

OUIDB Glossing Conventions FLEx8 – Glossing Rules

In order to customize the glossing in FLEx 8 for the characteristics of Ob-Ugric dialects, there are additional conventions for a couple of language specific cases. For PoS see below.

1. Negation

All means of negation are glossed as NEG, while part of speech category is e.g. negator or negation particle resp. The negative existential marker, (SK *antem* e.g.) is glossed with NEG.EXIST

If the negator is combined with a word-form (e.g. indefinite pronoun) gloss the form according to its sense. In the Lexicon, enter Complex Form Type Compound, Morph Type phrase and add its components (you need to insert the negator as an empty head entry beforehand). Part of speech is e.g. negative indefinite pronoun.

If it is part of a suffix (e.g. Participles), the information NEG appears in the gloss. Mind the order and the punctuation (cf. above).

2. Glossing of copula

Copula are glossed as COP and part of speech is Copulative Verb.

N.B.:

It is important to distinguish whether we deal with a “real” copula, i.e. a verb which links a subject to a noun phrase, an adjective or another constituent which expresses the predicate of a sentence or if the verb functions as predicate itself and only the sense of the verb is best translated with ‘be’ e.g. Therefore, it is possible to have both, a copulative verb glossed COP and a verb glossed with ‘be’ in one dialect.

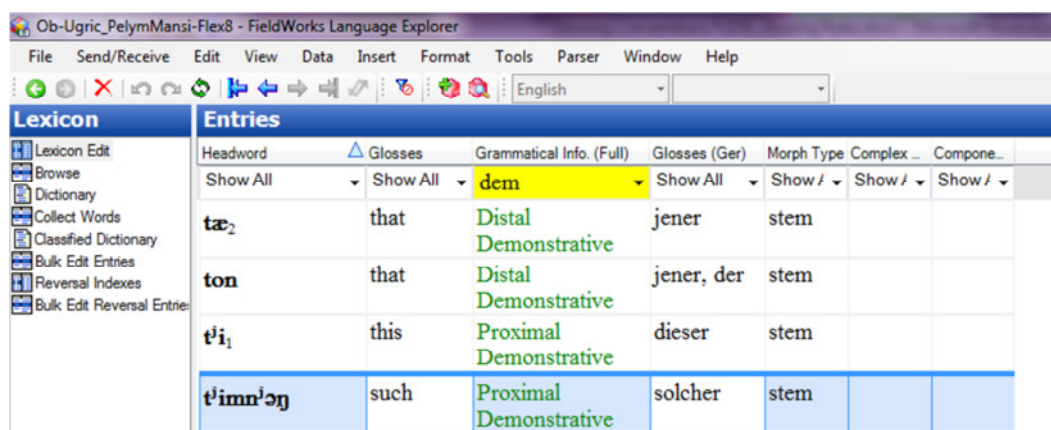
3. Glossing of particles

Particles are glossed according to their sense and part of speech is Particle. If the sense is not clear, gloss it as PTCL.

4. Glossing of pronouns

4.1. Demonstrative pronouns

Demonstrative pronouns are glossed analogically to particles, i.e. we enter the corresponding sense and part of speech is Demonstrative. Please specify in PoS also, if it is a Proximal or Distal Demonstrative.



Headword	Glosses	Grammatical Info. (Full)	Glosses (Ger)	Morph Type	Complex ...	Compon...
Show All	Show All	dem	Show All	Show /	Show /	Show /
tæ ₂	that	Distal Demonstrative	jener	stem		
ton	that	Distal Demonstrative	jener, der	stem		
ɛi ₁	this	Proximal Demonstrative	dieser	stem		
ɛimn'əŋ	such	Proximal Demonstrative	solcher	stem		

Figure 1 Glossing of demonstrative pronouns, PM

4.2. Personal Pronouns

Due to several cases when an inflected pronoun cannot be separated into stem and inflecting element and for the sake of conformity within paradigms we don't separate inflected pronouns. Thus, we apply rule 4.3:

If a single object-language element represents several meta language categories these will be separated by a full stop.

There are three types of glossing personal pronouns:

- a. *personal pronouns in nominative*

Lexeme Form	ObU_IPA am
Morph Type	stem
Citation Form	ObU_IPA
☒ Sense 1 - 1SG - ppron	

Figure 14 personal pronoun 1SG, NM

- b. *personal pronouns in non-nominative functions without case suffixes (often they bear fossilized forms of possessive suffixes)*

Word	#-#	anum	manreɣ	xansilen			#!#
Morphemes		anum	manreɣ	xans	-i	-len	
Lex. Entries		anum	manreɣ	xan ¹ s ¹ +sp. var.	-i	-len	
Lex. Gloss		1SG.OBL	why	know	PRS	SG<2SG	
Lex. Gram. Info.		ppron	irogpro	v	v:Any	v:Any	

"Why do you recognize me?"

Figure 15 personal pronoun 1SG in direct object function, NM

- c. *personal pronouns in non-nominative functions with distinctive case suffixes (often DLAT, ABL as well as ACC)*

Headword	△ Lexeme Form	Glosses	Grammatical Inf
Show All	Show All	Show All	ppron
kin	kin	3DU	ppron
kinan	kinan	3DU.DAT	ppron
kiβ₁	kiβ	3PL	ppron
kiβeɫa	kiβeɫa	3PL.DAT	ppron
kuβ₁	kuβ	3SG	ppron
kuβeɫ	kuβeɫ	3SG.DAT	ppron
kuβeɫ	kuβeɫ	3SG.ACC	ppron
manetti	manetti	1SG.ACC	ppron
manem	manem	1SG.DAT	ppron
manema	manema	1SG.DAT	ppron
ma:	ma:	1SG	ppron

Figure 16 Glossing of personal pronouns with distinctive case suffixes, KK

N.B.:

- Possessives suffixes, which sometimes are part of the inflections stem of a personal pronoun are not segmented, either.
- Which pronouns are glossed in which way differs from dialect to dialect; if a dialect distinguishes ACC (i.e. if there is a real case suffix), gloss e.g. 1SG.ACC. If the ACC is an extended stem with possessive suffix, gloss e.g. 1SG.OBL.
- If cases have fused, you are free to choose a combined gloss (e.g. DLAT, DAT/ACC) or to choose OBL.
- Glosses of personal pronouns only contain information on person, number and additionally case, resp. OBL. For emphatic or reflexive pronouns e.g. use the PoS categories.

5. Glossing of numbers

All types of numerals are spelt in full letters, not in Arabic digits. The corresponding is valid for ordinal numbers (first, second, third...). Numerals are glossed analogically to negation, particles and demonstratives, i.e. enter the corresponding senses, part of speech is cardinal numeral, ordinal numeral, etc.

If some types of numerals are derived from cardinal numerals stems with derivation suffixes, enter the suffix in the lexicon but do not separate the word form (create an empty head entry). Choose Complex Word Form: Derivative, Morph Type: stem and enter the components.

qo:ləm	qo:ləm	three	Cardinal numeral	stem
qo:ləm so:t	qo:ləm so:t	three hundred	Cardinal numeral	Compound phrase
qu:ɫmɛt	qu:ɫmɛt	third	Ordinal numeral	Derivative stem
qu:t ₂	qu:t	six	Cardinal numeral	stem
qu:ɫmɛt	qu:ɫmɛt	sixth	Ordinal numeral	Derivative stem
ɬe:pɛt ₂	ɬe:pɛt	seven	Cardinal numeral	stem

Figure 17 Glossing of numerals, PA

6. Glossing of Postpositions

Postpositions and prepositions form the group of adpositions and are treated as a separate part of speech.

kat	kat	space between among	Substantive Postposition	промежуток между	Spalt zwischen
katnə	katnə	among	Postposition	между	zwischen
qo:nəŋe	qo:nəŋe	next to	Postposition	возле	neben
qo:nəŋnə	qo:nəŋnə	beside	Postposition	возле	neben
qoresəp	qoresəp	like	Postposition	подобно	ähnlich
qoβit	qoβit	along along	Postposition Substantive	по	entlang
qur:təŋ	qur:təŋ	beside at smb	Postposition Postposition	возле к	neben bei
qur:təŋnə	qur:təŋnə	beside at smb	Postposition Postposition	возле к	neben bei
ʔe:tne	ʔe:tne	when during	Postposition Postposition	когда во время	als während

Figure 18: Presentation of postpositions in the dictionary (SK)

Note: a lexeme might occur both as a postposition and as a noun in one dialect (e.g. SK mərə, fig. 18). If possible, they should be put in the same dictionary entry.

