s	[mfn]	[spd]	n	l	any	[ny-]	dvojí, troje, paterý

Note: In the Combinations above, 'any' is a variable standing for any admissible value.

8.11 Interjection (I)

P	ATT	VAL	C	Example	Czech term
1	Type		-	au!, och!	citoslovce
2	Formation		-		

8.12 Residual (X)

P	ATT	VAL	C Example	Czech term
			- sic, a+b	Zbývající elementy

8.13 Abbreviation (Y)

P	ATT	VAL	C Example	Czech term
1	Syntactic_Type		- atd.	zkratka
2	Gender		-	
3	Number		-	
4	Case		-	
5	Definiteness		-	

8.14 Particle (Q)

P	ATT	VAL	C Example	Czech term
1	Type		- ano, ne	partikule / částice
2	Formation		-	
3	Clitic		-	

Chapter 9

Application to Slovene

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9.1 Introduction

The first version of these specifications was produced in the scope of the MULTEXT-East project. The tables and lexicon are described in T. Erjavec: The MULTEXT-East Slovene Lexicon. ERK'98, <http://nl.ijs.si/et/Bib/ERK98/erk/>.

The second version of the guidelines was produced for the FIDA Slovene reference corpus, <http://www.fida.net/>. Here the specifications were revised and localised to Slovene. Finally, the harmonisation of the FIDA version with the common Multext-East one was accomplished in the context of the Concede project.

The rest of this report is structured as follows: we first give the table of categories and then a section for all the Parts of Speech distinguished in Slovene.

For each PoS we first give the table of feature values, based on the common MULTEXT-East tables. In addition to giving the English terms each attribute-value table gives also the Slovene names of the attributes, their values and their MSD codes. This localised specification enables not only automatic expansion of e.g. the MSD `Ncmsa--n` to `Noun common masculine singular accusative -animate` but also the translation into `Somet--n`, meaning `Samostalnik občno_ime moški ednina tožilnik -živost`.

Each PoS section contains, in addition to the attribute-value tables, also a section with 'feature co-occurrence restrictions' for the allowed combinations and a listing with enumerated allowed (lexical) MSDs. The listing accompanies each MSD with an example word-form and lemma.

Because the Slovene tables are based on the common MULTEXT-East ones, new attributes introduced in FIDA had to be added at the tail. This leads in some cases to ungainly MSDs;

for example, the new Verb attribute of Aspect has position 14, leading to MSDs such as Von-----e. In the future, it might be worth investigating a 'minimum length method of localisation' where attributes are allowed to be locally permuted, or change the original MULTEXT tables, to allow East languages to place lexical attributes towards the beginning of the MSDs.

9.2 Table of Categories

PoS-en	Code-en	PoS-sl	Code-sl
Noun	N	Samostalnik	S
Verb	V	Glagol	G
Adjective	A	Pridevnik	P
Adverb	R	Prislov	R
Pronoun	P	Zaimek	Z
Adposition	S	Predlog	D
Conjunction	C	Veznik	V
Particle	Q	Členek	L
Interjection	I	Medmet	M
Numeral	M	Števnik	K
Abbreviation	Y	Okrajšava	O
Residual	X	Neuvrščeno	N
Article	-	Člen	-
Determiner	-		-

Notes:

- The order of the categories above is different from the one in the common tables for MULTEXT-East languages.
- The category Article (Slovene: 'člen') exists for Slovene, but it encompasses only two words ('ta' / this, 'en' / one) and even these are used only colloquially. Furthermore, these two words can also function as a pronoun or numeral respectively. As it would be difficult to disambiguate between the categories, Article is not used for Slovene.

9.3 Noun (N) // Samostalnik (S)

P	ATT-en	VAL-en	C-en	ATT-sl	VAL-sl	C-sl
1	Type	common proper	c p	vrsta	občno_ime lastno_ime	o l
2	Gender	masculine feminine neuter	m f n	spol	moški ženski srednji	m z s
3	Number	singular plural dual	s p d	število	ednina množina dvojina	e m d
4	Case	nominative genitive dative accusative locative instrumental	n g d a l i	sklon	imenovalnik rodilnik dajalnik tožilnik mestnik orodnik	i r d t m o
* *****						
5	Definiteness		-			-
6	Clitic		-			-
7	Animate	no yes	n y	Živost	ne da	n d
8	Owner_Number		-			-
9	Owner_Person		-			-
10	Owned_Number		-			-

Notes:

- The 'deverbal noun' or 'gerund' is marked as a Noun, e.g. from the Verb 'iskati' we get 'iskanje', Ncnsn.
- Animacy is marked only on the Noun masculine singular accusative (N*msa).
- Feminine declension masculine nouns have two Ncmsa forms, both are marked as animate, e.g. vodjo / vodja are both Ncmsa-y.

Combinations

PoS	Type	Gen	Numb	Case	(Def)	(Cltc)	Anim	Examples
N	p	[mfn]	s	n				Janez, Micka, Kršo
N	p	[mfn]	s	g				Janeza, Micke, Krša
N	p	[mfn]	s	d				Janezu, Micki, Kršu
N	p	m	s	a	-	-	n	Kranj
N	p	m	s	a	-	-	y	Janeza
N	p	[fn]	s	a				Micko, Kršo
N	p	[mfn]	s	l				Janezu, Micki, Kršu
N	p	[mfn]	s	i				Janezom, Micko, Kršom
N	p	[mf]	p	n				Slovinci, Slovenke
N	p	[mf]	p	g				Slovincov, Slovenk
N	p	[mf]	p	d				Slovencom, Slovenkam
N	p	[mf]	p	a				Slovinci, Slovenke
N	p	[mf]	p	l				Slovincih, Slovenkah
N	p	[mf]	p	i				Slovinci, Slovenkami
N	p	[mf]	d	n				Slovenca, Slovenki
N	p	[mf]	d	g				Slovincov, Slovenk
N	p	[mf]	d	d				Slovencoma, Slovenkama
N	p	[mf]	d	a				Slovenca, Slovenki
N	p	[mf]	d	l				Slovincih, Slovenkah
N	p	[mf]	d	i				Slovinci, Slovenkama
N	c	[mfn]	s	n				stol, lipa, sonce
N	c	[mfn]	s	g				stola, lipe, sonca
N	c	[mfn]	s	d				stolu, lipi, soncu
N	c	m	s	a	-	-	n	stol
N	c	m	s	a	-	-	y	gospoda
N	c	[fn]	s	a				lipo, sonce
N	c	[mfn]	s	l				stolu, lipi, soncu
N	c	[mfn]	s	i				stolom, lipo, soncem
N	c	[mfn]	p	n				stoli, lipe, sonca
N	c	[mfn]	p	g				stolov, lip, sonc
N	c	[mfn]	p	d				stolom, lipam, soncem
N	c	[mfn]	p	a				stole, lipe, sonca
N	c	[mfn]	p	l				stolih, lipah, soncih
N	c	[mfn]	p	i				stoli, lipami, sonci
N	c	[mfn]	d	n				stola, lipi, sonci
N	c	[mfn]	d	g				stolov, lip, sonc
N	c	[mfn]	d	d				stoloma, lipama, soncema
N	c	[mfn]	d	a				stola, lipi, sonci
N	c	[mfn]	d	l				stolih, lipah, soncih
N	c	[mfn]	d	i				stoloma, lipama, soncem

Lexicon

98 MSDs:

Ncfda(čački / čačka) Ncfdd(čačkama / čačka) Ncfdg(čačk / čačka) Ncfdi(čačkama / čačka) Ncfdl(čačkah / čačka) Ncfdn(čački / čačka) Ncfpa(čačke / čačka) Ncfpd(čačkam / čačka) Ncfpg(čačk / čačka) Ncfpi(čačkami / čačka) Ncfpl(čačkah / čačka) Ncfpn(čačke / čačka) Ncfpsa(čačko / čačka) Ncfpsd(čački / čačka) Ncfpsg(čačke / čačka) Ncfpsi(čačko / čačka) Ncfssl(čački / čačka) Ncfssn(čačka / =) Ncmda(čaja / čaj) Ncmdd(čajema / čaj) Ncmdg(čajev / čaj) Ncmdi(čajema / čaj) Ncmdl(čajih / čaj) Ncmdn(čaja / čaj) Ncmpa(čaje / čaj) Ncmpd(čajem / čaj) Ncmpg(čajev / čaj) Ncmpi(čaji / čaj) Ncmpl(čajih / čaj) Ncmpn(čaji / čaj) Ncmsa-n(čaj / čaj) Ncmsa-y(čarodeja / čarodej) Ncmsd(čajniku / čajnik) Ncmsg(čaja / čaj) Ncmsi(čajem / čaj) Ncmssl(čajniku / čajnik) Ncmssn(čaj / =) Ncnda(čaščenji / čaščenje) Ncndd(čaščenjema / čaščenje) Ncndg(čaščenj / čaščenje) Ncndi(čaščenjema / čaščenje) Ncndl(čaščenjih / čaščenje) Ncndn(čaščenji / čaščenje) Ncnpa(čaščenja / čaščenje) Ncnpd(čaščenjem / čaščenje) Ncnpg(čaščenj / čaščenje) Ncnpi(čaščenji / čaščenje) Ncnpl(čaščenjih / čaščenje) Ncnpn(čaščenja / čaščenje) Ncnpsa(čaščenje / čaščenje) Ncnpsd(čaščenju / čaščenje) Ncnpsg(čaščenja / čaščenje) Ncnpsi(čaščenjem / čaščenje) Ncnssl(čaščenju / čaščenje) Ncnssn(čaščenje / =) Npfda(Čehinji / Čehinja) Npfdd(Čehinjama / Čehinja) Npfdg(Čehinj / Čehinja) Npfdi(Čehinjama / Čehinja) Npfdl(Čehinjah / Čehinja) Npfdn(Čehinji / Čehinja) Npfpa(Čehinje / Čehinja) Npfpd(Čehinjam / Čehinja) Npfpg(Čehinj / Čehinja) Npfpi(Čehinjami / Čehinja) Npfpl(Čehinjah / Čehinja) Npfpn(Čehinje / Čehinja) Npfpsa(Češko / Češka) Npfpsd(Češki / Češka) Npfpsg(Češke / Češka) Npfpsi(Češko / Češka) Npfssl(Češki / Češka) Npfssn(Češka / =) Npmda(Čajkovska / Čajkovski) Npmdd(Čajkovskima / Čajkovski) Npmdg(Čajkovskih / Čajkovski) Npmdi(Čajkovskima / Čajkovski) Npmdl(Čajkovskih / Čajkovski) Npmdn(Čajkovska / Čajkovski) Nmpa(Čajkovske / Čajkovski) Nmpd(Čajkovskim / Čajkovski) Nmpg(Čajkovskih / Čajkovski) Nmpi(Čajkovskimi / Čajkovski) Nmpl(Čajkovskih / Čajkovski) Nmpn(Čajkovski / =) Npmsa-n(Črnomelj / Črnomelj) Npmsa-y(Čajkovskega / Čajkovski) Npmsd(Čajkovskemu / Čajkovski) Npmsg(Čajkovskega / Čajkovski) Npmsi(Čajkovskim / Čajkovski) Npssl(Čajkovskem / Čajkovski) Npssn(Čajkovski / =) Npnsa(Škotsko / Škotsko) Npnsd(Škotskemu / Škotsko) Npmsg(Škotskega / Škotsko) Npnsi(Škotskim / Škotsko) Npssl(Škotskem / Škotsko) Npssn(Škotsko / =)

9.4 Verb (V) // Glagol (G)

P	ATT-en	VAL-en	C-en	ATT-sl	VAL-sl	C-sl
1	Type	main modal copula	m o c	vrsta	polnopomenski naklonski vezni	p n v
2	VForm	indicative imperative conditional infinitive participle supine	i m c n p u	gl. oblika	povednik velelnik pogojnik nedoločnik deležnik namenilnik	p v g n d m
3	Tense	present future past	p f s	čas	sedanjik prihodnjik nesedanjik	s p r
4	Person	first second third	1 2 3	oseba	prva druga tretja	1 2 3
5	Number	singular plural dual	s p d	število	ednina množina dvojina	e m d
6	Gender	masculine feminine neuter	m f n	spol	moški ženski srednji	m z s

7	Voice	active passive	a p	način	tvornik trpni_deležnik	t r
8	Negative	no yes	n y	nikalnost	nezanikani zanikani	n d
9	Definiteness		-			
10	Clitic		-			
11	Case		-			
12	Animate		-			


```

13Clitic_s                -
-----
14Aspect      progressive  p   vid      nedovršni  n
  !NEW in V2!  perfective   e            dovršni    d
-----
15Courtesy !NEW in V3!    -
=====

```

Notes:

- The verb 'to be' / 'biti' in all its functions is Type=c;
- The "past participle" is used for making all the compound active tenses (future, past, pluperfect) and is encoded analytically as Type=participle, Tense=past, Voice=Active.
- The passive participles is encoded analytically as Type=participle, Tense='-', Voice=Passive. This encoding will only be used for the passive participle in the predicative position, e.g. 'on je bil tepen' / he was beaten. The case marked passive participles in the attributive position (e.g. 'tepen pes' / beaten dog) or those in non-nominative case (e.g. 'hrano imam skuhanu' / I have the food cooked[acc]) will be classified as (qualitative) adjectives.
- The adjectival (e.g. 'stokajoč' / moaning) and adverbial (e.g. 'leže' / lying down) participles are classified as adjectives and adverbs respectively.
- Negative is always marked as 'n' except for two verbs: 'nočem' / not to want, 'nisem' / not to be

Combinations

PoS	Type	VForm	Tens	Pers	Numb	Gend	Voic	Neg	Examples
V	c	n	-	-	-	-	-	-	biti
V	c	c	-	-	-	-	-	-	bi
V	c	m	p	1	[pd]	-	-	-	bodimo, bodiva
V	c	m	p	2	[spd]	-	-	-	bodi, bodite, bodita
V	c	i	f	[123]	[spd]	-	-	-	bom, boš, bo, bomo, bova,...
V	c	i	p	[123]	[spd]	-	-	[ny]	nisem, ..., sem, si, je, smo, ...
V	c	p	s	-	[spd]	[mfn]	a	-	bil, bila, bili, ...
V	o	n	-	-	-	-	-	-	hoteti
V	o	m	p	1	[pd]	-	-	-	dovolimo, dovoliva
V	o	m	p	2	[spd]	-	-	-	dovolji, dovolite, dovolita
V	o	i	p	[123]	[spd]	-	-	[ny]	nočem, ..., hočem, hočeš
V	o	p	s	-	[spd]	[mfn]	a	-	smel, smela, smeli,...
V	o	p	-	-	[spd]	[mfn]	p	-	dovoljen, dovoljeni, ...
V	m	n	-	-	-	-	-	-	delati
V	m	u	-	-	-	-	-	-	delat
V	m	m	p	1	[pd]	-	-	-	delajmo, delajva
V	m	m	p	2	[spd]	-	-	-	delaj, delajte, delajta
V	m	i	p	[123]	[spd]	-	-	[ny]	nimam, delam, delava, delamo
V	m	p	-	-	[spd]	[mfn]	p	-	dovoljen, dovoljeni, ...
V	m	p	s	-	[spd]	[mfn]	p	-	dovolil, dovolili, ...

