

EBERHARD KARLS  
UNIVERSITÄT  
TÜBINGEN



Université  
de Lille  
3 SCIENCES HUMAINES  
ET SOCIALES



ENS DE LYON

DFG

ANR

## **The *lapos* tagset of the Latin subcorpus *PaLaFraLat***

Version 2.0

Rembert Eufe

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## The *lupos* tagset of the Latin subcorpus *palafralat*

### 1. levels of word and lemma form in *palafralat* V1 (cf. cap. I of the *annotation guidelines*)

- **token:** token string without any normalisation; case is preserved, abbreviations are not expanded and Roman numerals are maintained (e.g. a query for *aeccllesia* matches *aeccllesia*, but not *Aeccllesia* or *aecc[lesi]a*)
- **word:** full form with normalised case and expanded abbreviations (e.g. *aeccllesia* for *aeccllesia*, *Aeccllesia* and *aecc[lesi]a*); *word* is the default query form in V1.X
- **lemma:** lemma form for the inflected forms of a word variant (e.g. *aeccllesia* for *aeccllesia*, *aeccllesiam* and *aeccllesie*, but not for *ecclesia*, *ecclesiam*, *ecclesie* or *aeccllesiam* with the lemmas *ecclesia* and *aeccllesia*, respectively)
- **classicallemma:** normalised classical Latin lemma uniting related lemmas (e.g. *ecclesia* for *aeccllesia*, *ecclesia*, *ecclesia*, *eccllesia* and others)
- **classicalword:** word form with a normalised classical Latin ending for its classical and non-classical variants (e.g. *bestiae* for *bestiae* and *bestie*)
- **status:** indicates if the token's annotation has been manually verified (VERIFIED) or not (UNVERIFIED). Useful for partially verified texts.

### 2. categories, subcategories and values (cf. chapters III and IV of the *annotation guidelines*)

- **adjective: ADJ**
  - case: NOMINATIVE, GENITIVE, DATIVE, ACCUSATIVE, VOCATIVE, ABLATIVE, OBLIQUE, INDECLINABLE
  - gender: MASCULINE, FEMININE, NEUTER
  - number: SINGULAR, PLURAL
  - declensiontype: FIRST\_DECLENSION, SECOND\_DECLENSION, THIRD\_DECLENSION, INDECLINABLE
  - comparisondegree: POSITIVE, COMPARATIVE, SUPERLATIVE
  - use: ADJECTIVAL, SUBSTANTIVAL
- **adverb: ADV**
  - comparisondegree: POSITIVE, COMPARATIVE, SUPERLATIVE
- **cardinal number: NUM**
  - case: NOMINATIVE, GENITIVE, DATIVE, ACCUSATIVE, VOCATIVE, ABLATIVE, OBLIQUE, INDECLINABLE
  - gender: MASCULINE, FEMININE, NEUTER
  - number: SINGULAR, PLURAL
  - declensiontype: FIRST\_DECLENSION, SECOND\_DECLENSION, THIRD\_DECLENSION, INDECLINABLE
  - use: ADJECTIVAL, SUBSTANTIVAL
- **conjunction: CON**
- **distributive number: DIST**
  - case: NOMINATIVE, GENITIVE, DATIVE, ACCUSATIVE, VOCATIVE, ABLATIVE, OBLIQUE, INDECLINABLE
  - gender: MASCULINE, FEMININE, NEUTER
  - number: PLURAL