(1) In general, we do neither gloss fossilized nor productive case suffixes, but they are considered to form the stem of the postposition:

1.3 Word	əj	ʔe:pət	mərəyet	ke:en re:k pu:γət	motʃə	janqitəy	##
Morphemes	əj	ʔe:pət	mərəyet	ke:en re:k pu:γət	motʃə	janqitəy	
Lex. Entries	əj ₁	ʔe:pət ₃	mərəyet	ke:en re:k pu:γət	motʃə	janqitəy+[PST.3SG]	
Lex. Gloss	one	week	during	Yurti Yarsomovy	till	go	
Lex. Gram. Info.	cardnum	subs	pstp	nprop	pstp	v	

Free Eng She travelled one week to Yurti Yarsomovy.
 Rus В течение одной недели она добиралась до юрт Ярсомовых.
 Ger Sie ist eine Woche bis Jurti Jarsomovi gefahren.

Figure 19: Postpositions with (mərəyet) and without case suffix (motʃə) in Text&Words (SK)

As a consequence, both postpositions with and without case suffix are considered to occur in their basic form, i.e. there is no possessive suffix attached, and are treated the same in the glossing.

(2) If a possessive suffix is attached to the postposition, the possessive suffix needs to be glossed and is therefore separated from the postposition in the morpheme line in Text&Words.

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tæw	topreæt
tæw	topr -eæt
tæw	topr ₁ -eæt ₁
3SG	to 3SG
ppron	pstp pstp:Any

Figure 20: Glossing Postpositions with Px (PM)

(3) If a case suffix is attached to the possessive suffix, they are both separated from the postposition in the morpheme line in Text&Words. In other words: Postpositions are only segmented, if and from the point where, a possessive suffix occurs (order: stem – Px – Cx).

peælteættəl
peælt -eæt -təl
peælt -eæt ₁ -əl
during 3SG INST
pstp pstp:Any pstp:Any

Figure 21: Glossing of postpositions with Px and Cx (PM)

When a postposition has a case suffix that is still productive, the possessive suffix can occur between the postposition and the case suffix. They are to be glossed in the same way as explained in step (3).

məŋ	qu:t'ŋiβnə
məŋ	qu:t'ŋ -iβ -nə
məŋ	qu:t'əŋ -iβ -nə
1PL	at smb 1PL LOC
ppron	pstp pstp:Any pstp:Any

Figure 22: Glossing of postpositions with Px and Cx (SK)

In these cases the stem of the postposition (without the case suffix) is either (a) a postposition, (b) a noun or (c) an artificially created auxiliary form:

- (a) If the postposition is already accounted for in the corpus, it is added to the dictionary as a separate entry, and selected as a stem in the glossing in Text&Words.

peælt	peælteættəl
peælt	peælt -eæt -təl
peælt	peælt -eæt ₁ -əl
during	during 3SG INST
pstp	pstp pstp:Any pstp:Any

Figure 23: Postposition consisting of only a stem (left) and grammaticalized form (right) (PM)

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- (b) If the form without case suffix is attested in the corpus as a noun, but not as a postposition, the noun is selected as a stem in the glossing in Text&Words. However, the part of speech status of the suffixes remains pstp: Any.

This is a requirement of the annotation in FLEx and cannot be adjusted to our needs any further.

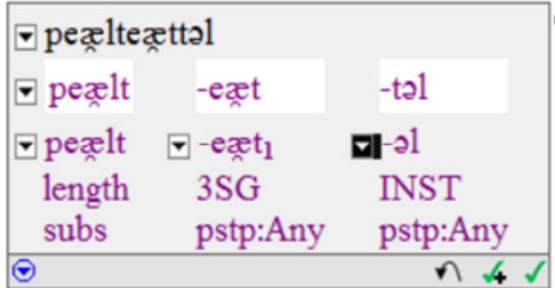


Figure 24: Noun as a postpositional stem with case suffix (PM)¹

- (c) If the form does NOT exist as a separate lexeme without a case suffix, it is nevertheless added as a separate entry (with the same meaning as the corresponding postposition, part of speech: postposition). These auxiliary forms need to be used due to the glossing in FLEx, even though they do not exist (they are merely artificially created).

qu:t'əŋ pstp 1) beside wozne neben mellett 2) at smb x bei -nál/-néi qu:t'əŋna (Gramm. form of qu:t'əŋ, -na) pstp 1) beside wozne neben mellett :

Lexeme Form	ObU_IPA	qu:t'əŋ	Lexeme Form	ObU_IPA	qu:t'əŋna
Morph Type		stem	Morph Type		stem
Citation Form		ObU_IPA	Citation Form		ObU_IPA
Complex Forms		qu:t'əŋna	Complex Form Type		Grammaticalized Form
			Components		qu:t'əŋ -na

Figure 25: Creating entries for postpositions with case suffix (left) and auxiliary form for the glossing (right)

The postpositions have to be created differently depending on the type of postposition they belong to:

Postpositions without case suffix

- Morph type: stem
- Complex Form Type: <not applicable>
- Components: none

Postpositions with case suffix

- Morph type: stem
- Complex Form Type: grammaticalized form²
- Components, as necessary: basic form of the postposition / noun, productive case suffix

¹ The form *peælt* 'während' does exist as a postposition, the example was made up due to lack of a better one.

² This type has to be created under Lists > Complex Form Types, see below.

tarməl *pstp* on на auf

Lexeme Form	ObU_IPA tarməl
Is Abstract Form	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morph Type	stem
Environments	
Stem Name	
Citation Form	ObU_IPA
Complex Forms	
Complex Form Type	Grammaticalized Form
Components	tarm -əl

Figure 26: Complex Form Type and components for **tarməl** 'on' (NM), postposition with case suffix

Postpositions with uncertain components in the stem

- Morph type: stem
- Complex Form Type: grammaticalized form
- Components, as necessary: basic form of the postposition / noun

Auxiliary form for postpositions with case suffix

- Morph type: stem
- Complex Form Type: <not applicable>
- Components, as necessary: none

qu:t'əŋ *pstp* 1) beside *vosne neben mellett* 2) at *smb x bei -nái/-néi*

Lexeme Form	ObU_IPA qu:t'əŋ
Morph Type	stem
Citation Form	ObU_IPA
Complex Forms	qu:t'əŋne

Figure 27: Complex form type and components of the auxiliary form for postpositions with case suffix

Editing of the Complex Form Type <Grammaticalized Form>

Creating a new Complex form Type is like creating new variants or part of speech categories, but in a separate list. To do that, click on the tab Lists on the bottom left edge in fLEX; below the item Complex Form Types, there is a list of already existing forms.

Below the menu Insert or the icon forms or subforms can be added (the latter should be avoided, no subforms!). For that, fill the information in the boxes Name Eng, Abbreviation Eng, Reverse Abbr. Eng in the right hand box.

7. Glossing of Complex Word Forms

CREATING AN ENTRY FOR A COMPLEX WORD FORM:

A complex form is a lexeme composed of two or more morphemes.

All word forms - the complex word form, as well as its components (the basic word, derivational morphemes/ preverbs etc.) **must have their own lemma entries** in the lexicon, otherwise we cannot add information about components in the entry of the complex word form..

N.B.:

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Sometimes it is not possible to either separate all components or to determine one of the components (cf. 10.1). Do not separate components you are not sure of and do not create empty Head Entries for components which meaning you cannot certainly determine.

Once you have created the lexicon entry for the complex word form, go to this lexicon entry and click on the line *Components*. A tiny blue arrow appears on the left, and a grey box with three points on the right.