Lexicon

128 MSDs:

Vcc(bi / biti) Vcif1d(bova / biti) Vcif1p(bomo / biti) Vcif1s(bom / biti) Vcif2d(bosta / biti) Vcif2p(boste / biti) Vcif2s(boš / biti) Vcif3d(bosta / biti) Vcif3p(bodo / biti) Vcif3s(bo / biti) Vcip1d–n(sva / biti) Vcip1d–y(nisva / biti) Vcip1p–n(smo / biti) Vcip1p–y(nismo / biti) Vcip1s–n(sem / biti) Vcip1s–y(nisem / biti) Vcip2d–n(sta / biti) Vcip2d–y(nista / biti) Vcip2p–n(ste / biti) Vcip2p–y(niste / biti) Vcip2s–n(si / biti) Vcip2s–y(nisi / biti) Vcip3d–n(sta / biti) Vcip3d–y(nista / biti) Vcip3p–n(so / biti) Vcip3p–y(niso / biti) Vcip3s–n(je / biti) Vcip3s–y(ni / biti) Vcmp1d(bodiva / biti) Vcmp1p(bodimo / biti) Vcmp2d(bodita / biti) Vcmp2p(bodite / biti) Vcmp2s(bodi / biti) Vcn(biti / =) Vcps-dfa(bili / biti) Vcps-dma(bila / biti) Vcps-dna(bili / biti) Vcps-pfa(bile / biti) Vcps-pma(bili / biti) Vcps-pna(bila / biti) Vcps-sfa(bila / biti) Vcps-sma(bil / biti) Vcps-sna(bilo / biti) Vmip1d–n(čakava / čakati) Vmip1d–y(nimava / imeti) Vmip1p–n(čakamo / čakati) Vmip1p–y(nimamo / imeti) Vmip1s–n(čakam / čakati) Vmip1s–y(nimam / imeti) Vmip2d–n(čakata / čakati) Vmip2d–y(nimata / imeti) Vmip2p–n(čakate / čakati) Vmip2p–y(nimate / imeti) Vmip2s–n(čakaš / čakati) Vmip2s–y(nimaš / imeti) Vmip3d–n(čakata / čakati) Vmip3d–y(nimata / imeti) Vmip3p–n(čakajo / čakati) Vmip3p–y(nimajo / imeti) Vmip3s–n(čaka / čakati) Vmip3s–y(nima / imeti) Vmmp1d(čakajva / čakati) Vmmp1p(čakajmo / čakati) Vmmp2d(čakajta / čakati) Vmmp2p(čakajte / čakati) Vmmp2s(čakaj / čakati) Vmn(čakati / =) Vmp-dfp(čaščeni / častiti) Vmp-dmp(čaščena / častiti) Vmp-dnp(čaščeni / častiti) Vmp-pfp(čaščene / častiti) Vmp-pmp(čaščeni / častiti) Vmp-pnp(čaščena / častiti) Vmp-sfp(čaščena / častiti) Vmp-smp(čaščen / častiti) Vmp-snp(čaščeno / častiti) Vmps-dfa(čakali / čakati) Vmps-dma(čakala / čakati) Vmps-dna(čakali / čakati) Vmps-pfa(čakale / čakati) Vmps-pma(čakali / čakati) Vmps-pna(čakala / čakati) Vmps-sfa(čakala / čakati) Vmps-sma(čakal / čakati) Vmps-sna(čakalo / čakati) Vmu(čakat / čakati) Voip1d–n(želiva / želeti) Voip1d–y(nočeva / hoteti) Voip1p–n(želimo / želeti) Voip1p–y(nočemo / hoteti) Voip1s–n(želim / želeti) Voip1s–y(nočem / hoteti) Voip2d–n(želita / želeti) Voip2d–y(nočeta / hoteti) Voip2p–n(želite / želeti) Voip2p–y(nočete / hoteti) Voip2s–n(želiš / želeti) Voip2s–y(nočeš / hoteti) Voip3d–n(želita / želeti) Voip3d–y(nočeta / hoteti) Voip3p–n(želijo / želeti) Voip3p–y(nočejo / hoteti) Voip3s–n(želi / želeti) Voip3s–y(noče / hoteti) Vomp1d(želiva / želeti) Vomp1p(želimo / želeti) Vomp2d(želita / želeti) Vomp2p(želite / želeti) Vomp2s(želi / želeti) Von(želeti / =) Vop-dfp(želeni / želeti) Vop-dmp(želena / želeti) Vop-dnp(želeni / želeti) Vop-pfp(želene / želeti) Vop-pmp(želeni / želeti) Vop-pnp(želena / želeti) Vop-sfp(želena / želeti) Vop-smp(želen / želeti) Vop-snp(želeno / želeti) Vops-dfa(želeti / želeti) Vops-dma(želeta / želeti) Vops-dna(želeti / želeti) Vops-pfa(želeti / želeti) Vops-pma(želeti / želeti) Vops-pna(želeta / želeti) Vops-sfa(želeti / želeti) Vops-sma(želeti / želeti) Vops-sna(želeti / želeti)

9.5 Adjective (A) // Pridevnik (P)

	ATT-en	VAL-en	C-en	ATT-sl	VAL-sl	C-sl
1 Type		qualificative	f	vrsta	kakovostni	k
		possessive	s		svojilni	s
	l.s.	ordinal	o		vrstni	v
2 Degree		positive	p	stopnja	osnovnik	o
		comparative	c		primernik	p
		superlative	s		presežnik	s
	!NEW!	elative	e		elativ	e
3 Gender		masculine	m	spol	moški	m
		feminine	f		ženski	z
		neuter	n		srednji	s
4 Number		singular	s	število	ednina	e
		plural	p		množina	m
		dual	d		dvojina	d
5 Case		nominative	n	sklon	imenovalnik	i
		genitive	g		rodilnik	r
		dative	d		dajalnik	d
		accusative	a		tožilnik	t
		locative	l		mestnik	m
		instrumental	i		orodnik	o
* *****			****	*****	*****	****
6 Definiteness	no		n	določnost	ne	n
	yes		y		da	d
7 Clitic			-			-
8 Animate	no		n	živost	ne	n
	yes		y		da	d
9 Formation			-			-
10owner_Number			-			-
11owner_Person			-			-
12owned_Number			-			-

Notes:

- The three deverbative adjectival participles (part. -l, part -n / t, part. č) are also classified as qualificative adjectives. e.g. 'otekel (obraz), premagan, (sovrag) govoreč (pes)' are marked Afpmsn.
- Definiteness (-i ending = yes, -0 = no) is marked only on the Adjective qualificative positive masculine singular nominative (Afpmsn) and syncretic accusative (Afpmsa). The uninflecting 'poceni' has no definiteness.
- Animacy is marked only (-ega ending = yes, else = no) on the Adjective masculine singular accusative (A**msa*-[ny]). Afpmsa has three forms: no-Definiteness, +Animate; -Definiteness, -Animate; +Definiteness, -Animate. The uninflecting 'poceni' has no animacy or definiteness.
- Some (26) adjectives have the additional 'archaic' indefinite form also (-a- and -e-, both weak and thus absent from all oblique forms): 'hladan' in addition to 'hladen' / cold, both with Afpmsnn (non-definite) and syncretic Afpmsan-n (non-definite, non-animate). This could be encoded (but isn't) in the Formation attribute.

These are the archaic Afpmsnn: šibak dolžan droban gnojan grenak hladan krasan krepak krotak lahak mehak močan motan nemočan plehak prešibak premočan pretežak rosan sladak strašan svetal težak teman tesan voljan

Combinations

PoS	Type	Degr	Gen	Numb	Case	Def	(Cltc)	Anim	Examples
A	s	p	[mfs]	[spd]	[ngdali]	-	-	-	stričev, galjotove, ...
A	o	p	[mfs]	[spd]	[ngdali]	-	-	-	dlakocepski, slovenskega, ...
A	f	p	m	s	n	[ny]	-	-	lep, lepi
A	f	p	m	s	a	[ny]	-	n	lep, lepi
A	f	p	m	s	a	-	-	y	lepega
A	f	p	m	s	[gdli]	-	-	-	lepega, lepemu, lepem, lepim
A	f	p	m	[pd]	[ngdali]	-	-	-	lepi, lepih, ..., lepa, ...
A	f	p	[fs]	[spd]	[ngdali]	-	-	-	lepa, lepe, ..., lepo, ...
A	f	[cs]	[mfs]	[spd]	[ngdali]	-	-	-	lepši, lepšega, ..., najlepši, ...

Lexicon

279 MSDs:

Afcfda(čistejši / čist) Afcfdd(čistejšima / čist) Afcfdg(čistejših / čist) Afcfdi(čistejšima / čist) Afcfdl(čistejših / čist) Afcfdn(čistejši / čist) Afcfpa(čistejše / čist) Afcfpd(čistejšim / čist) Afcfpg(čistejših / čist) Afcfpi(čistejšimi / čist) Afcfpl(čistejših / čist) Afcfpn(čistejše / čist) Afcfsa(čistejšo / čist) Afcfsd(čistejši / čist) Afcfsg(čistejše / čist) Afcfsi(čistejšo / čist) Afcfsl(čistejši / čist) Afcfsn(čistejša / čist) Afcmda(čistejša / čist) Afcmd(čistejšima / čist) Afcmdg(čistejših / čist) Afcmdi(čistejšima / čist) Afcmdl(čistejših / čist) Afcmdn(čistejša / čist) Afcmpa(čistejše / čist) Afcmpd(čistejšim / čist) Afcmpg(čistejših / čist) Afcmpi(čistejšimi / čist)

9.6 Adverb (R) // Prislov (R)

P	ATT-en	VAL-en	C-en	ATT-sl	VAL-sl	C-sl
1	Type	general	g	vrsta	splošni	s
2	Degree	positive	p	stopnja	osnovnik	o
		comparative	c		primernik	p
		superlative	s		presežnik	r
	!NEW!	elative	e		elativ	e

3	Clitic		-			
4	Number		-			
5	Person		-			

Notes:

- The adverbial (e.g. part -e: 'leže' / lying down) participles are classified as adverbs.
- Some pronouns can also have an adverbial function. This issue has not been considered here.

Combinations

PoS	Type	Degr	Examples
R	g	p	bljuvaje
R	g	c	kasneje
R	g	s	najprijazneje
R	g	e	???

Lexicon

3 MSDs:

Rgc(čistejše / čist) Rgp(Šeligovo / Šeligov) Rgs(najčistejše / čist)

9.7 Pronoun (P) // Zaimek (Z)

P	ATT-en	VAL-en	C-en	ATT-sl	VAL-sl	C-sl
1	Type	personal demonstrative indefinite possessive interrogative relative reflexive negative general	p d i s q r x z g	vrsta	osebni kazalni nedoločnostni svojilni vprašalni oziralnostni povratni nikalni celostni	o k n s v z p l c
2	Person	first second third	1 2 3	oseba	prva druga tretja	1 2 3
3	Gender	masculine feminine neuter	m f n	spol	moški ženski srednji	m z s
4	Number	singular plural dual	s p d	število	ednina množina dvojina	e m d
5	Case	nominative genitive dative accusative locative instrumental	n g d a l i	sklon	imenovalnik rodilnik dajalnik tožilnik mestnik orodnik	i r d t m o
6	Owner_Number	singular plural dual	s p d	št_svojine	ednina množina dvojina	e m d
7	Owner_Gender	masculine feminine neuter	m f n	sp_svojine	moški ženski srednji	m z s

8	Clitic	no yes !NEW! bound	n y b	naslonka	ne da navezna	n d z

9	Referent_Type	personal possessive	p s	nanašanje	osebni svojilni	o s
10	Syntactic_Type	nominal adjectival !NEW! adverbial	n a r	sklad_vloga	samostalniški pridevniški prislovni	s p r
11	Definiteness		-			-
12	Animate	no yes	n y	živost	ne da	n d
13	Clitic_s		-			
14	Pronoun_Form		-			
15	Owner_Person		-			
16	Owned_Number		-			

Notes:

- The Type taxonomy for pronouns is different from the one of Slovene grammars. Mostly Sl. grammar classes were merged. In particular, the indefinite and relative types contain many of pronoun types from Slovene grammars: (nedoločnostni = nedoločni + poljubnostni + mnogostni + istostni + drugostni) (oziralnostni = oziralni + oziralno poljubnostni)
- Type=relative includes so called 'relative general' (oziralno poljubnostni) pronouns. They can consist of two words, where the second is 'koli'. Variant spelling exists: 'kolikorkoli', 'kolikor koli'. Possible solution: they can be treated as compounds.
- Type=reflexive encompasses all reflexive pronouns (sebe, se, sebi, si, svoj) as well as 'se' and 'si' in all their roles. Personal and possessive reflexives are further distinguished via the Referent_Type attribute. 'se' and 'si' in their roles as an obligatory but dislocated constituent' of reflexive verbs have the unique MSD Px—y. 'se' can also appear as a suffix: e.g. 'zase' / for_oneself with variant spelling 'za se'.
- Owner_Gender is relevant only for third person singular possessive pronouns, and distinguishes only masculine and feminine forms. It will be '-' in all other cases.
- As in Slovene grammars, pronouns are distinguished between having a nominal and adjectival function. All pronoun types except demonstrative and possessive can be nominal, and all except personal can be adjectival. However, the distinction is often hard to make in practice.
- Referent_Type is used to distinguish personal reflexives (which include 'se' in all its functions) from the possessive reflexives ('svoj').

- Animacy is marked only on the masculine singular accusative (P..msa) of non-personal Pronouns. The P..msa ending with -ega ending is +Animate, the other -Animate, cf. Nouns and Adjectives.

Combinations

PoS	Type	Pers	Gen	Numb	Case	PosN	PosG	Clc	Ref	Syn	Def	Ani	Examples
P	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	-	se, si
P	x	-	-	-	[gdali]-	-	-	y	p	n	-	-	se, si,...
P	x	-	-	-	[gdali]-	-	-	n	p	n	-	-	sebe,sebi,...
P	x	-	m	s	a	-	-	-	s	a	-	[ny]	svoj, svojega
P	x	-	m	s	[ngdli]-	-	-	-	s	a	-	-	svoj, svojega,...
P	x	-	m	[pd]	[ngdali]-	-	-	-	s	a	-	-	svoji, svoja,...
P	x	-	[fn]	[spd]	[ngdali]-	-	-	-	s	a	-	-	svoja, svoje,...
P	p	[123]	-	[spd]	[ngdali]-	-	-	[ny]	-	a	-	-	njega, ga, jih, ...
P	s	[12]	[mfn]	[spd]	[ngdali]	[spd]-	-	-	-	a	-	[ny]	moj, vajinima, ...
P	s	[3]	[mfn]	[spd]	[ngdali]	s [mfn]	-	-	-	a	-	[ny]	njegov, njen, njegova,...
P	s	[3]	[mfn]	[spd]	[ngdali]	[pd]	-	-	-	a	-	[ny]	njihova, njuna, ...
P	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	le-tega, onega, ...
P	d	-	[mfn]	[spd]	[ngdali]-	-	-	-	[an]	-	[ny]	-	le-ta, le-tega, onega, ...
P	i	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	koliko, čigar
P	i	-	-	-	[ngdali]-	-	-	-	-	n	-	-	kaj, marsikaj, ...
P	i	-	[mfn]	[spd]	[ngdali]-	-	-	-	[an]	-	[ny]	-	en, tegale, drug, ...
P	q	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	koliko
P	q	-	-	-	[ngdali]-	-	-	-	-	n	-	-	kaj, česa, kdo, ...
P	q	-	[mfn]	[spd]	[ngdali]-	-	-	-	-	a	-	[ny]	kakšen, kateri, ...
P	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	kolikor, čigar
P	r	-	-	-	[ngdali]-	-	-	-	-	n	-	-	kar, česar, kdorkoli, ...
P	r	-	[mfn]	[spd]	[ngdali]-	-	-	-	-	a	-	[ny]	kakršen, kateri
P	z	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	nič, nikogar, noben
P	z	-	-	-	[gdali]	-	-	-	-	n	-	-	nikogar, nikomur, ...
P	z	-	[mfn]	[spd]	[ngdali]-	-	-	-	-	a	-	[ny]	nikakršen, noben
P	g	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	vsakogar
P	g	-	-	-	[ngdali]	-	-	-	-	n	-	-	vsakdo, vsakogar, ...
P	g	-	[mfn]	[spd]	[ngdali]	-	-	-	[an]	-	[ny]	-	ves, vsega, vsa, vsak, ...