- declensiontype: FIRST\_DECLENSION, SECOND\_DECLENSION
- use: ADJECTIVAL, SUBSTANTIVAL
- **foreign material: FM**
- **interjection: ITJ**
- **non word: XY**
- **normal noun :NN**
  - case: NOMINATIVE, GENITIVE, DATIVE, ACCUSATIVE, VOCATIVE, ABLATIVE, OBLIQUE, INDECLINABLE
  - gender: MASCULINE, FEMININE, NEUTER
  - number: SINGULAR, PLURAL
  - declensiontype: FIRST\_DECLENSION, SECOND\_DECLENSION, THIRD\_DECLENSION, FOURTH\_DECLENSION, FIFTH\_DECLENSION, INDECLINABLE
- **ordinal number: ORD**
  - case: NOMINATIVE, GENITIVE, DATIVE, ACCUSATIVE, VOCATIVE, ABLATIVE, OBLIQUE, INDECLINABLE
  - gender: MASCULINE, FEMININE, NEUTER
  - number: SINGULAR, PLURAL
  - declensiontype: FIRST\_DECLENSION, SECOND\_DECLENSION, INDECLINABLE
  - use: ADJECTIVAL, SUBSTANTIVAL
- **personal name: NP**
  - case: NOMINATIVE, GENITIVE, DATIVE, ACCUSATIVE, VOCATIVE, ABLATIVE, OBLIQUE, INDECLINABLE
  - gender: MASCULINE, FEMININE
  - number: SINGULAR
  - declensiontype: FIRST\_DECLENSION, SECOND\_DECLENSION, THIRD\_DECLENSION, FOURTH\_DECLENSION, INDECLINABLE, GREEK\_DECLENSION
- **preposition: AP (*adposition*)**
- **pronoun: PRO**
  - prounounype: CORRELATIVE, DEMONSTRATIVE, INDEFINITE, INTENSIVE, INTERROGATIVE, PERSONAL, POSSESSIVE, REFLEXIVE and RELATIVE
  - case: NOMINATIVE, GENITIVE, DATIVE, ACCUSATIVE, VOCATIVE, ABLATIVE, OBLIQUE, INDECLINABLE
  - gender: MASCULINE, FEMININE, NEUTER
  - number: SINGULAR, PLURAL
  - declensiontype: FIRST\_DECLENSION, SECOND\_DECLENSION, THIRD\_DECLENSION, INDECLINABLE
  - use: ADJECTIVAL, SUBSTANTIVAL

- **proper name: NE (*named entity*)**
  - case: NOMINATIVE, GENITIVE, DATIVE, ACCUSATIVE, VOCATIVE, ABLATIVE, LOCATIVE, OBLIQUE, INDECLINABLE
  - gender: MASCULINE, FEMININE, NEUTER
  - number: SINGULAR, PLURAL
  - declensiontype : FIRST\_DECLENSION, SECOND\_DECLENSION, THIRD\_DECLENSION, FOURTH\_DECLENSION, INDECLINABLE
- **verb: V**
  - verbytype: DEPONENT, IMPERSONAL, INTRANSITIVE, SEMIDEPONENT, TRANSITIVE, VERBA\_ANOMALA, VERBA\_DEFECTIVA
  - mood: GERUND, GERUNDIVE, IMPERATIVE, INDICATIVE, INFINITIVE, PARTICIPLE, SUBJUNCTIVE, SUPINE
  - case: NOMINATIVE, GENITIVE, DATIVE, ACCUSATIVE, VOCATIVE, ABLATIVE, OBLIQUE
  - gender: MASCULINE, FEMININE, NEUTER
  - number: SINGULAR, PLURAL
  - person: FIRST\_PERSON, SECOND\_PERSON, THIRD\_PERSON
  - declensiontype: FIRST\_DECLENSION, SECOND\_DECLENSION, THIRD\_DECLENSION
  - tense: FUTURE, FUTURE PERFECT, IMPERFECT, PERFECT, PLUPERFECT, PRESENT
  - voice: ACTIVE, PASSIVE
  - conjugationtype: FIRST\_CONJUGATION, SECOND\_CONJUGATION, THIRD\_CONJUGATION, FOURTH\_CONJUGATION
- **anomaly:** marking of certain oscillations concerning gender, number, modes, diathesis, use of case forms and prepositions as well as syntactic structures like anacoluthon and nominative and accusative absolute
  - ACCUSATIVE\_ABSOLUTE: accusative absolute
  - ANACOLUTHON: anacoluthon
  - LACK\_CONGRUENCE: lack of agreement
  - NOMINATIVE\_ABSOLUTE: nominative absolute
  - VARIATION\_CASE: variation concerning the use of case endings (e.g. the use of acc. forms after prepositions requiring the ablative)
  - VARIATION\_CONJUGATION: variation concerning the conjugation class
  - VARIATION\_DIATHESIS: variation concerning diathesis, in particular the use of active forms of a deponent verb
  - VARIATION\_DECLENSION: variation concerning the declension class
  - VARIATION\_GENDER: variation of gender
  - VARIATION\_MODE: variation of mood (e.g. subordinate clauses with indicative instead of subjunctive mood)
  - VARIATION\_NUMBER: variation of number
  - VARIATION\_PREPOSITION: variation concerning the use of the prepositions

**For more details and examples see the annotation guidelines!**