Clicking on the symbol on the left, you can insert the components of the complex word form.

The order of stem and suffixes has to follow the order of the complex word form. You can alter the order by clicking on the components with the right mouse button and choose move right/move left. After this, click on *Complex Form Type* and choose *Derivate/Compound/Preverbal Verb* etc:

Please note, that the field *Complex Form Type* only appears, if the field *Components* contains data. Otherwise it is not visible in the lexicon entry.

7.1. Glossing of Derivates

The technical term for a word composed of a stem and one or more derivational affixes is *Derivative*; Morph Type: **stem**; Complex Form Type: Derivative;

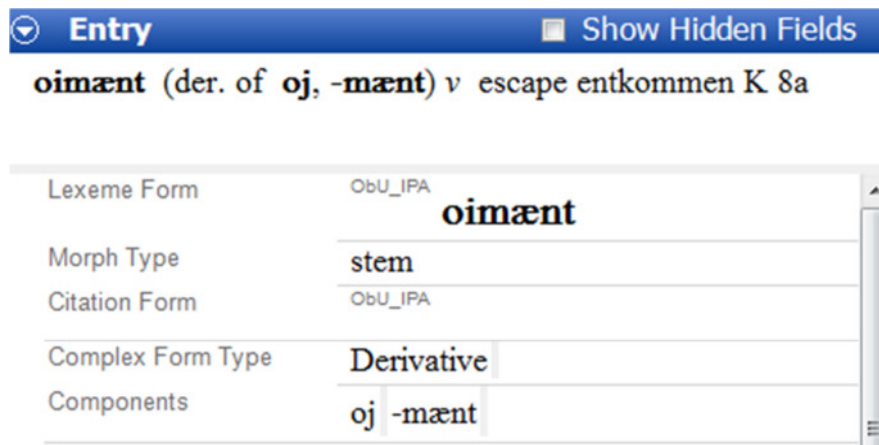


Figure 28: Entry in the lexicon for a derivative including Morph Type, Complex Form Type and Components, PM

There are several ways to gloss derivational morphemes, depending on their productivity, transparency of the components or meaning of the derivation.

- a. If we can exactly tell about the function of the derivational morpheme and if it is productive, we gloss the derivational morpheme in the text and create an own entry in the lexicon. Par excellence examples for this are diminutive morphemes (DIM.MEL and DIM.PEJ) or propriative morphemes:

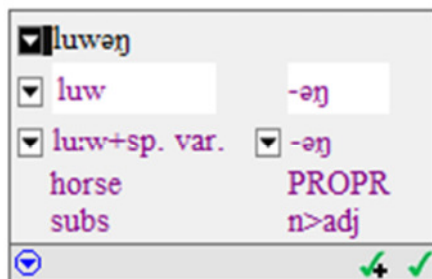


Figure 29: Glossing of derivatives with segmentable morphemes (Type a), NM

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- b. If we can exactly tell about the function of the derivational morpheme, but it is no longer productive, we do not gloss it in the text, but mark the complex form type in the lemma entry of the derived form.

Therefore you create an entry for the whole lemma, its morph type is stem (default morph type), but for its Complex Form Type choose Derivative; in the Compounds mark as much components as possible. Mind the order in the line of the components.

N.B.: since you did not segment any derivational suffixes in the Lexicon, the assumed derivative suffix has no own entry in the lexicon. In consequence, you won't find a suggestion for the derivational suffix when entering the compounds (which is good, since we can just assume but do not know for certain it is a derivational suffix).

punsital v open открыть öffnen	
Morph type	stem
Environments	
Stem Name	
Citation Form	ObU_IPA
Complex Forms	
Complex Form Type	Derivative
Components	puns

Figure 30: Components of a Complex Form Type Derivative (Type b), PM

- c. If we cannot tell anything about the derivational morpheme (its meaning, productivity, etc.), we do not gloss it separately; the word form is entered into the lexicon as one single lemma, no information on Complex Form Type nor Components will be added;

je:nʲætə ([PST] je:nʲæt) v give to drink поить trinken geben itat

Lexeme Form	ObU_IPA je:nʲætə
Morph Type	stem
Citation Form	ObU_IPA
Components	

Figure 31 Glossing of complex word forms without any information on derivation (Type c), SK

7.2. Glossing of Compounds

The technical term for a word composed of two or more stems is Compound Morph Type: phrase; Complex Form Type: Compound;

əj mətɛ soŋnem (comp. of **əj₁**, **mətɛ**, **soŋ**, **-nem**) *adv* somewhere куда-нибудь irgendwohin

Lexeme Form	ObU_IPA əj mətɛ soŋnem
Morph Type	phrase
Citation Form	ObU_IPA
Complex Form Type	Compound
Components	əj ₁ mətɛ soŋ -nem

Figure 31 Glossing of a compound, SK

Every component, if known, must have its own lemma entry in the lexicon. Insert information on each component as described above and mind the order in the line of components. If we cannot tell anything about a component (its meaning etc.), we do not gloss it separately; the word form is entered into the lexicon as phrase, information on Components will only be added for those we can be sure about;

7.3. Glossing of preverbal verbs

Preverbal verbs are complex word forms consisting of a preverb and a verb stem.

Morph Type: phrase; Complex Form Type: Preverbal Verb;

jol unt (jola unt) *v* sit down садиться sich niedersetzen leül

Lexeme Form	ObU_IPA jol unt
Morph Type	phrase
Citation Form	ObU_IPA
Complex Form Type	Preverbal Verb
Components	jol = unt ₁

Figure 32 Glossing of a preverbal verb, NM

All word forms - verb and preverb - **must have their own entries in the lexicon** (N.B.: the Morph Type for the Preverb is Proclitic). Create an entry for the preverbal verb and insert information on the components and mind its order. This means that in such cases we might have to create empty head entries. By doing this, it is possible to also gloss a prefix that follows its verb.

Combine Preverb and Verb in Text&Words with the chain symbol whenever the preverb follows its verb directly. Use their independent entries if they are separated by a negator, particle and so on. Please do not combine verbs and prefixes that follow the verbs with the chain symbol in Text & Words (cf. 4.8.), since FLEx will not recognize it as a variant of an existing entry but will create a new one.

Do not mix up Preverbs and Adverbs. The latter do not form a Preverbal Verb and are stems and no proclitics. They are not combined with the verb via the chain symbol.

Do not mix up Preverbs and Postpositions, either. The latter do not form a Preverbal Verb and are stems and no proclitics. Even if there is a common origin (and differentiation might be tricky

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sometimes), because of the different morph types which cannot be combined in one entry in FLEx, we have to create two separate entries.

7.4. Preverbal verbs with multiple stems

If one of the components is a variant of a head entry (e.g. a present stem of a multiple stem verb), there must be a note about this variant in the lexicon. Connect the variant to the head entry (cf. Allomorphes & Variants).

Combine prefix and verb with the chain symbol, if possible according to the word order.

Create an entry for the preverbal verb and insert information on the components and mind its order.

Link the variant type with the head entry, not with another possible variant type or allomorph (otherwise we create too many cross references which might cause errors in the Text & Words sector in or in the lexicon export)!

examples:

jyw=te 'to eat'

- *jyw*: create an entry as prefix
- *te*: create an entry 'to eat', if not already existing in the lexicon
- mark *jyw* and *te* as components in the lexicon

jyw=topj

- *jyw*: create an entry as prefix
- *topj*: add as allomorph of *te*, if not already existing in the lexicon
- mark *jyw* and *te* as components in the lexicon
- there will be an information on *topj* being an allomorph in the entry *te* in the lexicon

jyw=ti:

- *jyw*: create an entry as prefix
- *ti:*: add as *stem merged with present marker of te*, if not already existing in the lexicon
- mark *jyw* and *ti:* as components in the lexicon
- there will be an information on *ti:* being a variant of *te* in the lexicon

7.5. Glossing of Compound postpositions

Some postpositions consist of two elements, either of two postpositions or of a noun and a postposition, e.g. PM *numpopl* 'above' (from *num* 'above' and *popl* 'side'). In order to keep the compound postposition as a unit, we cannot gloss these forms morpheme by morpheme. Instead, enter the compound postposition as a unit into the lexicon and mark the components. Complex Word Form is Compound, Morph Type is phrase.