Lexicon

1335 MSDs:

Pd—a(le-omega / =) Pd-fda—a(le-oni / le-oni) Pd-fda—n(le-te / le-ta) Pd-fdd—a(le-onima / le-oni) Pd-fdd—n(le-tema / le-ta) Pd-fdg—a(le-onih / le-oni) Pd-fdg—n(le-teh / le-ta) Pd-fdi—a(le-onima / le-oni) Pd-fdi—n(le-tema / le-ta) Pd-fdl—a(le-onih / le-oni) Pd-fdl—n(le-teh / le-ta) Pd-fdn—a(le-oni / le-oni) Pd-fdn—n(le-te / le-ta) Pd-fpa—a(le-one / le-oni) Pd-fpa—n(le-te / le-ta) Pd-fpd—a(le-onim / le-oni) Pd-fpd—n(le-tem / le-ta) Pd-fpg—a(le-onih / le-oni) Pd-fpg—n(le-teh / le-ta) Pd-fpi—a(le-onimi / le-oni) Pd-fpi—n(le-temi / le-ta) Pd-fpl—a(le-onih / le-oni) Pd-fpl—n(le-teh / le-ta) Pd-fpn—a(le-one / le-oni) Pd-fpn—n(le-te / le-ta) Pd-fsa—a(le-ono / le-oni) Pd-fsa—n(le-to / le-ta) Pd-fsd—a(le-oni / le-oni) Pd-fsd—n(le-tej / le-ta) Pd-fsg—a(le-one / le-oni) Pd-fsg—n(le-te / le-ta) Pd-fsi—a(le-ono / le-oni) Pd-fsi—n(le-to / le-ta) Pd-fsl—a(le-oni / le-oni) Pd-fsl—n(le-tej / le-ta) Pd-fsn—a(le-ona / le-oni) Pd-fsn—n(le-ta / le-ta) Pd-mda—a(le-ona / le-oni) Pd-mda—n(le-ta / le-ta) Pd-mdd—a(le-onima / le-oni) Pd-mdd—n(le-tema / le-ta) Pd-mdg—a(le-onih / le-oni) Pd-mdg—n(le-teh / le-ta) Pd-mdi—a(le-onima / le-oni) Pd-mdi—n(le-tema / le-ta) Pd-mdl—a(le-onih / le-oni) Pd-mdl—n(le-teh / le-ta) Pd-mdn—a(le-ona / le-oni) Pd-mdn—n(le-ta / le-ta) Pd-mpa—a(le-one / le-oni) Pd-mpa—n(le-te / le-ta) Pd-mpd—a(le-onim / le-oni) Pd-mpd—n(le-tem / le-ta) Pd-mpg—a(le-onih / le-oni) Pd-mpg—n(le-teh / le-ta) Pd-mpi—a(le-onimi / le-oni) Pd-mpi—n(le-temi / le-ta) Pd-mpl—a(le-onih / le-oni) Pd-mpl—n(le-teh / le-ta) Pd-mpn—a(le-oni / le-oni) Pd-mpn—n(le-ti / le-ta) Pd-msa—a(n(le-oni / le-oni) Pd-msa—a-y(le-omega / le-oni) Pd-msa—n(n(le-ta / le-ta) Pd-msa—n-y(le-tega / le-ta) Pd-msd—a(le-onemu / le-oni) Pd-msd—n(le-temu / le-ta) Pd-msg—a(le-omega / le-oni) Pd-msg—n(le-tega / le-ta) Pd-msi—a(le-onim / le-oni) Pd-msi—n(le-tem / le-ta) Pd-msl—a(le-onem / le-oni) Pd-msl—n(le-tem / le-ta) Pd-msn—a(le-oni / =) Pd-msn—n(le-ta / =) Pd-nda—a(le-oni / le-oni) Pd-nda—n(le-te / le-ta) Pd-ndd—a(le-onima / le-oni) Pd-ndd—n(le-tema / le-ta) Pd-ndg—a(le-onih / le-oni) Pd-ndg—n(le-teh / le-ta) Pd-ndi—a(le-onima / le-oni) Pd-ndi—n(le-tema / le-ta) Pd-ndl—a(le-onih / le-oni) Pd-ndl—n(le-teh / le-ta) Pd-ndn—a(le-oni / le-oni) Pd-ndn—n(le-te / le-ta) Pd-npa—a(le-ona / le-oni) Pd-npa—n(le-ta / le-ta) Pd-npd—a(le-onim / le-oni) Pd-npd—n(le-tem / le-ta) Pd-npg—a(le-onih / le-oni) Pd-npg—n(le-teh / le-ta) Pd-npi—a(le-onimi / le-oni) Pd-npi—n(le-temi / le-ta) Pd-npl—a(le-onih / le-oni) Pd-npl—n(le-teh / le-ta) Pd-npn—a(le-ona / le-oni) Pd-npn—n(le-ta / le-ta) Pd-nsa—a(le-ono / le-oni) Pd-nsa—n(le-to / le-ta) Pd-nsd—a(le-onemu / le-oni) Pd-nsd—n(le-temu / le-ta) Pd-nsg—a(le-omega / le-oni) Pd-nsg—n(le-tega / le-ta) Pd-nsi—a(le-onim / le-oni) Pd-nsi—n(le-tem / le-ta) Pd-nsl—a(le-onem / le-oni) Pd-nsl—n(le-tem / le-ta) Pd-nsn—a(le-ono / le-oni) Pd-nsn—n(le-to / le-ta) Pg—a(vsakogar / =) Pg—a—n(vsakogar / vsakdo) Pg—d—n(vsakomur / vsakdo) Pg—g—n(vsakogar / vsakdo) Pg—i—n(vsakomer / vsakdo) Pg—l—n(vsakomer / vsakdo) Pg—n—n(vsakdo / =) Pg-fda—a(obe / oba) Pg-fda—n(obe / oba) Pg-fdd—a(obema / oba) Pg-fdd—n(obema / oba) Pg-fdg—a(obeh / oba) Pg-fdg—n(obeh / oba) Pg-fdi—a(obema / oba) Pg-fdi—n(obema / oba) Pg-fdl—a(obeh / oba) Pg-fdl—n(obeh / oba) Pg-fdn—a(obe / oba) Pg-fdn—n(obe / oba) Pg-fpa—a(vsake / vsak) Pg-fpa—n(vse / ves) Pg-fpd—a(vsakim / vsak) Pg-fpd—n(vsem / ves) Pg-fpg—a(vsakih / vsak) Pg-fpg—n(vseh / ves) Pg-fpi—a(vsakimi / vsak) Pg-fpi—n(vsemi / ves) Pg-fpl—a(vsakih / vsak) Pg-fpl—n(vseh / ves) Pg-fpn—a(vsake / vsak) Pg-fpn—n(vse / ves) Pg-fsa—a(vsako / vsak) Pg-fsa—n(vso / ves) Pg-fsd—a(vsaki / vsak) Pg-fsd—n(vsej / ves) Pg-fsg—a(vsake / vsak) Pg-fsg—n(vse / ves) Pg-fsi—a(vsako / vsak) Pg-fsi—n(vso / ves) Pg-fsl—a(vsaki / vsak) Pg-fsl—n(vsej / ves) Pg-fsn—a(vsa / ves) Pg-fsn—n(vsa / ves) Pg-mda—a(oba / oba) Pg-mda—n(oba / oba) Pg-mdd—a(obema / oba) Pg-mdd—n(obema / oba) Pg-mdg—a(obeh / oba) Pg-mdg—n(obeh / oba) Pg-mdi—a(obema / oba) Pg-mdi—n(obema / oba) Pg-mdl—a(obeh / oba) Pg-mdl—n(obeh / oba) Pg-mdn—a(oba / oba) Pg-mdn—n(oba / oba) Pg-mpa—a(vsake / vsak) Pg-mpa—n(vse / ves) Pg-mpd—a(vsakim / vsak) Pg-mpd—n(vsem / ves) Pg-mpg—a(vsakih / vsak) Pg-mpg—n(vseh / ves) Pg-mpi—a(vsakimi / vsak) Pg-mpi—n(vsemi / ves) Pg-mpl—a(vsakih / vsak) Pg-mpl—n(vseh / ves) Pg-mpn—a(vsaki / vsak) Pg-mpn—n(vsi / ves) Pg-msa—a(n(ves / ves) Pg-msa—a-y(vsakega / vsak) Pg-msa—n(n(ves

/ ves) Pg-msa—n-y(vsega / ves) Pg-msd—a(vsakemu / vsak) Pg-msd—n(vsemu / ves) Pg-msg—a(vsakega / vsak) Pg-msg—n(vsega / ves) Pg-msi—a(vsakim / vsak) Pg-msi—n(vsem / ves) Pg-msl—a(vsakem / vsak) Pg-msl—n(vsem / ves) Pg-msn—a(ves / =) Pg-msn—n(ves / =) Pg-nda—a(obe / oba) Pg-nda—n(obe / oba) Pg-ndd—a(obema / oba) Pg-ndd—n(obema / oba) Pg-ndg—a(obeh / oba) Pg-ndg—n(obeh / oba) Pg-ndi—a(obema / oba) Pg-ndi—n(obema / oba) Pg-ndl—a(obeh / oba) Pg-ndl—n(obeh / oba) Pg-ndn—a(obe / oba) Pg-ndn—n(obe / oba) Pg-npa—a(vsa / ves) Pg-npa—n(vsa / ves) Pg-npd—a(vsakim / vsak) Pg-npd—n(vsem / ves) Pg-npg—a(vsakih / vsak) Pg-npg—n(vseh / ves) Pg-npi—a(vsakimi / vsak) Pg-npi—n(vsemi / ves) Pg-npl—a(vsakih / vsak) Pg-npl—n(vseh / ves) Pg-npn—a(vsa / ves) Pg-npn—n(vsa / ves) Pg-nsa—a(vsako / vsak) Pg-nsa—n(vse / ves) Pg-nsd—a(vsakemu / vsak) Pg-nsd—n(vsemu / ves) Pg-nsg—a(vsakega / vsak) Pg-nsg—n(vsega / ves) Pg-nsi—a(vsakim / vsak) Pg-nsi—n(vsem / ves) Pg-nsl—a(vsakem / vsak) Pg-nsl—n(vsem / ves) Pg-nsn—a(vsako / vsak) Pg-nsn—n(vse / ves) Pi—a(drugega / =) Pi—a—n(kaj / kaj) Pi—d—n(čemu / kaj) Pi—g—n(česa / kaj) Pi—i—n(čim / kaj) Pi—l—n(čem / kaj) Pi—n—n(kaj / =) Pi-fda—a(čigavi / čigav) Pi-fda—n(drugi / drug) Pi-fdd—a(čigavima / čigav) Pi-fdd—n(drugima / drug) Pi-fdg—a(čigavih / čigav) Pi-fdg—n(drugih / drug) Pi-fdi—a(čigavima / čigav) Pi-fdi—n(drugima / drug) Pi-fdl—a(čigavih / čigav) Pi-fdl—n(drugih / drug) Pi-fdn—a(čigavi / čigav) Pi-fdn—n(drugi / drug) Pi-fpa—a(čigave / čigav) Pi-fpa—n(druge / drug) Pi-fpd—a(čigavim / čigav) Pi-fpd—n(drugim / drug) Pi-fpg—a(čigavih / čigav) Pi-fpg—n(drugih / drug) Pi-fpi—a(čigavimi / čigav) Pi-fpi—n(drugimi / drug) Pi-fpl—a(čigavih / čigav) Pi-fpl—n(drugih / drug) Pi-fpn—a(čigave / čigav) Pi-fpn—n(druge / drug) Pi-fsa—a(čigavo / čigav) Pi-fsa—n(drugo / drug) Pi-fsd—a(čigavi / čigav) Pi-fsd—n(drugi / drug) Pi-fsg—a(čigave / čigav) Pi-fsg—n(druge / drug) Pi-fsi—a(čigavo / čigav) Pi-fsi—n(drugo / drug) Pi-fsl—a(čigavi / čigav) Pi-fsl—n(drugi / drug) Pi-fsn—a(čigava / čigav) Pi-fsn—n(druga / drug) Pi-mda—a(čigava / čigav) Pi-mda—n(druga / drug) Pi-mdd—a(čigavima / čigav) Pi-mdd—n(drugima / drug) Pi-mdg—a(čigavih / čigav) Pi-mdg—n(drugih / drug) Pi-mdi—a(čigavima / čigav) Pi-mdi—n(drugima / drug) Pi-mdl—a(čigavih / čigav) Pi-mdl—n(drugih / drug) Pi-mdn—a(čigava / čigav) Pi-mdn—n(druga / drug) Pi-mpa—a(čigave / čigav) Pi-mpa—n(druge / drug) Pi-mpd—a(čigavim / čigav) Pi-mpd—n(drugim / drug) Pi-mpg—a(čigavih / čigav) Pi-mpg—n(drugih / drug) Pi-mpi—a(čigavimi / čigav) Pi-mpi—n(drugimi / drug) Pi-mpl—a(čigavih / čigav) Pi-mpl—n(drugih / drug) Pi-mpn—a(čigavi / čigav) Pi-mpn—n(drugi / drug) Pi-msa—a-n(čigav / čigav) Pi-msa—a-y(čigavega / čigav) Pi-msa—n-n(drug / drug) Pi-msa—n-y(drugega / drug) Pi-msd—a(čigavemu / čigav) Pi-msd—n(drugemu / drug) Pi-msg—a(čigavega / čigav) Pi-msg—n(drugega / drug) Pi-msi—a(čigavim / čigav) Pi-msi—n(drugim / drug) Pi-msl—a(čigavem / čigav) Pi-msl—n(drugem / drug) Pi-msn—a(čigav / =) Pi-msn—n(drug / =) Pi-nda—a(čigavi / čigav) Pi-nda—n(drugi / drug) Pi-ndd—a(čigavima / čigav) Pi-ndd—n(drugima / drug) Pi-ndg—a(čigavih / čigav) Pi-ndg—n(drugih / drug) Pi-ndi—a(čigavima / čigav) Pi-ndi—n(drugima / drug) Pi-ndl—a(čigavih / čigav) Pi-ndl—n(drugih / drug) Pi-ndn—a(čigavi / čigav) Pi-ndn—n(drugi / drug) Pi-npa—a(čigava / čigav) Pi-npa—n(druga / drug) Pi-npd—a(čigavim / čigav) Pi-npd—n(drugim / drug) Pi-npg—a(čigavih / čigav) Pi-npg—n(drugih / drug) Pi-npi—a(čigavimi / čigav) Pi-npi—n(drugimi / drug) Pi-npl—a(čigavih / čigav) Pi-npl—n(drugih / drug) Pi-npn—a(čigava / čigav) Pi-npn—n(druga / drug) Pi-nsa—a(čigavo / čigav) Pi-nsa—n(drugo / drug) Pi-nsd—a(čigavemu / čigav) Pi-nsd—n(drugemu / drug) Pi-nsg—a(čigavega / čigav) Pi-nsg—n(drugega / drug) Pi-nsi—a(čigavim / čigav) Pi-nsi—n(drugim / drug) Pi-nsl—a(čigavem / čigav) Pi-nsl—n(drugem / drug) Pi-nsn—a(čigavo / čigav) Pi-nsn—n(drugo / drug) Pp1-da—n-n(naju / jaz) Pp1-da—y-n(naju / jaz) Pp1-dd—n-n(nama / jaz) Pp1-dd—y-n(nama / jaz) Pp1-dg—n-n(naju / jaz) Pp1-dg—y-n(naju / jaz) Pp1-di—n-n(nama / jaz) Pp1-dl—n-n(naju / jaz) Pp1-dn—n-n(midva / jaz) Pp1-pa—n-n(nas / jaz) Pp1-pa—y-n(nas / jaz) Pp1-pd—n-n(nam / jaz) Pp1-pd—y-n(nam / jaz) Pp1-pg—n-n(nas / jaz) Pp1-pg—y-n(nas / jaz) Pp1-pi—n-n(nami / jaz) Pp1-pl—n-n(nas / jaz) Pp1-pn—n-n(mi / jaz) Pp1-sa—n-n(mene / jaz) Pp1-sa—y-n(me / jaz) Pp1-sd—n-n(meni / jaz) Pp1-sd—y-n(mi / jaz) Pp1-sg—n-n(mene / jaz) Pp1-sg—y-n(me / jaz) Pp1-si—n-n(mano / jaz) Pp1-sl—n-n(meni / jaz) Pp1-sn—n-n(jaz / =) Pp2-da—n-n(vaju / ti) Pp2-da—y-n(vaju / ti) Pp2-dd—n-n(vama / ti) Pp2-dd—y-n(vama / ti) Pp2-dg—n-n(vaju / ti) Pp2-dg—y-n(vaju / ti) Pp2-di—n-n(vama

/ ti) Pp2-dl-n-n(vaju / ti) Pp2-dn-n-n(vidva / ti) Pp2-pa-n-n(vas / ti) Pp2-pa-y-n(vas / ti) Pp2-pd-n-n(vam / ti) Pp2-pd-y-n(vam / ti) Pp2-pg-n-n(vas / ti) Pp2-pg-y-n(vas / ti) Pp2-pi-n-n(vami / ti) Pp2-pl-n-n(vas / ti) Pp2-pn-n-n(vi / ti) Pp2-sa-n-n(tebe / ti) Pp2-sa-y-n(te / ti) Pp2-sd-n-n(tebi / ti) Pp2-sd-y-n(ti / ti) Pp2-sg-n-n(tebe / ti) Pp2-sg-y-n(te / ti) Pp2-si-n-n(tabo / ti) Pp2-sl-n-n(tebi / ti) Pp2-sn-n-n(ti / =) Pp3fda-n-n(njiju / on) Pp3fda-y-n(jih / on) Pp3fdd-n-n(njima / on) Pp3fdd-y-n(jima / on) Pp3fdg-n-n(njiju / on) Pp3fdg-y-n(jih / on) Pp3fdi-n-n(njima / on) Pp3fdl-n-n(njiju / on) Pp3fdn-n-n(onedve / on) Pp3fpa-n-n(nje / on) Pp3fpa-y-n(jih / on) Pp3fpd-n-n(njim / on) Pp3fpd-y-n(jim / on) Pp3fpg-n-n(njih / on) Pp3fpg-y-n(jih / on) Pp3fpi-n-n(njimi / on) Pp3fpl-n-n(njih / on) Pp3fpn-n-n(one / on) Pp3fpa-n-n(njo / on) Pp3fpa-y-n(jo / on) Pp3fsd-n-n(njej / on) Pp3fsd-y-n(ji / on) Pp3fsg-n-n(nje / on) Pp3fsg-y-n(je / on) Pp3fsi-n-n(njo / on) Pp3fsl-n-n(njej / on) Pp3fsn-n-n(ona / on) Pp3mda-n-n(njiju / on) Pp3mda-y-n(jih / on) Pp3mdd-n-n(njima / on) Pp3mdd-y-n(jima / on) Pp3mdg-n-n(njih / on) Pp3mdg-y-n(jih / on) Pp3mdi-n-n(njima / on) Pp3mdl-n-n(njiju / on) Pp3mdn-n-n(onadvā / on) Pp3mpa-n-n(nje / on) Pp3mpa-y-n(jih / on) Pp3mpd-n-n(njim / on) Pp3mpd-y-n(jim / on) Pp3mpg-n-n(njih / on) Pp3mpg-y-n(jih / on) Pp3mpi-n-n(njimi / on) Pp3mpl-n-n(njih / on) Pp3mpn-n-n(oni / on) Pp3msa-n-n(njega / on) Pp3msa-y-n(ga / on) Pp3msd-n-n(njemu / on) Pp3msd-y-n(mu / on) Pp3msg-n-n(njega / on) Pp3msg-y-n(ga / on) Pp3msi-n-n(njim / on) Pp3msl-n-n(njem / on) Pp3msn-n-n(on / =) Pp3nda-n-n(njiju / on) Pp3nda-y-n(jih / on) Pp3ndd-n-n(njima / on) Pp3ndd-y-n(jima / on) Pp3ndg-n-n(njiju / on) Pp3ndg-y-n(jih / on) Pp3ndi-n-n(njima / on) Pp3ndl-n-n(njiju / on) Pp3ndn-n-n(onedve / on) Pp3npa-n-n(nje / on) Pp3npa-y-n(jih / on) Pp3npd-n-n(njim / on) Pp3npd-y-n(jim / on) Pp3npg-n-n(njih / on) Pp3npg-y-n(jih / on) Pp3npi-n-n(njimi / on) Pp3npl-n-n(njih / on) Pp3npn-n-n(ona / on) Pp3nsa-n-n(ono / on) Pp3nsa-y-n(ga / on) Pp3nsd-n-n(njemu / on) Pp3nsd-y-n(mu / on) Pp3nsg-n-n(njega / on) Pp3nsg-y-n(ga / on) Pp3nsi-n-n(njim / on) Pp3nsl-n-n(njem / on) Pp3nsn-n-n(ono / on) Pq—a(koliko / =) Pq—a—n(kaj / kaj) Pq—d—n(čemu / kaj) Pq—g—n(česa / kaj) Pq—i—n(čim / kaj) Pq—l—n(čem / kaj) Pq—n—n(kaj / =) Pq—fda—a(čigavi / čigav) Pq—fdd—a(čigavima / čigav) Pq—fdg—a(čigavih / čigav) Pq—fdi—a(čigavima / čigav) Pq—fdl—a(čigavih / čigav) Pq—fdn—a(čigavi / čigav) Pq—fpa—a(čigave / čigav) Pq—fpd—a(čigavim / čigav) Pq—fpg—a(čigavih / čigav) Pq—fpi—a(čigavimi / čigav) Pq—fpl—a(čigavih / čigav) Pq—fpn—a(čigave / čigav) Pq—fpa—a(čigavo / čigav) Pq—fsd—a(čigavi / čigav) Pq—fsg—a(čigave / čigav) Pq—fsi—a(čigavo / čigav) Pq—fsl—a(čigavi / čigav) Pq—fsn—a(čigava / čigav) Pq—mda—a(čigava / čigav) Pq—mdd—a(čigavima / čigav) Pq—mdg—a(čigavih / čigav) Pq—mdi—a(čigavima / čigav) Pq—mdl—a(čigavih / čigav) Pq—mdn—a(čigava / čigav) Pq—mpa—a(čigave / čigav) Pq—mpd—a(čigavim / čigav) Pq—mpg—a(čigavih / čigav) Pq—mpi—a(čigavimi / čigav) Pq—mpl—a(čigavih / čigav) Pq—mpn—a(čigavi / čigav) Pq—msa—a-a(čigav / čigav) Pq—msa—a-y(čigavega / čigav) Pq—msd—a(čigavemu / čigav) Pq—msg—a(čigavega / čigav) Pq—msi—a(čigavim / čigav) Pq—msl—a(čigavem / čigav) Pq—msn—a(čigav / =) Pq—nda—a(čigavi / čigav) Pq—ndd—a(čigavima / čigav) Pq—ndg—a(čigavih / čigav) Pq—ndi—a(čigavima / čigav) Pq—ndl—a(čigavih / čigav) Pq—ndn—a(čigavi / čigav) Pq—npa—a(čigava / čigav) Pq—npd—a(čigavim / čigav) Pq—npg—a(čigavih / čigav) Pq—npi—a(čigavimi / čigav) Pq—npl—a(čigavih / čigav) Pq—npi—a(čigava / čigav) Pq—nsa—a(čigavo / čigav) Pq—nsd—a(čigavemu / čigav) Pq—nsg—a(čigavega / čigav) Pq—nsi—a(čigavim / čigav) Pq—nsl—a(čigavem / čigav) Pq—nsn—a(čigavo / čigav) Pr—a(čigar / =) Pr—a—n(kar / kar) Pr—d—n(čemur / kar) Pr—g—n(česar / kar) Pr—i—n(čimer / kar) Pr—l—n(čemer / kar) Pr—n—n(kar / =) Pr—fda—a(kakršni / kakršen) Pr—fdd—a(kakršnima / kakršen) Pr—fdg—a(kakršnih / kakršen) Pr—fdi—a(kakršnima / kakršen) Pr—fdl—a(kakršnih / kakršen) Pr—fdn—a(kakršni / kakršen) Pr—fpa—a(kakršne / kakršen) Pr—fpd—a(kakršnim / kakršen) Pr—fpg—a(kakršnih / kakršen) Pr—fpi—a(kakršnimi / kakršen) Pr—fpl—a(kakršnih / kakršen) Pr—fpn—a(kakršne / kakršen) Pr—fsa—a(kakršno / kakršen) Pr—fsd—a(kakršni / kakršen) Pr—fsg—a(kakršne / kakršen) Pr—fsi—a(kakršno / kakršen) Pr—fsl—a(kakršni / kakršen) Pr—fsn—a(kakršna / kakršen) Pr—mda—a(kakršna / kakršen) Pr—mdd—a(kakršnima / kakršen) Pr—mdg—a(kakršnih / kakršen) Pr—mdi—a(kakršnima / kakršen) Pr—mdl—a(kakršnih / kakršen) Pr—mdn—a(kakršna / kakršen) Pr—mpa—a(kakršne / kakršen) Pr—mpd—a(kakršnim / kakršen) Pr—mpg—a(kakršnih / kakršen) Pr—mpi—a(kakršnimi / kakršen) Pr—mpl—a(kakršnih / kakršen) Pr—mpn—

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/ njihov) Ps3nddsf—a(njenima / njen) Ps3nddsm—a(njegovima / njegov) Ps3nddsn—a(njegovima / njegov) Ps3ndgd—a(njunih / njun) Ps3ndgp—a(njihovih / njihov) Ps3ndgsf—a(njenih / njen) Ps3ndgsm—a(njegovih / njegov) Ps3ndgsm—a(njegovih / njegov) Ps3ndid—a(njunima / njun) Ps3ndip—a(njihovima / njihov) Ps3ndisf—a(njenima / njen) Ps3ndism—a(njegovima / njegov) Ps3ndisn—a(njegovima / njegov) Ps3ndld—a(njunih / njun) Ps3ndlp—a(njihovih / njihov) Ps3ndlsf—a(njenih / njen) Ps3ndlsm—a(njegovih / njegov) Ps3ndlsn—a(njegovih / njegov) Ps3ndnd—a(njuni / njun) Ps3ndnp—a(njihovi / njihov) Ps3ndnsf—a(njeni / njen) Ps3ndnsm—a(njegovi / njegov) Ps3ndnsn—a(njegovi / njegov) Ps3npad—a(njuna / njun) Ps3npap—a(njihova / njihov) Ps3npasf—a(njena / njen) Ps3npasm—a(njegova / njegov) Ps3npasn—a(njegova / njegov) Ps3npdd—a(njunim / njun) Ps3npdp—a(njihovim / njihov) Ps3npdsf—a(njenim / njen) Ps3npdsm—a(njegovim / njegov) Ps3npdsn—a(njegovim / njegov) Ps3npgd—a(njunih / njun) Ps3npgp—a(njihovih / njihov) Ps3npgsf—a(njenih / njen) Ps3npgsm—a(njegovih / njegov) Ps3npgsn—a(njegovih / njegov) Ps3npid—a(njunimi / njun) Ps3npip—a(njihovimi / njihov) Ps3npisf—a(njenimi / njen) Ps3npism—a(njegovimi / njegov) Ps3npisn—a(njegovimi / njegov) Ps3npld—a(njunih / njun) Ps3nplp—a(njihovih / njihov) Ps3nplsf—a(njenih / njen) Ps3nplsm—a(njegovih / njegov) Ps3nplsn—a(njegovih / njegov) Ps3npnd—a(njuna / njun) Ps3npnp—a(njihova / njihov) Ps3npnsf—a(njena / njen) Ps3npnsm—a(njegova / njegov) Ps3npnsn—a(njegova / njegov) Ps3nsad—a(njuno / njun) Ps3nsap—a(njihovo / njihov) Ps3nsasf—a(njeno / njen) Ps3nsasm—a(njegovo / njegov) Ps3nsasn—a(njegovo / njegov) Ps3nsdd—a(njunemu / njun) Ps3nsdp—a(njihovemu / njihov) Ps3nsdsf—a(njenemu / njen) Ps3nsdsm—a(njegovemu / njegov) Ps3nsdsn—a(njegovemu / njegov) Ps3nsgd—a(njunega / njun) Ps3nsgp—a(njihovega / njihov) Ps3nsgsf—a(njenega / njen) Ps3nsgsm—a(njegovega / njegov) Ps3nsgsn—a(njegovega / njegov) Ps3nsid—a(njunim / njun) Ps3nsip—a(njihovim / njihov) Ps3nsisf—a(njenim / njen) Ps3nsism—a(njegovim / njegov) Ps3nsisn—a(njegovim / njegov) Ps3nsl—sa(njunem / njun) Ps3nslp—a(njihovem / njihov) Ps3nslsf—a(njenem / njen) Ps3nslsm—a(njegovem / njegov) Ps3nslsn—a(njegovem / njegov) Ps3nsnd—a(njuno / njun) Ps3nsp—a(njihovo / njihov) Ps3nsnsf—a(njeno / njen) Ps3nsnsm—a(njegovo / njegov) Ps3nsnsn—a(njegovo / njegov) Px—y(se / =) Px—a-npn(sebe / se) Px—a-ypn(se / se) Px—d-npn(sebi / se) Px—d-ypn(si / se) Px—g-npn(sebe / se) Px—g-ypn(se / se) Px—i-npn(sabo / se) Px—l-npn(sebi / se) Px-fda—sa(svoji / svoj) Px-fdd—sa(svojima / svoj) Px-fdg—sa(svojih / svoj) Px-fdi—sa(svojima / svoj) Px-fdl—sa(svojih / svoj) Px-fdn—sa(svoji / svoj) Px-fpa—sa(svoje / svoj) Px-fpd—sa(svojim / svoj) Px-fpg—sa(svojih / svoj) Px-fpi—sa(svojimi / svoj) Px-fpl—sa(svojih / svoj) Px-fpn—sa(svoje / svoj) Px-fsa—sa(svojo / svoj) Px-fsd—sa(svoji / svoj) Px-fsg—sa(svoje / svoj) Px-fsi—sa(svojo / svoj) Px-fsl—sa(svoji / svoj) Px-fsn—sa(svoja / svoj) Px-md—sa(svoja / svoj) Px-mdd—sa(svojima / svoj) Px-mdg—sa(svojih / svoj) Px-mdi—sa(svojima / svoj) Px-mdl—sa(svojih / svoj) Px-mdn—sa(svoja / svoj) Px-mpa—sa(svoje / svoj) Px-mpd—sa(svojim / svoj) Px-mpg—sa(svojih / svoj) Px-mpi—sa(svojimi / svoj) Px-mpl—sa(svojih / svoj) Px-mpn—sa(svoji / svoj) Px-msa—sa-n(svoj / svoj) Px-msa—sa-y(svojega / svoj) Px-msd—sa(svojemu / svoj) Px-msg—sa(svojega / svoj) Px-msi—sa(svojim / svoj) Px-msl—sa(svojem / svoj) Px-msn—sa(svoj / =) Px-nda—sa(svoji / svoj) Px-ndd—sa(svojima / svoj) Px-ndg—sa(svojih / svoj) Px-ndi—sa(svojima / svoj) Px-ndl—sa(svojih / svoj) Px-ndn—sa(svoji / svoj) Px-npa—sa(svoja / svoj) Px-npd—sa(svojim / svoj) Px-npg—sa(svojih / svoj) Px-npi—sa(svojimi / svoj) Px-npl—sa(svojih / svoj) Px-npn—sa(svoja / svoj) Px-nsa—sa(svoje / svoj) Px-nsd—sa(svojemu / svoj) Px-nsg—sa(svojega / svoj) Px-nsi—sa(svojim / svoj) Px-nsl—sa(svojem / svoj) Px-nsn—sa(svoje / svoj) Pz—a(nič / =) Pz—a—n(nič / nič) Pz—d—n(ničemur / nič) Pz—g—n(ničesar / nič) Pz—i—n(ničimer / nič) Pz—l—n(ničemer / nič) Pz—n—n(nič / =) Pz-fda—a(nikakršni / nikakršen) Pz-fdd—a(nikakršnima / nikakršen) Pz-fdg—a(nikakršnih / nikakršen) Pz-fdi—a(nikakršnima / nikakršen) Pz-fdl—a(nikakršnih / nikakršen) Pz-fdn—a(nikakršni / nikakršen) Pz-fpa—a(nikakršne / nikakršen) Pz-fpd—a(nikakršnim / nikakršen) Pz-fpg—a(nikakršnih / nikakršen) Pz-fpi—a(nikakršnimi / nikakršen) Pz-fpl—a(nikakršnih / nikakršen) Pz-fpn—a(nikakršne / nikakršen) Pz-fsa—a(nikakršno / nikakršen) Pz-fsd—a(nikakršni / nikakršen) Pz-fsg—a(nikakršne / nikakršen) Pz-fsi—a(nikakršno / nikakršen) Pz-fsl—a(nikakršni / nikakršen) Pz-fsn—a(nikakršna / nikakršen) Pz-md—sa(nikakršna / nikakršen) Pz-mdd—a(nikakršnima / nikakršen) Pz-mdg—a(nikakršnih / nikakršen) Pz-mdi—a(nikakršnima / nikakršen) Pz-mdl—a(nikakršnih /

nikakršen) Pz-mdn—a(nikakršna / nikakršen) Pz-mpa—a(nikakršne / nikakršen) Pz-mpd—a(nikakršnim /
 nikakršen) Pz-mpg—a(nikakršnih / nikakršen) Pz-mpi—a(nikakršnimi / nikakršen) Pz-mpl—a(nikakršnih /
 nikakršen) Pz-mpn—a(nikakršni / nikakršen) Pz-msa—a-a(nikakršen / nikakršen) Pz-msa—a-y(nikakršnega /
 nikakršen) Pz-msd—a(nikakršnemu / nikakršen) Pz-msg—a(nikakršnega / nikakršen) Pz-msi—a(nikakršnim /
 nikakršen) Pz-msl—a(nikakršnem / nikakršen) Pz-msn—a(nikakršen / =) Pz-nda—a(nikakršni / nikakršen)
 Pz-ndd—a(nikakršnima / nikakršen) Pz-ndg—a(nikakršnih / nikakršen) Pz-ndi—a(nikakršnima / nikakršen)
 Pz-ndl—a(nikakršnih / nikakršen) Pz-ndn—a(nikakršni / nikakršen) Pz-npa—a(nikakršna / nikakršen) Pz-
 npd—a(nikakršnim / nikakršen) Pz-npg—a(nikakršnih / nikakršen) Pz-npi—a(nikakršnimi / nikakršen) Pz-
 npl—a(nikakršnih / nikakršen) Pz-npn—a(nikakršna / nikakršen) Pz-nsa—a(nikakršno / nikakršen) Pz-nsd—
 -a(nikakršnemu / nikakršen) Pz-nsg—a(nikakršnega / nikakršen) Pz-nsi—a(nikakršnim / nikakršen) Pz-nsl—
 a(nikakršnem / nikakršen) Pz-nsn—a(nikakršno / nikakršen)

9.8 Adposition (S) // Predlog (D)

```

=====
P  ATT-en      VAL-en      C-en  ATT-sl      VAL-sl      C-sl
=====
1  Type        preposition  p     vrsta       -           p
-----
2  Formation    simple       s     sestavljenost  enostaven  e
    compound    c           sestavljenost  priponski  p
*****
3  Case                    sklon
   (req.by prep.) genitive    g   (ki ga zahteva) rodilnik    r
                   dative      d                   dajalnik    d
                   accusative  a                   tožilnik    t
                   locative   l                   mestnik     m
                   instrumental i                   orodnik     o
-----
4  Clitic      -
=====

```

Notes:

- Slovene has prepositions only, with some arguable exceptions (e.g. 'navkljub' / in spite of), which can be pre- or postpositions. All Adpositions in the lexicon are 'prepositions', so the name of the category is directly translated as 'Preposition', and the name of the Type as '-'.
- Although the MSDs distinguish the category 'Formation', all the prepositions in the lexicon are 'simple'.