If possessive suffixes are attached to these combined postpositions, they might occur on both parts of the compound postposition. Do not divide the compound in Text & Words but only separate suffixes following the compound form from the stem. Click on the arrow in the Morphemes line and choose the head entry as stem (i.e. the possessive suffixes on the first component is "deleted"). Gloss the rest of the suffixes as usual.

▼ jaləmpoɣləmnə		
▼ jalpoɣl	-əɱ	-nə
▼ jalpoɣl	▼ -əɱ ₁	▼ -n ₁
under	1SG	DLAT
pstp	pstp:Any	pstp:Any

Figure 33 Glossing of compound postposition in PM with possessive suffix and case suffixes

Other complex word forms, which feature possessive suffixes on both components are glossed analogously. In the Lexikon, compound postpositions get the following information:

Compound Postpositions

- Morph type: phrase
- Complex Form Type: <grammaticalized form>³
- Components, as necessary: basic form of the postposition / noun, productive case suffix

Compound Postpositions with case suffixes

- Morph type: phrase
- Complex Form Type: <grammaticalized form>
- Components, as necessary: basic form of the postposition / noun, productive case suffix

7.6. Glossing of Idioms

An idiom is a multiword construction that is a semantic unit whose meaning cannot be deduced from the meanings of its constituents, and has a non-productive syntactic structure. Therefore, we gloss it as one unit. Morph type: phrase, Complex Form Type: Idiom

<p>ʈʉ: torəm pətə motʃə (id. of) <i>adv</i> till that extent до такой степени bis zu dem Grad olyan fokig</p>	
Lexeme Form	ObU_IPA ʈʉ: torəm pətə motʃə
Morph Type	phrase
Citation Form	ObU_IPA
Complex Form Type	Idiom
<p>☐ Sense 1</p>	
Gloss	<p>Eng till that extent Rus до такой степени Ger bis zu dem Grad Hun olyan fokig</p>
Grammatical Info.	Adverb

Figure 34: Lexikon entry for an Idiom, YK

³ In this case we always assume a grammaticalized form, independent whether the postposition(s) contain case suffixes or not.

8. List of abbreviations

Name Gloss	Abbreviation	Note
1. person	1	
2. person	2	
3. person	3	
1. person dual	1DU	
1. person plural	1PL	
1. person singular	1SG	
2. person dual	2DU	
2. person plural	2PL	
2. person singular	2SG	
3. person dual	3DU	
3. person plural	3PL	
3. person singular	3SG	
Abessive	ABE	
Ablative	ABL	
Accusative	ACC	
Adjectivizer	ADJZR	
“Adverbizer”	ADVZR	
Affirmative	AFF	Contrary of Negation
Approximative	APP	
Augmentative	AUG	
Causative	CAUS	N.B: this gloss is not mandatory; if it is not possible to give information on the specific meaning of the morpheme, use gloss VZER instead
Clemens	CLM	
Collective	COLL	
Comitative(-Instrumental)	COM	N.B: this gloss is not mandatory you may also use gloss INST instead
Completive	COMPL	N.B: this gloss is not mandatory; if it is not possible to give information on the specific meaning of the morpheme, use gloss PFV instead; Info: A word or morpheme which adds a sense of completeness to a word or phrase (e.g. in the phrase break up, up is a completive)
Comparative	COMPR	
Conditional	COND	
Copula	COP	
Converb	CVB	
Diminutive	DIM	
Dative-Lative	DLAT	
Dual	DU	

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Durative	DUR	
Emphasis	EMPH	
Evidential	EVID	
Expletive	EXPL	meaning: 'every day; for a longer period of time'
Frequentative	FREQ	N.B: this gloss is not mandatory; if it is not possible to give information on the specific meaning of the morpheme, use gloss VZER instead
Hortative	HORT	
Imperative	IMP	
Inchoative	INCH	N.B: this gloss is not mandatory; if it is not possible to give information on the specific meaning of the morpheme, use gloss VZER instead
Infinitive	INF	
Instructive-Final	INSC	
Instrumental	INST	N.B: this gloss is not mandatory you may also use gloss COM instead
Intransitive	INTR	
Intensive	INTS	
Locative	LOC	
Meliorative	MEL	N.B: this gloss is not mandatory; if it is not possible to give information on the specific meaning of the morpheme, use only gloss DIM instead
Mirative	MIR	N.B: this gloss is not mandatory, you may also use gloss EVID
Momentary	MOM	N.B: this gloss is not mandatory; if it is not possible to give information on the specific meaning of the morpheme, use gloss VZER instead
Nomen Actionis (Action Nominal)	NACT	
Negation, Negative	NEG	
Nominative	NOM	
Non-Singular	NON-SG	
Nominalizer	NZER	
Oblique	OBL	N.B: this gloss is not mandatory; cf. glossing of personal pronouns
Optative	OPT	
Passive	PASS	

ANALYSED TEXT CORPORA AND DICTIONARIES FOR LESS DESCRIBED OB-UGRIC DIALECTS

Pejorative	PEJ	N.B: this gloss is not mandatory; if it is not possible to give information on the specific meaning of the morpheme, use only gloss DIM instead
Perfective	PFV	N.B: this gloss is not mandatory; if it is not possible to give information on the specific meaning of the morpheme, use gloss COMPL instead
Plural	PL	
Precative	PREC	
Prohibitive	PROH	
Propriative	PROPR	
Present	PRS	
Past	PST	
Participle	PTCP	
Question Particle/Marker	Q	N.B: this gloss is not mandatory; if it is not possible to give information on the specific meaning of the morpheme, use gloss Q instead
Quotative	QUOT	
Reciprocal	RECP	
Reflexive	REFL	
Resultative	RES	N.B: this gloss is not mandatory; if it is not possible to give information on the specific meaning of the morpheme, use gloss VZER instead
Singular	SG	
Superlative	SUP	
Transitive	TR	
Translative	TRNS	-
Vocative	VOC	
Verbalizer	VZER	

9. Part of Speech Categories

Information on part of speech has to be filled in for every entry, too. In FLEx this information is displayed in the layer Lex. Gram. Info. and the different labels are already preset in FLEx. When inserting a new entry, click on the field Category and choose the respective part of speech.

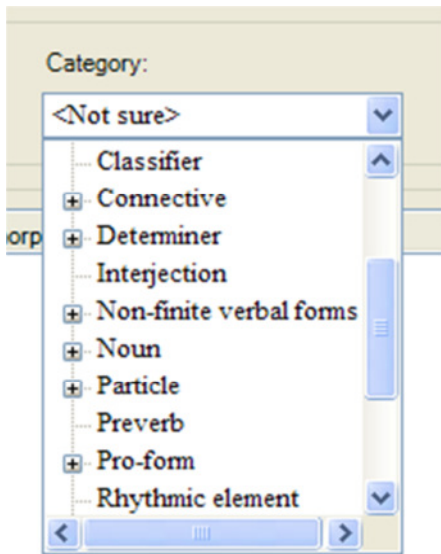


Figure 35 Part of speech categories in FLEX

Part of speech is not only given in the lemma entries, morphemes and clitics, bear information on the category they are attached, too.

When creating a new entry for a morpheme (or clitic), first choose the affix type (inflectional or derivational) in the field Grammatical Info, then choose the category to which it is attached.