Combinations

```

***  ***  ***  ----  =====
PoS  Type  Form  Case  Examples
***  ***  ***  ----  =====
S    p    c    -    zase, nase, nanj, nanjo, nanju, ...
S    p    s    g    brez, izpred, od, ...
S    p    s    d    k, navzlic, ...
S    p    s    a    s, po, skozi, ...
S    p    s    l    po, na, v, ...
S    p    s    i    pod, s, med, ...
***  ***  ***  ----  =====

```

Lexicon

6 MSDs:

Spc(čezenj / čezenj) Spsa(čez / =) Spzd(h / =) Spsg(ž / =) Spsi(ž / =) Spsl(na / =)

9.9 Conjunction (C) // Veznik (V)

P	ATT-en	VAL-en	C-en	ATT-sl	VAL-sl	C-sl
1	Type	coordinating subordinating	c s	vrsta	priredni podredni	p d
2	Formation	simple compound	s c	oblika	enobesedni večbesedni	e v
3	Coord_Type		-			
4	Sub_Type		-			
5	Clitic		-			
6	Number		-			
7	Person		-			

Notes:

- According to Slov. grammar, some conjunctions are 'two-part', but these can often be either single or two-part conjunctions with identical first and second conjunct, e.g. 'ali ... ali'; such conjunctions are treated as ordinary, 'one-part' conjunctions, i.e. as Formation=simple.
- Conjunctions are also classified into 'multi-word' conjunctions, e.g. 'kljub temu da' / in spite of. These conjunctions constitute one lexical 'word'; should be merged by the text tokeniser e.g.: `kljub_temu_da` and marked as Formation=compound.
-

Combinations

PoS	Type	Form	Examples
C	c	s	in, ali
C	s	s	da, ki, ali
C	s	c	medtem_ko

Lexicon

3 MSDs:

Ccs(a/=) Csc(kljub_temu_da/=) Ccs(če/=)

9.10 Particle (Q) // Členek (L)

	ATT-en	VAL-en	C-en
1 Type			-
2 Formation			-
3 Clitic			-

Notes:

- nôtes sem izgubil.

Lexicon

1 MSD: Q(še / =)

9.11 Interjection (I) // Medmet (M)

	ATT-en	VAL-en	C-en
1 Type			-
2 Formation			-

Lexicon

1 MSD: I(ah / =)

9.12 Numeral (M) // Števnik (K)

P	ATT-en	VAL-en	C-en	ATT-sl	VAL-sl	C-sl
1	Type	cardinal ordinal multiple special	c o m s	vrsta	glavni vrstilni množilni drugi	g v m d
2	Gender	masculine feminine neuter	m f n	spol	moški ženski srednji	m z s
3	Number	singular plural dual	s p d	število	ednina množina dvojina	e m d
4	Case	nominative genitive dative accusative locative instrumental	n g d a l i	sklon	imenovalnik rodilnik dajalnik tožilnik mestnik orodnik	i r d t m o

5	Form	digit roman letter	d r l	zapis	arabski rimski besedni	a b r
6	Definiteness	no yes	n y	določnost	ne da	n d
7	Clitic		-			-
8	Class		-			-
9	Animate	no yes	n y	živost	ne da	n d
10	Owner_Number		-			-
11	Owner_Person		-			-
12	Owned_Number		-			-

Notes:

- Numerals in Slovene can function as nouns, adjectives or adverbs, and are in grammars described as subtypes of these categories. The above classification runs counter to the established practice and is missing an important syntactic distinction.
- Definiteness (-i ending = yes, -0 = no) is marked only on the multiple and special Numerals in the nominative and accusative masculine singular. See also Def note on Adjective.
- Animacy is marked only (-ega ending = yes, else = no) on the Numerals masculine singular accusative (M*msal*-[ny]). M[ms]msal have three msa forms: no-Definiteness, +Animate; -Definiteness, -Animate; +Definiteness, -Animate. See also Anim note on Adjective.

Combinations

PoS	Type	Gen	Numb	Case	Form	Def	Cl	Cl	An	Examples
M	-	-	-	-	d	-	-	-	-	1984, ...
M	-	-	-	-	r	-	-	-	-	MCMXXCIV, ...
M	c	m	s	a	l	-	-	-	n	en
M	c	m	s	a	l	-	-	-	y	enega
M	c	m	s	[ngdli]	l	-	-	-	-	eden, en, enemu, enemu, enim
M	c	m	[pd]	[ngdali]	l	-	-	-	-	trije, treh, ..., dva,...
M	c	[fs]	[spd]	[ngdali]	l	-	-	-	-	ena, eno, ..., tri, treh, ..., dve,...
M	o	m	s	a	l	-	-	-	n	prvi
M	o	m	s	a	l	-	-	-	y	prvega
M	o	m	s	[ngdli]	l	-	-	-	-	prvi, prvemu, ...
M	o	m	[pd]	[ngdali]	l	-	-	-	-	tretji, tretjih, ..., drugi, ...
M	o	[fs]	[spd]	[ngdali]	l	-	-	-	-	prva, prvo, ..., treh, ...
M	m	m	s	n	l	[ny]	-	-	n	dvojen, dvojni
M	m	m	s	a	l	[ny]	-	-	n	dvojen, dvojni
M	m	m	s	a	l	-	-	-	y	dvojnega
M	m	m	s	[gdli]	l	-	-	-	-	dvojen, dvejnega, dvojnemu, ...
M	m	m	[pd]	[ngdali]	l	-	-	-	-	dvojni, dvojna, dvojnih, ...
M	m	[fs]	[spd]	[ngdali]	l	-	-	-	-	dvojna, dvojno, ..., dvojne, ...
M	s	m	s	n	l	[ny]	-	-	n	stoter, stoteri
M	s	m	s	a	l	[ny]	-	-	n	stoter, stoteri
M	s	m	s	a	l	-	-	-	y	stoterega
M	s	m	s	[gdli]	l	-	-	-	-	stoterega, stoteremu, ...
M	s	m	[pd]	[ngdali]	l	-	-	-	-	stoteri, stotera, ...
M	s	[fs]	[spd]	[ngdali]	l	-	-	-	-	stotera, stotero, ..., stoterih

Lexicon

225 MSDs:

M—r(C / =) Mcfdal(dve / dva) Mcfddl(dvema / dva) Mcfdgl(dveh / dva) Mcfdil(dvema / dva) Mcfdll(dveh / dva) Mcfdnl(dve / dva) Mcfpal(šest / šest) Mcfpdl(šestdesetim / šestdeset) Mcfpgl(šestdesetih / šestdeset) Mcfpil(šestdesetimi / šestdeset) Mcfppl(šestdesetih / šestdeset) Mcfpnl(šest / šest) Mcfsal(eno / en) Mcfsdl(eni / en) Mcfsgl(ene / en) Mcfsil(eno / en) Mcfssl(eni / en) Mcfssl(ena / en) Mcmdal(dva / dva) Mcmddl(dvema / dva) Mcmdgl(dveh / dva) Mcmdil(dvema / dva) Mcmdll(dveh / dva) Mcmdnl(dva / =) Mcmpal(šest / šest) Mcmpdl(šestdesetim / šestdeset) Mcmpgl(šestdesetih / šestdeset) Mcmpil(šestdesetimi / šestdeset) Mcmppl(šestdesetih / šestdeset) Mcmpnl(šest / =) Mcmsal—n(en / en) Mcmsal—y(enea / en) Mcmsdl(enemu / en) Mcmsgl(enea / en) Mcmsil(enim / en) Mcmsll(enem / en) Mcmsnl(eden / =) Mcdal(dve / dva) Mcdddl(dvema / dva) Mcdgl(dveh / dva) Mcdil(dvema / dva) Mcdll(dveh / dva) Mcdnl(dve / dva) Mcdpal(šest / šest) Mcdpdl(šestdesetim / šestdeset) Mcdppl(šestdesetih / šestdeset) Mcdpnl(šest / šest) Mcdsal(eno / en) Mcdsdl(enemu / en) Mcdsgl(enea / en) Mcdsil(enim / en) Mcdsll(enem / en) Mcdsnl(eno / en) Mmfdal(dvojni / dvojen) Mmfdil(dvojnima / dvojen) Mmfdll(dvojnih / dvojen) Mmfdnl(dvojni / dvojen) Mmfpal(dvojne / dvojen) Mmfpdl(dvojnim / dvojen) Mmfpgl(dvojnih / dvojen) Mmfpil(dvojnimi / dvojen) Mmfppl(dvojnih / dvojen) Mmfpnl(dvojne / dvojen) Mmfsal(dvojno / dvojen) Mmfsdl(dvojni / dvojen) Mmfsgl(dvojne / dvojen) Mmfsil(dvojno / dvojen) Mmfsll(dvojni / dvojen) Mmfsnl(dvojna / dvojen) Mmmdal(dvojna / dvojen) Mmmdddl(dvojnima / dvojen) Mmmdgl(dvojnih / dvojen) Mmmdil(dvojnima / dvojen) Mmmdll(dvojnih / dvojen) Mmmdnl(dvojna / dvojen) Mmmpal(dvojne / dvojen) Mmmpdl(dvojnim / dvojen) Mmmpgl(dvojnih / dvojen) Mmmpil(dvojnimi / dvojen) Mmmppl(dvojnih / dvojen) Mmmpnl(dvojni / dvojen) Mmmsal—y(dvojnega / dvojen) Mmmsaln—n(dvojen / dvojen) Mmmsaly—n(dvojni / dvojen) Mmmsdl(dvojnemu / dvojen) Mmmsgl(dvojnega / dvojen) Mmmsil(dvojnimi / dvojen) Mmmsll(dvojnem / dvojen) Mmmsnl(dvojen / =) Mmmsnly(dvojni / dvojen) Mmndal(dvojni / dvojen) Mmndddl(dvojnima / dvojen) Mmndgl(dvojnih / dvojen) Mmndil(dvojnima / dvojen) Mmndll(dvojnih / dvojen) Mmndnl(dvojni / dvojen) Mmnpal(dvojna / dvojen) Mmnpdl(dvojnim / dvojen) Mmnpgl(dvojnih / dvojen) Mmnpil(dvojnimi / dvojen) Mmnppl(dvojnih / dvojen) Mmnpnl(dvojna / dvojen) Mmnsal(dvojno / dvojen) Mmnsdl(dvojnemu / dvojen) Mmnsgl(dvojnega / dvojen) Mmnsil(dvojnimi / dvojen) Mmnsll(dvojnem / dvojen) Mmnsnl(dvojno / dvojen) Mofdal(četrti / četrti) Mofddl(četrtima / četrti) Mofdgl(četrtih / četrti) Mofdil(četrtima / četrti) Mofdll(četrtih / četrti) Mofdnl(četrti / četrti) Mofpal(četrti / četrti) Mofpdl(četrtim / četrti) Mofppl(četrtih / četrti) Mofpil(četrtimi / četrti) Mofppl(četrtih / četrti) Mofpnl(četrti / četrti) Mofsal(četrti / četrti) Mofsdl(četrti / četrti) Mofsgl(četrti / četrti) Mofsil(četrti / četrti) Mofssl(četrti / četrti) Mofsnl(četrti / četrti) Momdal(četrti / četrti) Momddl(četrtima / četrti) Momdgl(četrtih / četrti) Momdil(četrtima / četrti) Momdll(četrtih / četrti) Momdnl(četrti / četrti) Mompal(četrti / četrti) Mompdl(četrtim / četrti) Momppl(četrtih / četrti) Mompil(četrtimi / četrti) Momppl(četrtih / četrti) Mompnl(četrti / četrti) Momsal—n(četrti / četrti) Momsal—y(četrtiga / četrti) Momsdl(četrtemu / četrti) Momsgl(četrtiga / četrti) Momsil(četrtim / četrti) Momssl(četrtim / četrti) Momsnl(četrti / =) Mondal(četrti / četrti) Mondddl(četrtima / četrti) Mondgl(četrtih / četrti) Mondil(četrtima / četrti) Mondll(četrtih / četrti) Mondnl(četrti / četrti) Monpal(četrti / četrti) Monpdl(četrtim / četrti) Monppl(četrtih / četrti) Monpil(četrtimi / četrti) Monppl(četrtih / četrti) Monpnl(četrti / četrti) Monsal(četrti / četrti) Monsdl(četrtemu / četrti) Monsgl(četrtiga / četrti) Monsil(četrtim / četrti) Monsll(četrtim / četrti) Monsnl(četrti / četrti) Msfdal(deseteri / deseter) Msfdddl(deseterima / deseter) Msfdgl(deseterih / deseter) Msfdil(deseterima / deseter) Msfdll(deseterih / deseter) Msfdnl(deseteri / deseter) Msfpal(desetere / deseter) Msfpdl(deseterim

/ deseter) Msfppl(deseterih / deseter) Msfpil(deseterimi / deseter) Msfpil(deseterih / deseter) Msfpnl(desetere / deseter) Msfsal(desetero / deseter) Msfsdl(deseteri / deseter) Msfsgl(desetere / deseter) Msfsil(desetero / deseter) Msfsl(deseteri / deseter) Msfsnl(desetera / deseter) Msmdal(desetera / deseter) Msmdll(deseterih / deseter) Msmdgl(deseterih / deseter) Msmdil(deseterima / deseter) Msmdll(deseterih / deseter) Msmdnl(desetera / deseter) Msmpal(desetere / deseter) Msmpdl(deseterim / deseter) Msmpgl(deseterih / deseter) Msmpil(deseterimi / deseter) Msmppl(deseterih / deseter) Msmpnl(deseteri / deseter) Msmsal—y(deseterega / deseter) Msmsaln–n(deseter / deseter) Msmsaly–n(dvakratni / dvakraten) Msmsdl(deseteremu / deseter) Msmsgl(deseterega / deseter) Msmsil(deseterim / deseter) Msmsll(deseterem / deseter) Msmsnl(deseter / =) Msmsnly(dvakratni / dvakraten) Msndal(deseteri / deseter) Msnddl(deseterima / deseter) Msndgl(deseterih / deseter) Msndil(deseterima / deseter) Msndll(deseterih / deseter) Msndnl(deseteri / deseter) Msnpal(desetera / deseter) Msnpdl(deseterim / deseter) Msnppl(deseterih / deseter) Msnpil(deseterimi / deseter) Msnppl(deseterih / deseter) Msnpnl(desetera / deseter) Msnsal(desetero / deseter) Msnsdl(deseteremu / deseter) Msnspl(deseterih / deseter) Msnsil(deseterim / deseter) Msnsll(deseterem / deseter) Msnsnl(desetero / deseter)

9.13 Abbreviation (Y) // Okrajšava (O)

	ATT-en	VAL-en	C-en
1 Syntactic_Type			-
2 Gender			-
3 Number			-
4 Case			-
5 Definiteness			-

Notes:

- Sem sodijo tako krajšave kot kratice.

Lexicon

1 MSD: Y(št. / =)

9.14 Residual (X) // Neuvrščeno (N)

	ATT	VAL	C

Lexicon

1 MSD: Generation X

Chapter 10

Application to Resian

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Acknowledgements:

The author thanks Tomaž Erjavec for assistance in preparing this document. All errors of course remain my own.

10.1 Introduction

This specification has been produced for release V3 of the MULTEXT-East guidelines. It is based on the grammatical description of the Resian sub-dialect of Bela/San Giorgio as presented in:

Han Steenwijk: *The Slovene Dialect of Resia: San Giorgio*, Amsterdam-Atlanta, GA: Rodopi, 1992.

See also <http://www.iana.org/assignments/lang-tags/sl-rozaj>

With respect to the common MULTEXT-East V2 tables, the attribute Courtesy has been added at the tail of the Verb table at position 15, and the attribute Animate at the tail of the Article table at position 6. The value 'collective' (code 'l') has been added to the attribute Number in Noun, Adjective, Verb and Pronoun, and the value 'diminutive' (code 'd') to the attribute Degree in Adjective.

Comments to the tables are to be read contrastively to those for Slovene, i.e. they are additions or corrections to statements made for standard Slovene.

Each PoS section contains, in addition to the attribute-value tables, also a section with 'feature co-occurrence restrictions' for the allowed combinations plus example word-forms. These word-forms are likewise given in the Bela/San Giorgio sub-dialect. Because of the nature of dialect descriptions, that cannot be as exhaustive as descriptions of standard languages, for some allowed combinations no attestations have been found so far. In order not to preclude the description of such attestations in the future, certain combinations are still included as allowed.

In the examples the letter "i" with umlaut (ï) has been rendered at 'i+'.

10.2 Table of Categories

=====	
PoS	
=====	
Noun	N
Verb	V
Adjective	A
Adverb	R
Pronoun	P
Adposition	S
Conjunction	C
Particle	Q
Interjection	I
Numeral	M
Abbreviation	Y
Residual	X
Article	T
Determiner	-
=====	

Notes:

- The order of the categories above is different from the one in the common tables for MULTEXT-East languages and follows that for standard Slovene.
- The category Article is clearly established for Resian and therefore added to the table of categories for Slovene.

10.3 Noun (N)

=====			
P	ATT	VAL	C
=====			
1	Type	common proper	c p
-----			-
2	Gender	masculine feminine neuter	m f n
-----			-
3	Number	singular plural dual collective	s p d l
-----			-
4	Case	nominative genitive dative accusative locative instrumental	n g d a l i
* ***** *			
5	Definiteness		-
-----			-
6	Clitic		-
-----			-
7	Animate	no yes	n y
-----			-
8	Owner_Number		-
-----			-
9	Owner_Person		-
-----			-
10	Owned_Number		-
=====			

Notes:

- The value 'collective' for Number can only occur with the nominative case of masculine common nouns (Ncmln).
- Animacy can also be marked on neuter singular accusative Nouns.
- The feminine declension masculine noun has only one Ncmsa, that is marked as animate: oóo / father is Ncmsa-y.