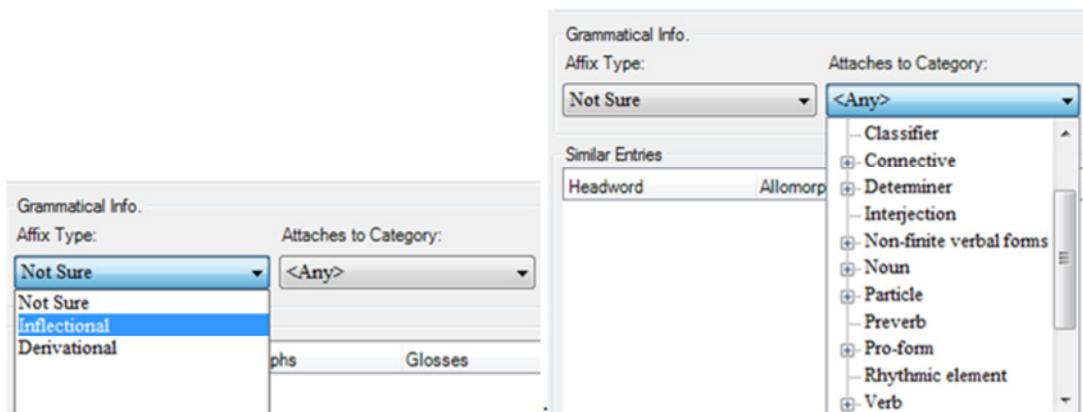


Figure 36 Selecting grammatical information on morphemes/clitics

If we deal with a derivational morpheme, two slots open up, the first containing information on part of speech of the word form the morpheme is attached to, the second containing information on part of speech of the derived word form.

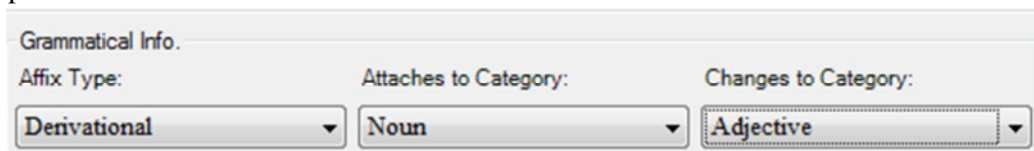


Figure 27 Selecting grammatical information for derivational morpheme changing nouns into adjectives

9.1. Part of speech categories in FLEX 8

There are preset part of speech categories in FLEX 8; out of these we will **use exclusively the following categories and subcategories** (please try to specify as much as possible, i.e. if there is a subcategory 3, use it instead of subcategory 2, if there is only one category, use this, etc.)

ANALYSED TEXT CORPORA AND DICTIONARIES FOR LESS DESCRIBED OB-UGRIC DIALECTS

Category	Sub- category 1	Sub- category 2	Sub- category 3	Example
adjective				KK <i>aj</i> ,small'
adposition				
	postposition			KK <i>e:βətt</i> , along'
adverb				KK <i>ʃaŋkap</i> ,suddenly'
connective				
	coordinating conjunction			SK <i>pə:nə</i> ,and'
	subordinating conjunction			SK <i>qu:ntə</i> ,if, when'
determiner				
	demonstrative			KK <i>s'i</i> ,that, this, so'
		proximal		SK <i>te:m</i> ,this'
		distal		SK <i>t'u:t</i> ,that'
	quantifier			NM <i>pussən</i> ,all'
		numeral		
			approximative	<i>kitax / kitaxkem</i> ,approximately two'
			cardinal	SK <i>kit</i> ,two'
			ordinal	KK <i>ta:pətmət</i> ,seventh'
			reiterative	KK <i>i puf</i> ,once'
ideophone				SK <i>ku:kuk</i> ,cuckoo'
interjection				SK əj ,oh'
non-finite verbal forms				
				SK <i>ur:tə</i>
	converb			<i>jerkəntəyətmin</i> ,drawing a line down'
	infinitive			KK <i>βətti</i> ,to be'
	participle			SK <i>porəyətəmət</i> ,having flown'
noun				
	proper noun			KK <i>ka:səm joxan</i> ,Kazym River'
	substantive			SK <i>v:ntətər</i> ,beaver'
particle				KK <i>aʔ</i> ,PROH'
	question particle			
	filler			YK <i>ottə</i> ,ehr'
preverb				SK <i>ur:tə</i> ,down-'
pro-form				

pronoun	SK <i>kə:tfəŋ</i> ,every'
emphatic personal pronoun	NM <i>naŋki</i> ,2SG'
indefinit pronoun	SK <i>mətəli</i> ,something'
interrogative pronoun	KK <i>muj</i> ,which'
personal pronoun	KK <i>tuβ</i> ,3SG'
reflexive pronoun	NM <i>a:num</i> ,1SG'
solitary personal pronoun	NM <i>amkkem</i> ,1SG'
reciprocal pronoun	NM <i>ak^w</i> ,each other'
rhythmic element	KK <i>jje</i> ,filling syllable when singing'
verb	SK <i>βət</i> ,kill'
copulative verb	SK <i>βos</i> ,be'
negator	SK <i>əntem</i> ,does not exist'
negative existential marker	NM <i>at</i> ,not'
negation particle	
negative indefinite pronoun	
negative pronoun	

Some part of speech categories have to be additionally inserted in order to match the part of speech categories of our dialects. This can be done in the Tab Grammar > Insert > Category / Subcategory

If you feel a category is missing, please suggest new ones and discuss them with the coordinators of all dialects.

9.2. N.B:

a) We distinguish substantives and proper nouns as part of speech categories, however we only use one category with regard to morphemes and clitics that are attached to them. Please choose **n:Any** and **n>xy** for both substantives as well as proper nouns.

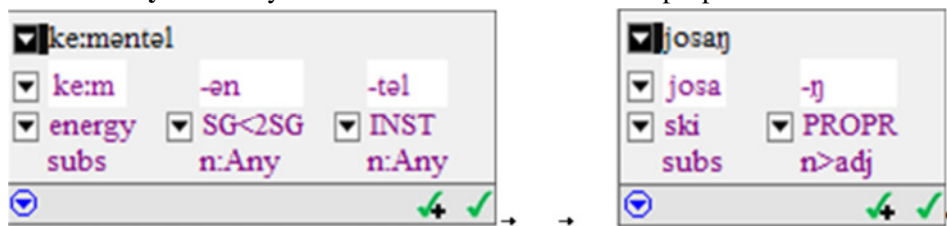


Figure 38 Grammatical info for morphemes and clitics attached to substantives and proper nouns

b) Case and possessive suffixes do attach to several part of speech categories

If a suffix attaches to several part of speech categories but the meaning remains the same, **insert as many senses as to many part of speech categories the suffix attaches. Do not use subsenses!**

ANALYSED TEXT CORPORA AND DICTIONARIES FOR LESS DESCRIBED OB-UGRIC DIALECTS

Lexeme Form	ObU_IPA n
Morph Type	suffix
Citation Form	ObU_IPA
⊕ Sense 1 - DLAT - n:	
⊕ Sense 2 - DLAT - pstp:	
⊕ Sense 3 - DLAT - adj:	

Figure 39 Entry for DLAT with several senses for several part of speech categories, NM

If the **sense of the suffix changes**, too, depending of the part of speech category, create additional extra senses. **Do not use subsenses!**

N.B. All paradigms of personal markers derive from one paradigm in Proto-Ob-Ugric. Depending on the part of speech category they are attached to, they have developed their own independent functions and their own referentiality. We agreed in dividing personal markers into three separate entries, (i) personal markers attached to verb stems encoding only one referent in person and number (the so-called subjective conjugation), (ii) personal markers attached to verb stems encoding two referents, one in person and number and one in number only (the so-called objective conjugation) and (iii) personal markers attached to nominal stems encoding up to two referents (the so-called possessive suffixes). Each personal marker of each paradigm gets its own head entry in the lexicon. However, referentiality of the nominal personal markers changes depending on the kind of nominal stem they are attached to. They do only encode two referents when attached to substantives. With postpositions, verbal nouns etc. they encode only one referent. Since referentiality of the nominal personal markers still needs further investigation and to avoid creating bugs in FLEx by using too many homonymic entries, all occurrences of nominal personal markers are summed up in one entry with several senses.

10. Allomorphs and Variants

In FLEx, there are two subcategories for both morphemes and lexemes: allomorphs and variants. However, there are different descriptions in FLEx, concerning the nature of allomorphs and variants, their distinction from each other and when to use which of those.