Combinations

```

*** **** **** **** **** -----
PoS Type GenD Numb Case(Def)(Cltc)Anim Examples
*** **** **** **** **** -----
N   c   [mfn] [sd]  n                stöl, stolä, li+pa, li+pi, jabulku,
                                       jabulki
N   c   m     [pl] n                kjüčavi, kjüče
N   c   [fn]  p   n                li+pe, jabulke
N   c   [mfn] [spd] [gdli]          stolä,..., li+pi,..., jabulku, ...
N   c   [mn]  s   a   -   -   [ny]  stöl, tale, muža, taleta
N   c   f     s   a                li+po
N   c   [mfn] [pd]  a                stole, stolä, li+pe, li+pi, jabulke,
                                       jabulki

N   p   [mfn] [spd] [ngdli]          Rozajän,..., Mari+ca,..., Byrdu,...
N   p   m     s   a   -   -   [ny]  Rim, Rozajana
N   p   [fn]  s   a                Mari+co, Byrdu
N   p   [mfn] [pd]  a                Rozajane, Rozajana, Klüže
*** **** **** **** **** -----

```

10.4 Verb (V)

= ===== =		
P ATT	VAL	C
= ===== =		
1 Type	main	m
	auxiliary	a
	modal	o
	copula	c
- ----- -		
2 VForm	indicative	i
	subjunctive	s
	imperative	m
	infinitive	n
	participle	p
	supine	u
- ----- -		
3 Tense	present	p
	imperfect	i
	future	f
	past	s
	aorist	a
- ----- -		
4 Person	first	1
	second	2
	third	3
- ----- -		
5 Number	singular	s
	plural	p
	dual	d
	collective	l
- ----- -		
6 Gender	masculine	m
	feminine	f
	neuter	n
* ***** *		
7 Voice	active	a
	passive	p
- ----- -		
8 Negative	no	n
	yes	y
- ----- -		
9 Definiteness		-
- ----- -		
10Clitic		-
- ----- -		
11Case		-
- ----- -		
12Animate		-
- ----- -		
13Clitic_s		-
- ----- -		

14Aspect	progressive	p
	perfective	e

15Courtesy	no	n
	yes	y
=====		

Notes:

- Verbs that can be of more than one Type are tagged according to their actual function, eg. *byt* / to be can be main, copula or auxiliary.
- Adverbial participles like standard Slovene *'leže'* / lying down are not attested for Resian.
- Negative is always marked as 'n' except for two verbs: *'ni+man'* / not to have, *'ni+si'* / not to be.
- The subjunctive is formally identical to the imperative, with one form for the three persons in the singular and the forms for the 2nd and 3rd person plural being identical.
- The aorist is encountered sporadically in historical texts only.
- The new attribute *Courtesy* is only relevant for the 2nd person plural, where forms in *'-ta'* refer to a plural subject and *'-të'* to a singular subject.

Combinations

PoS	Type	VFrm	Tens	Pers	Numb	Gend	Voic	Neg	Aspe	Cour	Examples
V	[ca]	n	-	-	-	-	-	-	p		<i>byt</i>
V	[ca]	m	p	1	[pd]	-	-	-	p		<i>bodimö, bodiwa</i>
V	[ca]	[ms]	p	2	[sd]	-	-	-	p		<i>bodi, bodita</i>
V	[ca]	[ms]	p	2	p	-	-	-	p	[ny]	<i>bodita, boditë</i>
V	[ca]	s	p	[13]	[spd]	-	-	-	p		<i>bodi, bodita</i>
V	[ca]	i	[fia]	[13]	[spd]	-	-	-	p		<i>bon, bo, bomö, bowa... bëšon, bëšë, bëšamö... (no aorist examples)</i>
V	[ca]	i	[fia]	2	[sd]	-	-	-	p		<i>boš, bota, bëšë, bëšta (no aorist examples)</i>
V	[ca]	i	[fia]	2	p	-	-	-	p	[ny]	<i>bota, botë, bëšta, bëštë (no aorist examples)</i>
V	[ca]	i	p	[13]	[spd]	-	-	[ny]	p		<i>ni+si, ..., si, ...</i>
V	[ca]	i	p	2	[sd]	-	-	[ny]	p		<i>ni+si, ni+sta, si, sta</i>
V	[ca]	i	p	2	p	-	-	[ny]	p	[ny]	<i>ni+sta, ni+stë, sta, stë</i>
V	[ca]	p	s	-	[spdl]	m	a	-	p		<i>bil, bila, bili, bile</i>
V	[ca]	p	s	-	[spd]	[fn]	a	-	p		<i>bila, bilu, bili, bile</i>
V	o	n	-	-	-	-	-	-	[pe]		<i>tët, morët (no perfective examples)</i>
V	o	m	p	1	[pd]	-	-	-	[pe]		<i>morëjmö, morëjwa (no perfective examples)</i>
V	o	[ms]	p	2	[sd]	-	-	-	[pe]		<i>morëj, morëjta (no</i>

V	o	[ms]	p	2	p	-	-	-	[pe]	[ny]	perfective examples) morējta, morējte (no perfective examples)
V	o	s	p	[13]	[spd]	-	-	-	[pe]		perfective examples) morěj, morějta (no perfective examples)
V	o	i	[ia]	[13]	[spd]	-	-	-	[pe]		těšon, těšě, těšamö... (no perfective or aorist examples)
V	o	i	[ia]	2	[sd]	-	-	-	[pe]		těšě, těšta (no perfective or aorist examples)
V	o	i	[ia]	2	p	-	-	-	[pe]	[ny]	těšta, těšte (no perfective or aorist examples)
V	o	i	p	[13]	[spd]	-	-	[ny]	[pe]		ni+man, ..., man, ... (no perfective examples)
V	o	i	p	2	[sd]	-	-	[ny]	[pe]		ni+maš, ni+mata, maš, mata (no perfective examples)
V	o	i	p	2	p	-	-	[ny]	[pe]	[ny]	ni+mata, ni+matě, mata, matě (no perfective examples)
V	o	p	s	-	[spdl]m	a	-		[pe]		těl, tēla, tēli, tēle (no perfective examples)
V	o	p	s	-	[spd] [fn]	a	-		[pe]		tēla, tēlu, tēli, tēle (no perfective examples)
V	o	p	-	-	[spdl]m	p	-		[pe]		(no examples)
V	o	p	-	-	[spd] [fn]	p	-		[pe]		(no examples)
V	m	n	-	-	-	-	-	-	[pe]		delat, zdelat
V	m	u	-	-	-	-	-	-	[pe]		spat (no perfective example)
V	m	m	p	1	[pd]	-	-	-	[pe]		delajmö, ..., zdelajmö, ...
V	m	[ms]	p	2	[sd]	-	-	-	[pe]		delej, ..., zdelej, ...
V	m	[ms]	p	2	p	-	-	-	[pe]	[ny]	delajta, delajte, ...
V	m	s	p	[13]	[spd]	-	-	-	[pe]		delej, delajta, ...
V	m	i	[ia]	[13]	[spd]	-	-	-	[pe]		diwašon, diwašě, ... (no perfective or aorist examples)
V	m	i	[ia]	2	[sd]	-	-	-	[pe]		diwašě, diwašta (no perfective or aorist examples)

7 Clitic		-
8 Animate	no	n
	yes	y
9 Formation		-
10Owner_Number		-
11Owner_Person		-
12Owned_Number		-

Notes:

- Uninflecting adjectives distinguish only Type. Their Degree is always positive, eg. 'duji' / wild and 'sadoć' / sitting are Afp.
- The value 'diminutive' for Degree is relevant for derivated adjectives that end with the suffix '-ić'.
- There are no 'archaic' indefinite forms that distinguish accent position.

Combinations

PoS	Type	Degr	Gen	Numb	Case	Def	(Cltc)	Anim	Examples
A	s	p	[mn]	s	n		[ny]		böguw, bögavi, bögawu, bögavë
A	s	p	[mn]	d	n				(no examples)
A	s	p	f	[sd]	n				bögawa (no dual example)
A	s	p	m	[pl]	n				bögavi, bögage
A	s	p	[fn]	p	n				bögave
A	s	p	[mfn]	[spd]	[gdli]				bögavaga, ... (no dual examples)
A	s	p	[mn]	s	a	-	-	[ny]	bögavi, bögavë, bögavaga
A	s	p	f	s	a				bögawo
A	s	p	[mfn]	[pd]	a				bögave (no dual examples)
A	o	p							militar
A	o	p	[mfn]	[sd]	n				rozajanski, ... (no dual examples)
A	o	p	m	[pl]	n				rozajanski, rozajanske
A	o	p	[fn]	p	n				rozajanske
A	o	p	[mfn]	[spd]	[gdli]				rozajanskaga, rozajanskimu, ... (no dual examples)
A	o	p	[mn]	s	a	-	-	[ny]	rozajanski, rozajanskë, rozajanskaga
A	o	p	f	s	a				rozajansko

- Adverbial participles like standard Slovene 'leže' / lying down are not attested for Resian.

Combinations

```

*** **** ***** =====
PoS Type Degr Examples
*** **** ***** =====
R   g   p   löpu
R   g   c   liwčë
R   g   s   najliwčë
R   g   e   (no example)
*** **** ***** =====

```

10.7 Pronoun (P)

```

= ===== =
P ATT          VAL          C
= ===== =
1 Type          personal      p
                  demonstrative d
                  indefinite   i
                  possessive   s
                  interrogative q
                  relative    r
                  reflexive   x
                  negative   z
                  general    g
- ----- -
2 Person        first          1
                  second       2
                  third        3
- ----- -
3 Gender        masculine   m
                  feminine   f
                  neuter    n
- ----- -
4 Number        singular   s
                  plural     p
                  dual       d
                  collective l
- ----- -
5 Case          nominative  n
                  genitive   g
                  dative    d
                  accusative a
                  locative   l
                  instrumental i
- ----- -

```

6	Owner_Number	singular	s
		plural	p
		dual	d
- - - - -			
7	Owner_Gender	masculine	m
		feminine	f
		neuter	n
* ***** *			
8	Clitic	no	n
		yes	y
		bound	b
- - - - -			
9	Referent_Type	personal	p
		possessive	s
- - - - -			
10	Syntactic_Type	nominal	n
		adjectival	a
- - - - -			
11	Definiteness		-
- - - - -			
12	Animate	no	n
		yes	y
- - - - -			
13	Clitic_s		-
- - - - -			
14	Pronoun_Form		-
- - - - -			
15	Owner_Person		-
- - - - -			
16	Owned_Number		-
- - - - -			
17	Wh_Type		-
=====			

Notes:

- The taxonomy for Type is in concordance with the grammatical analysis of Resian, be it that 'other' here appears as the value 'general'.
- No pronouns with the formant 'koli' are attested in Resian.
- In the modern language 'swöj' / own is an adjective.

Combinations

PoS	Type	Pers	GenD	Numb	Case	PosN	PosG	Clc	Ref	Syn	Def	Ani	Examples
P	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	y					se, si
P	x	-	-	-	[gdali]-	-	-	[yb]	p	n			se, si,...
P	x	-	-	-	[gdali]-	-	-	n	p	n			sabe, sabë,...
P	x	-	[mfn]	[sd]	n	-	-	-	s	a			(no examples)
P	x	-	m	[pl]	n	-	-	-	s	a			(no examples)
P	x	-	[fn]	p	n	-	-	-	s	a			(no examples)
P	x	-	[mfn]	[spd]	[gdli]	-	-	-	s	a			(no examples)
P	x	-	[mn]	s	a	-	-	-	s	a	-	[ny]	(no examples)
P	x	-	f	s	a	-	-	-	s	a			(no examples)
P	x	-	[mfn]	[pd]	a	-	-	-	s	a			(no examples)
P	p	[12]	-	[spd]	[ngdali]-	-	-	[nyb]	-	n			mle, mlë, ..., näs, ..., me, ..., na
P	p	3	[mfn]	[spd]	[ngdli]	-	-	[nyb]	-	n			njagä, njimü, ...
P	p	3	[mn]	s	a	-	-	[nyb]	-	n	-	[ny]	ga, ji, njaga
P	p	3	f	s	a	-	-	[nyb]	-	n			nju, jo, njo
P	s	[12]	[mfn]	[sd]	n	[spd]	-	-	-	a			möj, ..., twöj, ...
P	s	[12]	m	[pl]	n	[spd]	-	-	-	a			mujy, me, ...
P	s	[12]	[fn]	p	n	[spd]	-	-	-	a			me, tve
P	s	[12]	[mfn]	[spd]	[gdli]	[spd]	-	-	-	a			miga, ..., tviga, ...
P	s	[12]	[mn]	s	a	[spd]	-	-	-	a	-	[ny]	möj, mö, miga,...
P	s	[12]	f	s	a	[spd]	-	-	-	a			mo, two
P	s	[12]	[mfn]	[pd]	a	[spd]	-	-	-	a			me, ..., tve, ...
P	s	[3]	-	-	-	s [mfn]	-	-	-	a			njagä, nji
P	s	[3]	-	-	-	[pd]	-	-	-	a			njy, njü
P	d	-	[mfn]	[sd]	n	-	-	-	-	[an]			jse, ..., jte, ...
P	d	-	m	[pl]	n	-	-	-	-	[an]			jsi+, jse, jti+, jte
P	d	-	[fn]	p	n	-	-	-	-	[an]			jse, jte
P	d	-	[mfn]	[spd]	[gdli]	-	-	-	-	[an]			jsogä, ..., jtogä, ...
P	d	-	[mn]	s	a	-	-	-	-	[an]	-	[ny]	jse, jsö, jsogä,...
P	d	-	f	s	a	-	-	-	-	[an]			jso, jto
P	d	-	[mfn]	[pd]	a	-	-	-	-	[an]			jse, ..., jte, ...
P	i	-	-	-	[ngdali]-	-	-	-	-	n			du, kej, ...
P	i	-	[mfn]	[sd]	n	-	-	-	-	[an]			kiri, ..., kak, ...
P	i	-	m	[pl]	n	-	-	-	-	[an]			kiri, kire, kaki, kake
P	i	-	[fn]	p	n	-	-	-	-	[an]			kire, kake
P	i	-	[mfn]	[spd]	[gdli]	-	-	-	-	[an]			kiraga, ..., kakaga, ...
P	i	-	[mn]	s	a	-	-	-	-	[an]	-	[ny]	kiri, kirë, kiraga,...
P	i	-	f	s	a	-	-	-	-	[an]			kiro, kako

P	i	-	[mfn]	[pd]	a	-	-	-	-	[an]	kire, ..., kake, ...
P	q	-	-	-	[ngdali]-	-	-	-	-	n	du, koj, ...
P	q	-	[mfn]	[sd]	n	-	-	-	-	[an]	kiri, ..., kak, ...
P	q	-	m	[pl]	n	-	-	-	-	[an]	kiri, kire, kaki, kake
P	q	-	[fn]	p	n	-	-	-	-	[an]	kire, kake
P	q	-	[mfn]	[spd]	[gdli]	-	-	-	-	[an]	kiraga, ..., kakaga, ...
P	q	-	[mn]	s	a	-	-	-	-	[an]	- [ny] kiri, kirë, kiraga,...
P	q	-	f	s	a	-	-	-	-	[an]	kiro, kako
P	q	-	[mfn]	[pd]	a	-	-	-	-	[an]	kire, ..., kake, ...
P	r	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n	ki
P	r	-	-	-	[ngdali]-	-	-	-	-	n	dur, ...
P	r	-	[mfn]	[sd]	n	-	-	-	-	s a	(no examples)
P	r	-	m	[pl]	n	-	-	-	-	s a	(no examples)
P	r	-	[fn]	p	n	-	-	-	-	s a	(no examples)
P	r	-	[mfn]	[spd]	[gdli]	-	-	-	-	s a	(no examples)
P	r	-	[mn]	s	a	-	-	-	-	s a	- [ny] (no examples)
P	r	-	f	s	a	-	-	-	-	s a	(no examples)
P	r	-	[mfn]	[pd]	a	-	-	-	-	s a	(no examples)
P	z	-	-	-	[ngdali]-	-	-	-	-	n	nišći, ..., nikar
P	z	-	[mfn]	[sd]	n	-	-	-	-	[an]	nidan, ...
P	z	-	m	[pl]	n	-	-	-	-	[an]	nini, nine
P	z	-	[fn]	p	n	-	-	-	-	[an]	nine
P	z	-	[mfn]	[spd]	[gdli]	-	-	-	-	[an]	ninaga, ...
P	z	-	[mn]	s	a	-	-	-	-	[an]	- [ny] nini, ninë, ninaga,...
P	z	-	f	s	a	-	-	-	-	[an]	nino
P	z	-	[mfn]	[pd]	a	-	-	-	-	[an]	nine, ...
P	g	-	[mfn]	[sd]	n	-	-	-	-	[an]	vys, ..., wsak, ...
P	g	-	m	[pl]	n	-	-	-	-	[an]	wsy, wse, wsaki, wsake
P	g	-	[fn]	p	n	-	-	-	-	[an]	wse, wsake
P	g	-	[mfn]	[spd]	[gdli]	-	-	-	-	[an]	wsiga, ..., wsakaga, ...
P	g	-	[mn]	s	a	-	-	-	-	[an]	- [ny] vys, wsë, wsiga,...
P	g	-	f	s	a	-	-	-	-	[an]	wso, wsako
P	g	-	[mfn]	[pd]	a	-	-	-	-	[an]	wse, ..., wsake, ...

*** **** ***** -----

10.8 Adposition (S)

=	=====	=====	=
P	ATT	VAL	C
=	=====	=====	=
1	Type	preposition	p
-	-----	-----	-

2 Formation	simple	s
	compound	c
* ***** *		
3 Case	nominative	n
(req.by prep.)	genitive	g
	dative	d
	accusative	a
	locative	l
	instrumental	i
- - - - -		
4 Clitic		-
=====		

Notes:

- All adpositions are prepositions.
- Compound prepositions, like ta-na / in, at are tagged as such.
- The preposition fra / among requires the nominative case.

Combinations

***	****	****	----	=====
PoS	Type	Form	Case	Examples
***	****	****	----	=====
S	p	c		ta-za
S	p	c	g	ta stran, ta-mi sridi od
S	p	c	d	ta-par
S	p	c	a	ta-na, ta-prid, ta-w, ta-za, ...
S	p	c	l	ta-na, ta-w, ta-po
S	p	c	i	ta-pod, ta-prid, ta-za, ...
S	p	s		za
S	p	s	n	fra
S	p	s	g	čenče, wod, ...
S	p	s	d	küntra, ...
S	p	s	a	na, prid, w, za, ...
S	p	s	l	na, w, po, ...
S	p	s	i	pod, prid, za, ...
***	****	****	----	=====

10.9 Conjunction (C)

=	=====	=====	=
P	ATT	VAL	C
=	=====	=====	=
1	Type	coordinating	c

```

                subordinating s
* ***** *
2 Formation      simple       s
                  compound     c
- -----
3 Coord_Type     -
- -----
4 Sub_Type       -
- -----
5 Clitic         -
- -----
6 Number         -
- -----
7 Person         -
=====

```

Notes:

- Compound conjunctions, like *za wojo ki* / because are tagged as such.

Combinations

```

*** **** ----- =====
PoS Type Form Examples
*** **** ----- =====
C   c   s   anu, aliböj, ...
C   s   s   da, íi, ko, ...
C   c   c   invëci ki, ...
C   s   c   za wojo ki, ...
*** **** ----- =====

```

10.10 Particle (Q)

```

= ===== =
P ATT          VAL          C
= ===== =
1 Type         -
- -----
2 Formation     -
- -----
3 Clitic       -
=====

```

Combinations

```

*** =====
PoS Examples

```

```
*** =====
Q   ba, baj, ...
*** =====
```

10.11 Interjection (I)

```
= ===== =
P ATT          VAL          C
= ===== =
1 Type                    -
- ----- -
2 Formation                -
=====
```

Combinations

```
*** =====
PoS Examples
*** =====
I   nĕ, na, nu, ...
*** =====
```

10.12 Numeral (M)

=====			
P	ATT	VAL	C
=====			
1	Type	cardinal ordinal	c o
-----			-
2	Gender	masculine feminine neuter	m f n
-----			-
3	Number	singular plural dual collective	s p d l
-----			-
4	Case	nominative genitive dative accusative locative instrumental	n g d a l i
* *****			*
5	Form	digit roman letter	d r l
-----			-
6	Definiteness		-
-----			-
7	Clitic		-
-----			-
8	Class		-
-----			-
9	Animate	no yes	n y
-----			-
10	owner_Number		-
-----			-
11	owner_Person		-
-----			-
12	owned_Number		-
=====			

Notes:

- A division of numerals according to their nominal, adjectival or adverbial function is not usual in Resian grammar.
- No multiple or special numerals are attested in Resian.

Combinations

PoS	Type	Gen	Numb	Case	Form	Def	Cl	Cls	Ann	Examples
M	-	-	-	-	d					1984, ...
M	-	-	-	-	r					MCMXXCIV, ...
M	c	[mfn]	[sd]	n	l					dyn, dnä, dnö, ...
M	c	m	[pl]	n	l					dny, dne
M	c	[fn]	p	n	l					dne
M	c	[mfn]	[spd]	[gdli]	l					dnogä, dnumü, ...
M	c	[mn]	s	a	l	-	-	-	[ny]	dyn, dnö, dnogä
M	c	f	s	a	l					dno
M	c	[mfn]	[pd]	a	l					dne
M	c	[mfn]	-	[na]	l					dva, dvi
M	c	-	-	[gdli]	l					dvëma, ...
M	c	[mfn]	-	n	l					tri+jj, tri+, štirji, štiri
M	c	-	-	-	l					tri+, štiri, pet, šest, ...
M	o	[mfn]	[sd]	n	l					pyrvi, pyrwa, pyrvë, ...
M	o	m	[pl]	n	l					pyrvi, pyrve
M	o	[fn]	p	n	l					pyrve
M	o	[mfn]	[spd]	[gdli]	l					pyrvaga, pyrvimu, ...
M	o	[mn]	s	a	l	-	-	-	[ny]	pyrvi, pyrvë, pyrvaga
M	o	f	s	a	l					pyrwo
M	o	[mfn]	[pd]	a	l					pyrve

10.13 Abbreviation (Y)

P	ATT	VAL	C
1	Syntactic_Type	-	-
2	Gender	-	-
3	Number	-	-
4	Case	-	-
5	Definiteness	-	-

Combinations

```

*** =====
PoS  Examples
*** =====
   Y  (no examples)
*** =====
    
```

10.14 Residual (X)

```

= ===== =
P ATT          VAL          C
= ===== =
P ATT          -
=====
    
```

10.15 Article (T)

```

= ===== =
P ATT          VAL          C
= ===== =
1 Type          definite     f
                  indefinite   i
- - - - -
2 Gender        masculine    m
                  feminine     f
                  neuter       n
- - - - -
3 Number        singular     s
                  plural       p
                  dual         d
                  collective    l
- - - - -
4 Case          nominative   n
                  genitive     g
                  dative       d
                  accusative   a
                  locative     l
                  instrumental  i
* ***** *
5 Clitic        -
- - - - -
6 Animate       no           n
                  yes         y
=====
    
```

Notes:

- The definite article is 'te ta tö' and formally distinct from the demonstrative pronoun from which it derived: 'jte jta jtö'.
- The indefinite pronoun is 'din na nö' and formally distinct from the numeral from which it derived: 'dyn dnä dnö'.

Combinations

```

*** **** **** **** **** ----- ----- =====
PoS Type Gend Numb Case Cltc Anim Examples
*** **** **** **** **** ----- ----- =====
T [fi] [mfn] [sd] n          te, din, ... (no dual examples)
T [fi]  m [pl] n          ti, te, ni, ne
T [fi] [fn] p   n          te, ne
T [fi] [mfn] [spd] [gdli]    toga, timu, ..., noga, numu, ...
T [fi] [mn] s   a          - [ny] te, tö, toga, din, nö, noga
T [fi]  f   s   a          to, no
T [fi] [mfn] [pd] a         te, ne (no dual examples)
*** **** **** **** **** =====

```

Chapter 11

Application to Croatian

Authors:

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This specification is implemented in the lemmatisation module used for the Croatian National Corpus.

Zagreb, 10. July 1998.

11.1 Noun (N)

=	=====	=====	=
P	ATT	VAL	C
=	=====	=====	=
1	Type	common	c
		proper	p
-	-----	-----	-
2	Gender	masculine	m
		feminine	f
		neuter	n
-	-----	-----	-
3	Number	singular	s
		plural	p
-	-----	-----	-
4	Case	nominative	n
		genitive	g
		dative	d
		accusative	a
		vocative	v
		locative	l
		instrumental	i
*	*****	*****	*
5	Definiteness		-
-	-----	-----	-
6	Clitic		-
-	-----	-----	-
7	Animate	no	n

```

                yes          y
- -----
8 Owner_Number -
- -----
9 Owner_Person -
- -----
10Owned_Number -
=====

```

11.2 Verb (V)

```

= ===== =
P ATT      VAL      C
= ===== =
1 Type      main      m
             auxiliary a
             modal     o
             copula    c
- -----
2 VForm     indicative i
             imperative m
             conditional c
             infinitive n
             participle p
- -----
3 Tense     present    p
             imperfect i
             future     f
             past        s
             pluperfect l
             aorist      a
- -----
4 Person    first      1
             second     2
             third      3
- -----
5 Number    singular   s
             plural     p
- -----
6 Gender    masculine  m
             feminine   f
             neuter     n
*****
7 Voice     active     a
             passive    p
- -----
8 Negative  no         n
             yes        y
- -----
9 Definiteness -

```

10Clitic	-
11Case	-
12Animate	-
13Clitic_s	-
14Aspect	-
15Courtesy	-

11.3 Adjective (A)

P	ATT	VAL	C
1	Type	qualificative possessive	f s
2	Degree	positive comparative superlative	p c s
3	Gender	masculine feminine neuter	m f n
4	Number	singular plural	s p
5	Case	nominative genitive dative accusative vocative locative instrumental	n g d a v l i
* ***** *			
6	Definiteness	no yes	n y
7	Clitic		-
8	Animate	no yes	n y
9	Formation		-

```

- -----
10Owner_Number      -
- -----
11Owner_Person      -
- -----
12Owned_Number      -
=====

```

11.4 Pronoun (P)

```

= ===== =
P ATT      VAL      C
= ===== =
1 Type      personal  p
             demonstrative d
             indefinite  i
             possessive   s
             interrogative q
             relative     r
             reflexive    x
- -----
2 Person    first      1
             second     2
             third      3
- -----
3 Gender    masculine  m
             feminine  f
             neuter    n
- -----
4 Number    singular  s
             plural    p
- -----
5 Case      nominative n
             genitive  g
             dative   d
             accusative a
             vocative  v
             locative  l
             instrumental i
- -----
6 Owner_Number singular  s
             plural    p
- -----
7 Owner_Gender masculine  m
             feminine  f
             neuter    n
*****
8 Clitic    no        n
             yes      y
- -----

```

9 Referent_Type	personal	p
	possessive	s

10 Syntactic_Type	nominal	n
	adjectival	a

11 Definiteness		-

12 Animate	no	n
	yes	y

13 Clitic_s		-

14 Pronoun_Form		-

15 Owner_Person		-

16 Owned_Number		-

17 Wh_Type		-
=====		

11.5 Determiner (D)

Not applicable.

11.6 Article (T)

Not applicable.

11.7 Adverb (R)

=	=====	=
P ATT	VAL	C
=====		
1 Type	general	g

2 Degree	positive	p
	comparative	c
	superlative	s

3 Clitic		-

4 Number		-

```

5 Person -
- -----
6 Wh_Type -
=====

```

11.8 Adposition (S)

```

= ===== =
P ATT          VAL          C
= ===== =
1 Type          preposition  p
- -----
2 Formation     simple        s
                  compound     c
*****
3 Case
  (req.by prep.) genitive    g
                  dative      d
                  accusative   a
                  locative     l
                  instrumental  i
- -----
4 Clitic -
=====

```

11.9 Conjunction (C)

```

= ===== =
P ATT          VAL          C
= ===== =
1 Type          coordinating c
                  subordinating s
*****
2 Formation     simple        s
                  compound     c
- -----
3 Coord_Type -
- -----
4 Sub_Type -
- -----
5 Clitic -
- -----
6 Number -
- -----
7 Person -
=====

```

11.10 Numeral (M)

P	ATT	VAL	C
1	Type	cardinal ordinal multiple special	c o m s
2	Gender	masculine feminine neuter	m f n
3	Number	singular plural	s p
4	Case	nominative genitive dative accusative vocative locative instrumental	n g d a v l i

5	Form	digit roman letter	d r l
6	Definiteness		-
7	Clitic		-
8	Class		-
9	Animate	no yes	n y
10	owner_Number		-
11	owner_Person		-
12	owned_Number		-

11.11 Interjection (I)

P	ATT	VAL	C
---	-----	-----	---

1 Type		-
2 Formation	simple	s
	compound	c

11.12 Residual (X)

P ATT	VAL	C
-------	-----	---

11.13 Abbreviation (Y)

P ATT	VAL	C
1 Syntactic_Type	nominal	n
	adverbial	r
2 Gender	masculine	m
	feminine	f
	neuter	n
3 Number	singular	s
	plural	p
4 Case	nominative	n
	genitive	g
	dative	d
	accusative	a
	locative	l
	instrumental	i
5 Definiteness		-

11.14 Particle (Q)

P ATT	VAL	C
1 Type	negative	z

	interrogative	q
	modal	o
	affirmative	r
-	-----	-
2	Formation	-
-	-----	-
3	Clitic	-
=====		

Notes:

Type=negative used for negation with 'ne', =interrogative for 'li' and 'zar, =affirative for 'da'.

Chapter 12

Application to Serbian

Authors:

Cvetana Krstev, Duško Vitas

Belgrade, February 13th 2003

12.1 Noun (N)

= ===== =		
P ATT	VAL	C
= ===== =		
1 Type	common	c
	proper	p

2 Gender	masculine	m
	feminine	f
	neuter	n

3 Number	singular	s
	plural	p
	count	t

4 Case	nominative	n
	genitive	g
	dative	d
	accusative	a
	vocative	v
	locative	l
	instrumental	i
* ***** *		
5 Definiteness		-

6 Clitic		-

7 Animate	no	n
	yes	y

```

- -----
8 Owner_Number -
- -----
9 Owner_Person -
- -----
10Owned_Number -
=====

```

12.2 Verb (V)

```

= ===== =
P ATT          VAL          C
= ===== =
1 Type          main          m
                  auxiliary     a
                  modal          o
                  copula         c
- -----
2 VForm         indicative    i
                  imperative     m
                  conditional    c
                  infinitive     n
                  participle    p
                  gerund         g
- -----
3 Tense         present      p
                  imperfect     i
                  future         f
                  past           s
                  pluperfect    l
                  aorist         a
- -----
4 Person        first         1
                  second        2
                  third         3
- -----
5 Number        singular    s
                  plural        p
- -----
6 Gender        masculine   m
                  feminine     f
                  neuter        n
*****
7 Voice         active       a
                  passive       p
- -----
8 Negative      no           n
                  yes           y
- -----
9 Definiteness -

```

10Clitic	no	n
	yes	y
11Case		-
12Animate		-
13Clitic_s		-
14Aspect	progressive	p
	perfective	e
15Courtesy		-

12.3 Adjective (A)

P ATT	VAL	C
1 Type	qualificative	f
	possessive	s
	ordinal	o
2 Degree	positive	p
	comparative	c
	superlative	s
	elative	e
3 Gender	masculine	m
	feminine	f
	neuter	n
4 Number	singular	s
	plural	p
5 Case	nominative	n
	genitive	g
	dative	d
	accusative	a
	vocative	v
	locative	l
	instrumental	i
* ***** *		
6 Definiteness	no	n
	yes	y
7 Clitic		-

8 Animate	no	n
	yes	y

9 Formation		-

10Owner_Number		-

11Owner_Person		-

12Owned_Number		-
=====		

12.4 Pronoun (P)

= ===== =		
P ATT	VAL	C
= ===== =		
1 Type	personal	p
	demonstrative	d
	indefinite	i
	possessive	s
	interrogative	q
	relative	r
	reflexive	x
	negative	z
	general	g

2 Person	first	1
	second	2
	third	3

3 Gender	masculine	m
	feminine	f
	neuter	n

4 Number	singular	s
	plural	p
	dual	d
	paucal	c

5 Case	nominative	n
	genitive	g
	dative	d
	accusative	a
	vocative	v
	locative	l
	instrumental	i

6 Owner_Number	singular	s
	plural	p


```

- ----- -
7 Owner_Gender  masculine  m
                  feminine  f
                  neuter    n
*****
8 Clitic        no         n
                  yes       y
- ----- -
9 Referent_Type -
- ----- -
10Syntactic_Type nominal   n
                  adjectival a
                  adverbial  r
- ----- -
11Definiteness -
- ----- -
12Animate      no         n
                  yes       y
- ----- -
13Clitic_s     -
- ----- -
14Pronoun_Form -
- ----- -
15Owner_Person -
- ----- -
16Owned_Number -
- ----- -
17Wh_Type      -
=====

```

12.5 Determiner (D)

Not applicable.

12.6 Article (T)

Not applicable.