Important to us is, that there is a difference in how information on allomorphs and variants is displayed in the glossing. Therefore, the distinction of allomorphs and variants is strictly due to technical reasons, not linguistically required. Unfortunately, it is not possible to add information about the triggering of a certain allomorph except from phonological environments nor does this information appear in the glossing, which is possible when using variants. To insert variants however requires much more effort, therefore it is not advisable to replace the field stem allomorph completely with variants. Thus we need to employ both categories.

xuntamlaset		
xuntaml	-as	-et
xuntaml	-s ₁	-t ₃
hear	PST	3PL
v	v:Any	v:Any

Figure 40 Glossing of allomorphs, NM

jɛ:stəɫət				jɛ:stəm	
jɛ:stə	-ɫ	-ət		jɛ:stə	-m
jɛ:stə ₁	-ɫ ₁	-t ₂		jɛ:stə ₁ + [PST]	-m ₁
say	PRS	3PL		say	1SG
v	v:Any	v:Any	→	v	v:Any

Figure 41 Variants of jɛ:stə 'say'/'say[PST]', SK

To distinguish and to decide which category should be used, we stick to the following suggestion according to FLEx:

When deciding between calling something an allomorph or a variant: Allomorphs if it is phonologically conditioned, otherwise make it a variant for morphologically conditioned or lexically conditioned suppletion;

Considering this and for technical reasons concerning the export of FLEx data and implementing in our text corpus on our website, we adapt this in the following way:

- there are affix allomorphs, stem allomorphs (the distinction of allomorphs is automatically done by FLEx) and four types of variants (free, dialectal, spelling and stem variants)
- stem allomorphs and stem variants are treated synonymically
- affixes can have affix allomorphs as well as variants, but no stem variants
- allomorphs are triggered by phonology (if a stem alternation is triggered by phonological reasons (such as e.g. the epenthetic vowel), use the allomorph field and insert the respective allomorph)
- variants are triggered by morpho(phono)logy or socio-pragmatic factors (if a stem alternation is triggered by morph(phonological) or other reasons (see below) which need to be either commented or labelled in the glossing, use the variant field and insert variants)

In short: if there is need to describe a stem alternation explicitly, or a certain information concerning stem alternation has to be visible in the glossing, use variants. Otherwise use allomorphs.

10.1. Allomorphs in OuDb

10.1.1 Epenthetic vowels and avoiding hiatus

Epenthetic vowels and characters for avoiding hiatus won't be glossed as extra morphemes, nor will they represent entries in the lexicon and they are not considered part of the stem. Instead, they will be considered as part ("Bindevokal") of the respective suffix, and treated as allomorphs.

Compare with the corresponding lexicon entry:

Entry	
-s 1) v: tense Eng PST 2) v: tense.person Eng PST[3SG]	
Lexeme Form	ObU_IPA s
Morph Type	suffix
Entry Type	Main Entry
Alternate Forms	
Affix Allomorph	ObU_IPA as
Morph Type	suffix
Environments	
Affix Allomorph	ObU_IPA es
Morph Type	suffix
Environments	
Affix Allomorph	ObU_IPA əs
Morph Type	suffix
Environments	

Figure 42 PST suffix with allomorphs, NM

10.1.2 Assimilation

A final consonant assimilates with the initial consonant of the following word

10.1.3 Insert Allomorphs

Directly in the **Lexicon**: click anywhere in the *Allomorphs* line. Then click the *Insert Allomorph* link. Type the form of the allomorph in the Stem Allomorph field. (If the lexeme is an affix, this field will be called the Affix Allomorph field.) Use the other fields as needed. If you need to enter another allomorph, click the *Insert Allomorph* link again.

Via **Text & Words**: click on the arrow left of the morpheme and choose *allomorph of* in the dialog box (at the very bottom); the dialog box *Find entry to add allomorph* opens. In the field *Go to* type the form of the main entry of which the selected form is an allomorph; click *add allomorph*.

10.2. Variants in OuDb

The variant types have to be edited in FLEx before using them. Please add the variants you need in your FLEx-file according to the sample variants in the template.

The following variant types are to be used in OuDb:

10.2.1 Stem Variants

Stem variants are a group of variants which are triggered by morpho(phono)logical reasons and which affect a stem (head lexeme) in the way that an inflected form differs from the stem but the whole word form cannot be segmented. Furthermore, additional information is needed to appear in the glossing of the interlinear text (e.g. the final consonant of the stem and the initial consonant of the suffix have merged and it is not possible to determine, where to draw the border between stem and suffix, but the additional semantics of the suffix has to be visible in the glossing)

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We distinguish four main stem variants:

Homonym

This variant needs additional information in glossing, otherwise it is identical with head form; this is the case with zero morphemes.

- Past Stem
- Past Stem 3SG
- Imperative Stem
- Imperative Stem 2SG
- Present Stem
- Present Stem 3SG

Stem Allomorph

This variant needs additional information in glossing and there is a stem alternation at the same time (e.g. the loss of a shwa in the last syllable of the stem).

- Past Stem Allomorph
- Past Stem Allomorph 3SG
- Past Stem Allomorph DU
- Past Stem Allomorph 3DU
- Present Stem Allomorph
- Present Stem Allomorph 3SG

Paradigmatic Vowel Change

This variant needs additional information in glossing and / or has a certain stem alternation, which is a paradigmatic vowel change in the first syllable.

- Past Stem with Paradigmatic Vowel Change
- Past Stem 3SG with Paradigmatic Vowel Change
- Nominal Stem with Paradigmatic Vowel Change
- Imperative Stem with Paradigmatic Vowel Change
- Participial Stem with Paradigmatic Vowel Change

Merged Stem

This variant needs additional information in glossing and final consonant of stem merges with identical initial consonant of suffix, thus it is not possible to draw a border and to segment the word form into stem and suffix.

- Stem merged with Past Marker
- Stem merged with Past Marker 3SG
- Stem merged with Present Marker
- Stem merged with Present Marker 3SG
- Stem merged with Present Participial Marker
- Stem merged with Past Participial Marker
- Stem merged with Infinitive Marker
- Stem merged with Possessive Marker SG<2SG
- Stem merged with Possessive Marker DU<3SG
- Stem merged with Dual Marker
- Stem merged with Passive Marker

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Elision

Elision is a process where one or more phonemes are ‘dropped’, usually in order to simplify the pronunciation. It may occur for both vowels and consonants, although it is much more common for consonants.

Speech Disfluency Variant

A speech disfluency is any of various breaks, irregularities that occurs within the flow of otherwise fluent speech. These include false starts, i.e. words and sentences that are cut off mid-utterance, phrases that are restarted or repeated and repeated syllables.

Each stem variant has several variant subtypes which display different additional information in the glossing; please choose the subtype according to which information you wish to display in the glossing. If you wish to display no information at all in the glossing, and just wish to have information about the stem variant in the lexicon, choose the main variant (e.g. homonymy)

Epenthesis

In phonology, epenthesis (/əˈpɛnθəsis/; Greek: ἐπέñθεσις) means the addition of one or more sounds to a word.

Regressive Assimilation

Last sound of the stem assimilates into the first sound of a following suffix, but still belongs to the stem (e.g. no merging occurs).

10.2.2 Dialectal Variant

In OuDb we analyse different dialects of Ob-Ugric languages, each of it in a separate FLEx-file. Therefore, dialectal variants are understood as **sub-dialectal variants** of a respective dialect or, in few cases, **variation within a dialect**.

As dialectal variant classify cases which are listed in one of the major dictionaries (e.g. Munkácsi-Kálmán for Mansi); if there is a variation that is not listed in the dictionary, choose free variant

10.2.3 Spelling Variant

Since most of the Ob-Ugric dialects lack an established writing system, we cannot speak of spelling or misspelling to the extent of a literature language with a long writing tradition. We rather use spelling variants to describe e.g. distinctions due to **different traditions in collectors’ notation** or differences in vowel length of **written sources** (like newspapers or the like). Separate and compound spelling is not a spelling variant. Please stick to one manner (either separate or compound) and try to maintain it whenever possible.