12.7 Adverb (R)

```

= ===== =
P ATT      VAL      C
= ===== =
1 Type     general  g
           negative z

```

	adjectival	a
	verbal	v
	interrogative	q

2 Degree	positive	p
	comparative	c
	superlative	s
	relative	e

3 Clitic		-

4 Number		-

5 Person		-

6 Wh_Type		-
=====		

12.8 Adposition (S)

= ===== =		
P ATT	VAL	C
= ===== =		
1 Type	preposition	p

2 Formation	simple	s
	compound	c

3 Case		
(req.by prep.)	genitive	g
	dative	d
	accusative	a
	locative	l
	instrumental	i

4 Clitic		-
=====		

12.9 Conjunction (C)

= ===== =		
P ATT	VAL	C
= ===== =		
1 Type	coordinating	c
	subordinating	s

2 Formation	simple	s
	compound	c

```

- -----
3 Coord_Type          sentence    p
                      words         w
- -----
4 Sub_Type            negative    z
                      positive     p
- -----
5 Clitic              -
- -----
6 Number              -
- -----
7 Person              -
=====

```

12.10 Numeral (M)

```

= ===== =
P ATT          VAL          C
= ===== =
1 Type          cardinal    c
                ordinal    o
                multiple   m
                collect    l
                special    s
- -----
2 Gender        masculine   m
                feminine   f
                neuter     n
- -----
3 Number        singular   s
                plural    p
                dual      d
- -----
4 Case          nominative  n
                genitive  g
                dative    d
                accusative a
                locative  l
                instrumental i
*****
5 Form          digit      d
                roman     r
                letter    l
- -----
6 Definiteness -
- -----
7 Clitic        -
- -----
8 Class         -

```

```

-----
9 Animate          no          n
                   yes          y
-----
10Owner_Number    -
-----
11Owner_Person    -
-----
12Owned_Number    -
=====

```

12.11 Interjection (I)

```

=====
P ATT            VAL          C
=====
1 Type          -
-----
2 Formation      simple         s
                  compound        c
=====

```

12.12 Residual (X)

```

=====
P ATT            VAL          C
=====
P ATT          -
=====

```

12.13 Abbreviation (Y)

```

=====
P ATT            VAL          C
=====
1 Syntactic_Type nominal      n
                  adverbial    r
-----
2 Gender          masculine   m
                  feminine    f
                  neuter      n
-----
3 Number          singular   s
                  plural      p
                  paucal     c

```

4 Case	nominative	n
	genitive	g
	dative	d
	accusative	a
	locative	l
	instrumental	i
5 Definiteness		-

12.14 Particle (Q)

P ATT	VAL	C
1 Type	negative	z
	interrogative	q
	modal	o
	affirmative	r
2 Formation		-
3 Clitic		-

Chapter 13

Application to Bulgarian

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13.1 Noun (N)

P	ATT	VAL	Example	C
1	Type	common proper	kniga Ivan	c p
2	Gender	masculine feminine neuter	stol masa vreteno	m f n
3	Number	singular plural l.s. count	montche stolove (dva) stola t	s p t
4	Case	nominative vocative	narod narode	n v
* ***** *				
5	Definiteness	no yes l.s. short_art l.s. full_art	utchitel zhenata moliva molivyt	n y s f
6	Clitic		-	-
7	Animate		-	-
8	Owner_Number		-	-
9	Owner_Person		-	-

```
-----
10Owned_Number          -      -
=====
```

Combinations

```
==== =====
POS  Type   Gend  Numb Case Def Clit Anim OwnN OwnP OwdN Example
==== =====
N    [cp]   [mfn] [sp]  -   n   -   -   -   -   -   1.
N    [cp]   [m]   s    -   [sf] -   -   -   -   -   2.
N    [cp]   [mf]  -    v   -   -   -   -   -   3.
N    [cp]   [mfn] p    -   y   -   -   -   -   4.
N    [cp]   [fn]  s    -   y   -   -   -   -   5.
N    c     m     t    -   -   -   -   -   -   6.
==== =====
```

Examples:

1. narod, zhena, selo, Ivan, Penka
2. naroda, narodyt
3. narode, zheno
4. narodite, zhenite, selata
5. zhenata, seloto
6. naroda

13.2 Verb (V)

```
= ===== =
P ATT          VAL          Example      C
= ===== =
1 Type         main          govorya     m
                auxiliary    sym        a
-----
2 VForm        indicative    govorya     i
                imperative   govorete    m
                participle   govoril     p
                gerund       govorejki   g
-----
3 Tense        present      govorya     p
                imperfect   govoreh     i
                past        govoreno    s
                l.s. aorist   govorih     a
-----
4 Person       first        govorya     1
                second      govorish    2
                third       govori      3
-----
5 Number       singular     govorya     s
                plural      govoryat    p
```

```

-----
6 Gender      masculine   govoril    m
              feminine   govorila   f
              neuter     govorilo   n
*****
7 Voice       active     govorest   a
              passive    govoreno   p
-----
8 Negative    -
-----
9 Definiteness
no           govoril    n
yes          govorilite y
short_art    govoriliya s
full_art     govoriliyat f
-----
10Clitic     -
-----
11Case       -
-----
12Animate    -
-----
13Clitic_s   -
-----
14Aspect     !NEW in V2!
-----
15Courtesy   !NEW in V3!
=====

```

Combinations

```

=====
PoS  Type VFrm Tens Pers Numb  Gend Voic Neg Def Cl1 Case An Cl2 Example
=====
V    [ma]  i    [pai] [123] [sp]  -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    1.
V    [ma]  m    -      2    [sp]  -    -    -    -    -    -    -    2.
V    m    p    [pai] -    s    [mfn] a    -    n    -    -    -    3.
V    m    p    [pa]  -    s    m    a    -    [sf] -    -    -    4.
V    m    p    [pa]  -    s    [fn] a    -    y    -    -    -    5.
V    m    p    [pai] -    p    -    a    -    n    -    -    -    6.
V    m    p    [pa]  -    p    -    a    -    y    -    -    -    7.
V    m    p    s    -    s    [mfn] p    -    n    -    -    -    8.
V    m    p    s    -    s    m    p    -    [sf] -    -    -    9.
V    m    p    s    -    s    [fn] p    -    y    -    -    -    10.
V    m    p    s    -    p    -    p    -    [ny] -    -    -    11.
V    a    p    [ai]  -    s    [mfn] a    -    n    -    -    -    12.
V    a    p    [a]   -    s    m    a    -    [sf] -    -    -    13.
V    a    p    [a]   -    s    [fn] a    -    y    -    -    -    14.
V    a    p    [ai]  -    p    -    a    -    n    -    -    -    15.
V    a    p    [a]   -    p    -    a    -    y    -    -    -    16.
V    [ma] g    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    17.
=====

```


Examples:

1. govorya, sym
2. govori, bydete
3. govorest, govorila
4. govorestiya, govorestiyat
5. govorestta, govoriloto
6. govoresti, govoreli
7. govoresti, govorilite
8. govoren, govorena
9. govoreniya, govoreniyat
10. govorenata, govorenoto
11. govoreni, govorenite
12. bil, bila
13. biliya, biliyat
14. bilata, biloto
15. bili
16. bilite
17. govorejki, bidejki

13.3 Adjective (A)

P	ATT	VAL	Example	CC
1	Type		-	-
2	Degree		-	-
3	Gender	masculine	bedniyat	m
		feminine	bedna	f
		neuter	bednoto	n
4	Number	singular	bedniya	s
		plural	bednite	p
5	Case			-
* *****				
6	Definiteness	no	bedna	n
		yes	bednata	y
		l.s. short_art	bedniya	s
		l.s. full_art	bedniyat	f
7	Clitic			-
8	Animate			-
9	Formation			-
10	Owner_Number			-


```

7 Owner_Gender -
*****
8 Clitic      no      sebe_si  n
              yes     mi       y
-----
9 Referent_Type personal  koj      p
              possessive tchij    s
              attributive kakva    a
              quantitative kolko    q
-----
10 Syntactic_Type -
-----
11 Definiteness no      svoj     n
                yes     svoyata y
                short_art svoya    s
                full_art  svoyat   f
-----
12 Animate -
-----
13 Clitic_s -
-----
14 Pronoun_Form -
-----
15 Owner_Person -
-----
16 Owned_Number -
=====

```

Combinations

Personal pronouns

```

=====
PoS Type Pers Gnd Nmb Case OnN OnG Clt RefT SynT Def Example
=====
P   p  [12]  -   s   n   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   1.
P   p   3   [mfn] s   n   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   2.
P   p  [123] -   p   n   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   3.
P   p  [12]  -   s   [ad] -   -   [yn] -   -   -   -   4.
P   p   3   [mnf] s   [ad] -   -   [yn] -   -   -   -   5.
P   p  [123] -   p   [ad] -   -   [yn] -   -   -   -   6.

```

Examples:

1. az, ti
2. toj, tya, to
3. nie, vie, te
4. mene, me, mi, mene_me
5. nego, go, nego_go
6. nas, ni, nas_ni, nam

Demonstrative pronouns

```
=====
```

PoS	Type	Pers	Gnd	Nmb	Case	OnN	OnG	ClT	RefT	SynT	Def	Example
P	d	-	[mfn]	s	-	-	-	-	p	-	-	tozi,tova
P	d	-	-	p	-	-	-	-	p	-	-	tezi
P	d	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	q	-	-	tolkova

Indefinite, Interrogative, Relative, Negative pronouns

PoS	Type	Pers	Gnd	Nmb	Case	OnN	OnG	ClT	RefT	SynT	Def	Example
P	[iqrz]	-	m	s	[nad]	-	-	-	p	-	-	1.
P	[iqrz]	-	m	s	-	-	-	-	[as]	-	-	2.
P	[iqrz]	-	[fn]	s	-	-	-	-	[pas]	-	-	3.
P	[iqrz]	-	-	p	-	-	-	-	[pas]	-	-	4.
P	[iqrz]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	q	-	-	5.

Examples:

1. nyakoj, nyakogo, nyakomu, nikoj
2. nyakakyv, netchij, nikakyv
3. nyakoya, nyakakva, nechiya
4. nyakoi, nyakavi, netchii
5. nyakolko, nikolko, kolko

Possessive pronouns

PoS	Type	Pers	Gnd	Nmb	Case	OnN	OnG	ClT	RefT	SynT	Def	Example
P	s	[123]	m	s	-	-	-	n	-	-	[nsf]	1.
P	s	[123]	[fn]	s	-	-	-	n	-	-	[ny]	2.
P	s	[123]	-	p	-	-	-	n	-	-	[ny]	3.
P	s	[123]	-	[sp]	-	-	-	y	-	-	-	4.

Examples:

1. moj, moya, moyat
2. moya, moyata, tvoya
3. moi, moite, tvoi
4. mi, ti, mu, j, ni, vi, im

Reflexive pronouns

PoS	Type	Pers	Gnd	Nmb	Case	OnN	OnG	ClT	RefT	SynT	Def	Example
P	x	-	-	-	[ad]	-	-	[ny]	p	-	-	1.
P	x	-	m	s	-	-	-	n	s	-	[nsf]	2.
P	x	-	[fn]	s	-	-	-	n	s	-	[ny]	3.
P	x	-	-	p	-	-	-	n	s	-	[ny]	4.
P	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	y	s	-	-	5.

Examples:

1. sebe, se, si, sebe_si
2. svoj, svoyat, svoya
3. svoya, svoyata
4. svoi, svoite
5. si

General pronouns

PoS	Type	Pers	Gnd	Nmb	Case	OnN	OnG	ClT	RefT	SynT	Def	Example
P	g	-	m	s	[nad]	-	-	-	p	-	-	1.
P	g	-	m	s	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	2.
P	g	-	[fn]	s	-	-	-	-	[pa]	-	-	3.
P	g	-	-	p	-	-	-	-	[pa]	-	-	4.
P	g	-	m	s	-	-	-	-	q	-	[sf]	5.
P	g	-	[fn]	s	-	-	-	-	q	-	[ny]	6.
P	g	-	-	p	-	-	-	-	q	-	[ny]	7.

Examples:

1. vseki, vsekigo, vsekimu
2. vsyakakyv
3. vsyaka, vsyakakva
4. vsyakoi, vsyakakvi
5. vsitchkiya, vsitchikiyat
6. vsitchka, vsitchkata
7. vsitchki, vsitchkite

13.5 Determiner (D)

Not applicable.

13.6 Article (T)

Not applicable.

13.7 Adverb (R)

P	ATT	VAL	Example	C
1	Type	general	tuk	g
	l.s.	adjectival	umno	a
2	Degree			-

```
*****
3 Clitic -
- -----
4 Number -
- -----
5 Person -
=====
```

Combinations

```
=====
POS   Type  Degr Clct Numb Pers  Example
=====
R     g    -   -   -   -   tuk, mnogo
R     a    -   -   -   -   umno, veselo, studeno
=====
```

Note: Adverbs of type adjectival have the same form as adjectives in Gender = neuter, Person = 3, Number = singular.

13.8 Adposition (S)

```
= ===== =
P ATT          VAL          Example    C
= ===== =
1 Type          preposition    na, v      p
- -----
2 Formation                    -
*****
3 Case                    -
- -----
4 Clitic                    -
=====
```

Combinations

```
=== =====
POS Type  Form Case Cltc  Examples
=== =====
S   p     -   -   -   na, za, v, okolo, spored
=== =====
```

13.9 Conjunction (C)

```
= ===== =
P ATT          VAL          Example    C
```

```

=====
1 Type          coordinating a, ala, ili   c
                 subordinating tche, da    s
*****
2 Formation     simple      a, i, tche   s
                 compound    i_da, za_da  c
-----
3 Coord_Type    -
-----
4 Sub_Type      -
-----
5 Clitic        -
-----
6 Number        -
-----
7 Person        -
=====
    
```

Combinations

```

=====
PoS Type Form CTyp SubT Clit Numb Pers Examples
=====
C   c   [sc]  -   -   -   -   -   i, a, ami, tche, tyj_tche
C   s   [sc]  -   -   -   -   -   tche, da, kato, za_da
=====
    
```

13.10 Numeral (M)

```

=====
P ATT          VAL          Example   C
=====
1 Type          cardinal    edin     c
                 ordinal     vtori    o
-----
2 Gender          masculine   edin     m
                 feminine   edna     f
                 neuter     edno     n
-----
3 Number          singular   edin     s
                 plural     edni     p
-----
4 Case          -          -
*****
5 Form          digit      1984     d
                 roman      IX        r
                 letter     dva       l
                 l.s. m_form dvama     m
                 l.s. approx stotina   a
    
```

```

-----
6 Definiteness  no          edin      n
                  yes          ednata   y
                  short_art  ediniya  s
                  full_art   ediniyat f
-----
7 Clitic        -
-----
8 Class         -
-----
9 Animate       -
-----
10Owner_Number  -
-----
11Owner_Person  -
-----
12Owned_Number  -
=====

```

Combinations

```

=====
PoS Type  Gend Numb Case Frm  Def  Clit Clas Anim OwnN OwnP OwdN  Example
=====
Cardinal
M   c   -   -   -   d   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   1.
M   c   -   -   -   r   -   -   -   -   -   -   -   2.
M   c   m   s   -   l   [nsf] -   -   -   -   -   -   3.
M   c   [fn] s   -   l   [ny]  -   -   -   -   -   -   4.
M   c   -   p   -   l   [ny]  -   -   -   -   -   -   5.
M   c   [mfn] p -   l   [ny]  -   -   -   -   -   -   6.
M   c   m   p   -   m   [ny]  -   -   -   -   -   -   7.
M   c   -   p   -   l   [ny]  -   -   -   -   -   -   8.
M   c   -   p   -   a   [ny]  -   -   -   -   -   -   9.

Ordinal
M   o   m   s   -   -   [nsf] -   -   -   -   -   -   10.
M   o   [fn] s   -   -   [ny]  -   -   -   -   -   -   11.
M   o   -   p   -   -   [ny]  -   -   -   -   -   -   12.
=====

```

Examples:

1. 1984
2. IX
3. edin, ediniya, ediniyat
4. edna, ednata, edno, ednoto
5. edni, ednite
6. dva, dvata, dve, dvete
7. dvama, dvamata, trima
8. tri, trite, chetiri
9. stotina, stotinata
10. pyrvi, pyrviya, pyrviyat

5 Definiteness

=====

Note: As there are no Attributes for Abbreviations, this section is has no examples

Combinations

```

=====
PoS  SynT  Gend  Numb  Case  Def  Examples
=====
Y    -    -    -    -    -    t.n., vzh., lat., razg...
=====

```

13.14 Particle (Q)

```

= ===== =
P  ATT          VAL          Example  C
= ===== =
1  Type          negative   ne, ni   z
                 general     a, be    g
                 comparative  po, naj  c
                 verbal       da, ste  v
                 interrogative  li, dali q
                 modal       da, dano o
- -----
2  Formation     simple     a, ne    s
                 compound   hajde_de c
- -----
3  Clitic        -
=====

```

Combinations

```

=== =====
POS  Type      Form  Cltc  Examples
=== =====
Q    [go]       [sc]  -     a, be, neka,hajde_de
Q    [cvzq]    s     -     po, naj, ne, li, nali
=== =====

```

Note: In Bulgarian superlative particles "po" and "naj" precede the superlative Forms of adjectives and adverbs: "po-hubav", "naj-hubav", "po-bavno", "naj-bavno".