10.2.4 Free Variant

This category will be used for any lexeme forms that differ from its head entry and the reason of which cannot be explained with any of our established variant types; thus, the occurrence of the respective word form is not regular.

10.2.5 Irregularly Inflected Forms

This type of variant will not be used, please – if you have used it – swap any variants with this label into the appropriate variant category; unfortunately, this variant is pre-set by FLEx and thus not removable. **Please do not use** it, though.

It is possible to apply several variant types to one lexeme form, however it is important to consider a pre-set order: stem variant – dialectal variant – spelling variant – free variant.

10.2.6 List of variants and their subtypes

Name Eng	Abbreviation Eng	Reverse Abbr. Eng	Description Eng
Homonym	hom. of		This variant needs additional information in glossing, otherwise it is identical with the head lexeme.
Past Stem	pst stem of	[PST]	Past tense is marked by zero morpheme, thus the past stem is identical with the head lexeme but has additional information +[PST]
Past Stem 3SG	pst stem 3SG of	[PST.3SG]	Past tense and 3 rd person singular are marked by zero morpheme, thus the past stem is identical with the head lexeme but has additional information +[PST.3SG]
Imperative Stem	imp stem of	[IMP]	This variant is identical with the head lexeme, but has additional information +[IMP]
Imperative Stem 2SG	imp stem 2SG of	[IMP.2SG]	This variant is identical with the head lexeme, but has additional information +[IMP.2SG]
Present Stem	prs stem of	[PRS]	Present tense is marked by zero morpheme, thus the present stem is identical with the head lexeme but has additional information +[PRS]
Present Stem 3SG	prs stem 3SG	[PRS.3SG]	Present tense and 3 rd person singular are marked by zero morpheme, thus the present stem is identical with the head lexeme but has additional information +[PRS.3SG]
Stem Allomorph	stem allomorph of		This variant needs additional information in glossing and there is a stem alternation at the same time (e.g. the loss of a shwa in the last syllable of the stem).
Past Stem Allomorph	pst stem allomorph of	[PST]	This variant is an allomorph of the head lexeme and past tense is marked by zero allomorph, thus it has additional information +[PST]
Past Stem Allomorph 3SG	pst stem allomorph 3SG of	[PST.3SG]	This variant is an allomorph of the head lexeme and past tense and 3 rd person singular are marked by zero allomorph, thus it has additional information +[PST.3SG]

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Past Stem Allomorph DU	pst stem allomorph DU of	[PST]	This variant is an allomorph of the head lexeme triggered by dual suffix. Past tense is marked by zero allomorph thus it has additional information +[PST]
Past Stem Allomorph 3DU	pst stem allomorph 3DU of	[PST.3DU]	This variant is an allomorph of the head lexeme and past tense and 3rd person dual are marked by zero allomorph, thus it has additional information +[PST.3DU]
Present Stem Allomorph 3SG	prs stem allomorph 3SG of	[PRS.3SG]	This variant is an allomorph of the head lexeme and present tense and 3rd person singular are marked by zero allomorph, thus it has additional information +[PRS.3SG]
Present Stem Allomorph	prs stem allomorph of	[PRS]	This variant is an allomorph of the head lexeme and present tense is marked by zero allomorph, thus it has additional information +[PRS]
Paradigmatic Vowel Change	par. v ch. of		This variant needs additional information in glossing and has a certain stem alternation, which is a paradigmatic vowel change in the first syllable.
Past Stem with Paradigmatic Vowel Change	pst stem with par. v ch. of	[PST]	Past tense is marked with zero morpheme and there is a paradigmatic vowel change in the initial syllable of the stem, thus it has additional information +[PST]
Past Stem 3SG with Paradigmatic Vowel Change	pst stem with par. v ch. 3SG of	[PST.3SG]	Past tense and 3rd person singular are marked with zero morpheme and there is a paradigmatic vowel change in the initial syllable of the stem, thus it has additional information +[PST.3SG]
Nominal Stem with Paradigmatic Vowel Change	nom. stem with par. v ch. of		This variant is an allomorph of the head lexeme with paradigmatic vowel change in the initial syllable of the stem triggered by possessive suffixes.
Imperative stem with Paradigmatic Vowel Change	imp stem with par. v ch. of		Paradigmatic vowel change in the stem is triggered by imperative suffix.
Participial stem with Paradigmatic Vowel Change	ptcp stem with par. v ch. of		Paradigmatic vowel change in the stem is triggered by participial suffixes.
Merged Stem	merg. stem of		This variant needs additional information in glossing and the final consonant of stem

ANALYSED TEXT CORPORA AND DICTIONARIES FOR LESS DESCRIBED OB-UGRIC DIALECTS

Stem merged with Past Marker	merg. pst stem of	[PST]	merges with identical initial consonant of suffix, thus it is not possible to draw a border and to segment the word form into stem and suffix. Initial consonant of past tense suffix has merged with final consonant of the stem, and is not segmentable, thus it has additional information +[PST]
Stem merged with Past Marker 3SG	merg. pst stem 3SG of	[PST.3SG]	Initial consonant of past tense suffix has merged with final consonant of the stem, and is not segmentable and 3rd person singular is marked with zero morpheme, thus it has additional information +[PST.3SG]
Stem merged with Present Marker	merg. prs stem of	[PRS]	Initial consonant of present tense suffix has merged with final consonant of the stem and is not segmentable, thus it has additional information +[PRS]
Stem merged with Present Marker 3SG	merg. prs stem 3SG of	[PRS.3SG]	Initial consonant of present tense suffix has merged with final consonant of the stem and is not segmentable and 3rd person singular is marked with zero morpheme, thus it has additional information +[PRS.3SG]
Stem merged with Present Participial Marker	merg. prs ptcp stem of	[PTCP.PRS]	Initial consonant of participial suffix has merged with final consonant of the stem and is not segmentable, thus it has additional information +[PTCP.PRS]
Stem merged with Past Participial Marker	merg. pst ptcp stem of	[PTCP.PST]	Initial consonant of participial suffix has merged with final consonant of the stem and is not segmentable, thus it has additional information +[PTCP.PST]
Stem merged with Infinitive Marker	merg. inf stem of	[INF]	Initial consonant of participial suffix has merged with final consonant of the stem and is not segmentable, thus it has additional information +[INF]
Stem merged with Possessive Marker SG<2SG	merg. poss stem of	[SG<2SG]	Initial consonant of 2nd person singular singular possession possessive suffix has merged with final consonant of the stem and is not segmentable, thus it has additional information +[SG<2SG]
Stem merged with	merg. poss stem	[DU<3SG]	Initial consonant of 3rd person singular

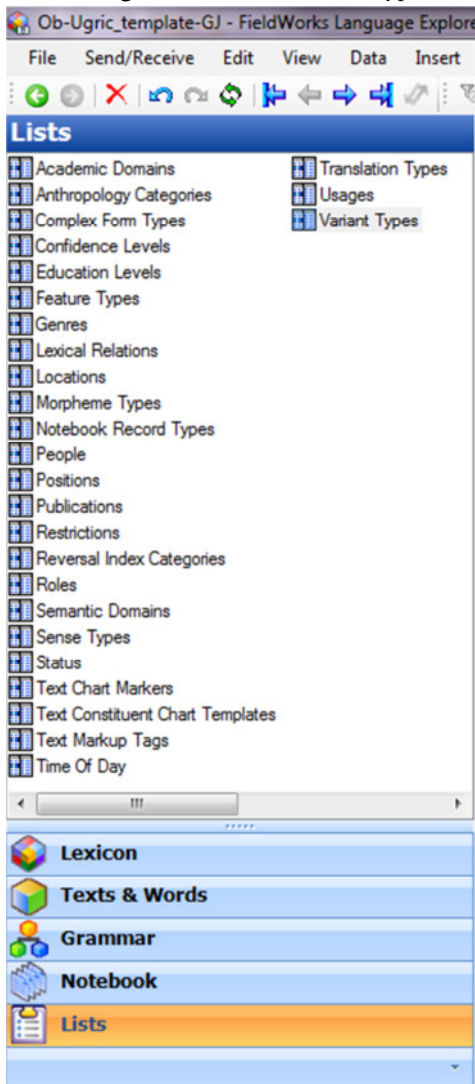
ANALYSED TEXT CORPORA AND DICTIONARIES FOR LESS DESCRIBED OB-UGRIC DIALECTS

Possessive Marker DU<3SG	of		dual possession possessive suffix has merged with final consonant of the stem and is not segmentable, thus it has additional information +[DU<3SG]
Stem merged with Dual Marker	merg. du stem of	[DU]	Initial consonant of dual suffix has merged with final consonant of the stem and is not segmentable, thus it has additional information +[DU]
Stem merged with Passive Marker	merg. pass stem of	[PASS]	Initial consonant of passive suffix has merged with final consonant of the stem and is not segmentable, thus it has additional information +[PASS]
Elision	eli. var. of	eli. var.	Elision is a process where one or more phonemes are ‘dropped’, usually in order to simplify the pronunciation. It may occur for both vowels and consonants, although it is much more common for consonants.
Speech Disfluency Variant	spch. disfl. var. of	spch disfl var.	A speech disfluency is any of various breaks, irregularities that occurs within the flow of otherwise fluent speech. These include false starts, i.e. words and sentences that are cut off mid-utterance, phrases that are restarted or repeated and repeated syllables.
Epenthesis	ep. var. of	ep. var.	In phonology, epenthesis (/əˈpɛnθəsis/; Greek: ἐπέñθεσις) means the addition of one or more sounds to a word.
Regressive Assimilation	assim. var. of	assim. var.	Last sound of the stem assimilates into the first sound of a following suffix, but still belongs to the stem (e.g. no merging occurs).
Dialectal Variant	dial. var. of	dial. var.	A (sub)dialectal variant of a head lexeme.
Spelling Variant	sp. var. of	sp. var.	An alternatively spelled variant of a head lexeme. Since most of the Ob-Ugric dialects lack an established writing system, we cannot speak of spelling or misspelling to the extent of a literature language with a long writing tradition. We rather use spelling variants to describe e.g. distinctions due to different traditions in transcription or differences in vowel length

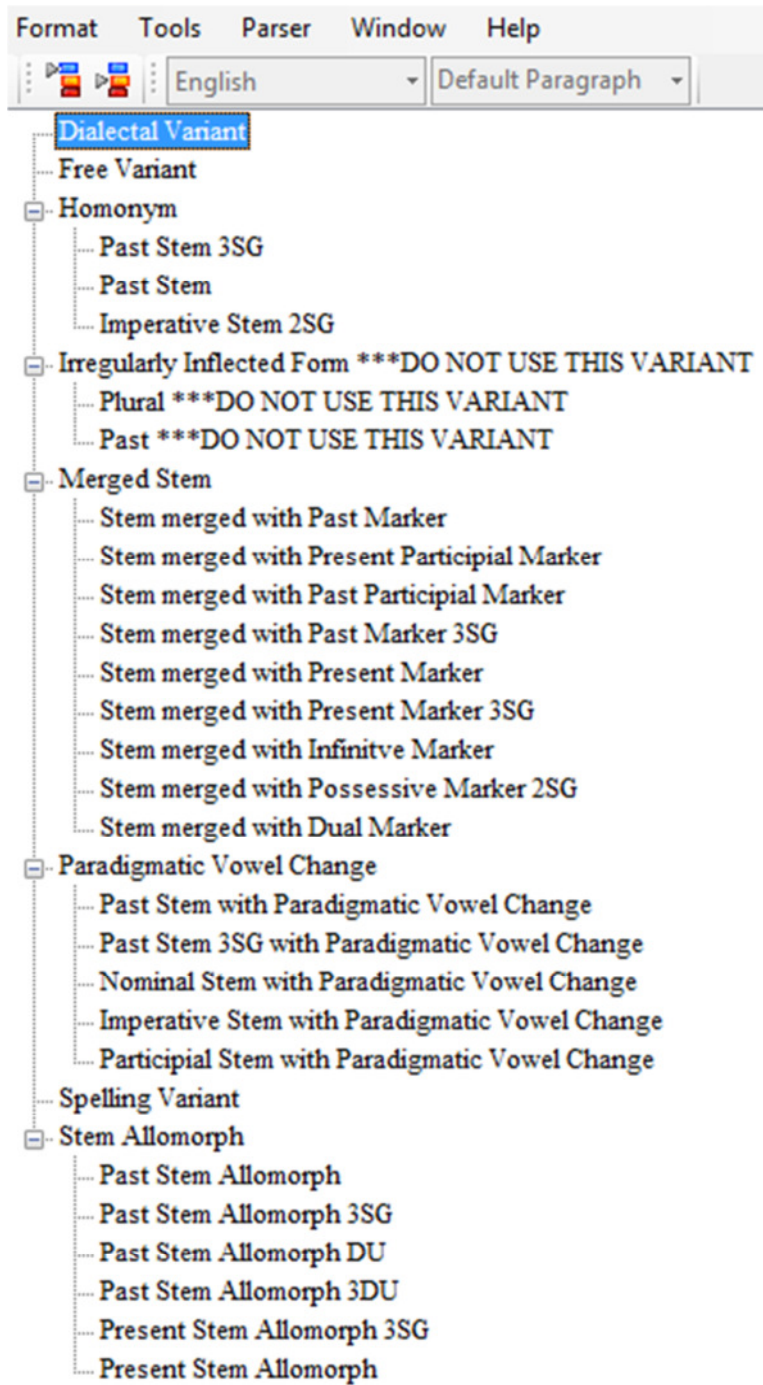
			of written sources.
Free Variant	fr. var. of	fr. var.	Word forms that differ from their head entries and the reason of which cannot be explained with any of our established variant types; thus, the occurrence of the respective word form is not regular.

10.2.7 Edit the Variant List

In FLEx, go to *Lists > Variant Types*



There should be a scheme of variants comparable to this sample:



If not all variants are needed for a dialect, it is not necessary to insert all types of variants.
If you click on a variant, its detailed information will be displayed in the right box:

The screenshot shows the OB-UGRIC Database software interface. On the left is a tree view of variant types, with 'Merged Stem' selected. On the right is a detailed view of the 'Merged Stem' variant type, showing fields for Name, Abbreviation, Reverse Abbr., Description, Status, Discussion, Confidence, Researchers, Restrictions, and Subtypes. The 'Name' field is filled with 'Merged Stem' and the 'Description' field contains a detailed note about the variant's characteristics.

Variant Type	
Name	Eng Merged Stem Rus Ger Hun Fin
Abbreviation	Eng merg. stem of Rus Ger Hun Fin
Reverse Abbr.	Eng Rus Ger Hun Fin
Description	Eng This variant needs additional information in glossing and the final consonant of stem merges with identical initial consonant of suffix, thus it is not possible to draw a border and to segment the word form into stem and suffix. Rus Ger Hun Fin
Status	
Discussion	
Confidence	
Researchers	
Restrictions	
Subtypes	
Variant Type	Stem merged with Past Marker
Variant Type	Stem merged with Present Participial Marker
Variant Type	Stem merged with Past Participial Marker
Variant Type	Stem merged with Past Marker 3SG
Variant Type	Stem merged with Present Marker

The fields **Name Eng**, **Abbreviation Eng**, **Reverse Abbr. Eng** and **Description Eng** must contain data according to the template (alternatively copy the information from the table in this document);

The field *Subtypes* occurs automatically as soon as a subvariant is entered.

10.2.8 Insert variants

After editing the variant types according to the needs of each dialect, you can insert them in the following manner:

Directly in the Lexicon: To add a variant, click somewhere on the Variants line, and then click the Insert Variant link. The Find Variant dialog box comes up, which enables you to type the form of the variant.

If the variant is already in the database, Language Explorer creates a link between the entry for the basic form and the entry for the variant. If the variant is not yet in the database, Language Explorer creates an entry for it and links the two entries.

Do not insert any senses into the entry of the variant (as this information is already displayed in the glossing by the variant type itself).