# FLEx Session – Lexicon Edit 2

## Objectives

* To be able to work with lists.
* To be able to add and edit affixes.
* To be able to add and edit variants.
* To be able to add and edit complex forms

## Lexicon Edit

There are lots of tools for studying, recording, verifying (parser) morphology.

* + - 1. Start FLEx and open Simple project.

This allows you to select which fields are displayed in the Edit pane.

### How to change the field visibility?

FLEx allows you to select which fields are displayed in the Edit pane.

* + - 1. In the Lexicon Area, select Lexicon Edit view. On the Tools menu, point to Configure and click Columns. Set Current Columns to Headword, Lexeme Form, Glosses, Definition and Grammatical Info (Abbr).
      2. Go to cat entry.
      3. Right click on the Definition field. Change Visibility to Normally hidden, unless non-empty. Check other entries to see what happened.
      4. Right click on the Definition field, change Visibility to Normally hidden. Check other entries to see what happened.
      5. To make Definition field visible again, do the following.
      6. Set Show Hidden Files. In Definition field, change Visibility to Always Visible. Clear Show Hidden Files.

Have the participants change the Gloss field to the three visibility options as above.

Have the participants change the Citation Form field to the three visibility options as above.

Have the participants change Summary definition field to Normally hidden and change Date Created field to Normally hidden, unless non-empty and change Date Modified field as Always visible

### How to edit a list?

Lists are used to restrict a particular field to a set of limited choices. Lists can be updated.

* + - 1. Create a new entry: car - automobile - noun.
      2. Set Show Hidden Files. Change Status to Always Visible. Clear Show Hidden Files.
      3. In the Edit pane, click Status. Click ellipsis button.

The Choose Status dialog box appears.

* + - 1. Select Tentative and click OK.
      2. Go to next entry (cat).
      3. In the Edit pane, click Status. Click ellipsis button.

The Choose Status dialog box appears.

* + - 1. Click Edit the Status List.
      2. Create a new entry: Unlikely – Unl. On the Insert menu, click Status.
      3. Select Lexicon Edit view of Lexicon area. In the edit pane, click Status. Click ellipsis button.

The Choose Status dialog box appears.

* + - 1. Select Unlikely. Click OK.
      2. Click Lists area. Explain the List area.
      3. Click Lexicon.

Have participants change the status of a few entries, marking them as tentative or unlikely.

## Affixes

An affix is a morpheme (a part of a word) that cannot stand alone and must be attached to a root. Prefixes occur before the root, suffixes after the root, infixes in the middle of the root. Inflectional affixes often indicate how the word functions in the grammar. Derivational affixes usually change the grammatical category (part of speech) of the root or change the meaning in some important way.

### How to add affixes?

* + - 1. On the Insert menu, click New Entry.

The New Entry dialog box appears.

* + - 1. In the Lexeme box, type -s.

Note the morpheme type changes as we type.

* + - 1. In the Affix Type box: Select Inflectional.

In the Attaches to Category box, select Noun.

Click Inflectional Affix Gloss Builder. The Morphosyntactic Gloss Assistant dialog box appears. Choose appropriate gloss components (plural) and then click Accept Gloss.

The New Entry dialog box reappears. Click Create.

Note the content of Grammatical Info and Gloss fields in the Entry pane.

* + - 1. On the Insert menu, click New Entry.

The New Entry dialog box appears.

* + - 1. In the Lexeme box, type -s.

Note the morpheme type changes as we type.

* + - 1. In the Affix Type box: Select Inflectional.

In the Attaches to Category box, select Verb.

Click Inflectional Affix Gloss Builder. The Morphosyntactic Gloss Assistant dialog box appears. Choose appropriate gloss components (3 person singular) and then click Accept Gloss.

The New Entry dialog box reappears. Click Create.

Note that in the Grammar area, the Inflection Features pane is being built.

* + - 1. On the Insert menu, click New Entry.

The New Entry dialog box appears.

* + - 1. In the Lexeme box, type -er.

Note the morpheme type changes as we type.

* + - 1. In the Affix Type box: Select Derivational.

In the Attaches to Category box, select Verb.

In the Changes to Category box, select Noun.

You can enter something in the Gloss box.

Click Create.

Have the participants add affix -ed. (past tense)

Have the participants add affix -ly. (adjective to adverb).

An allomorph is an alternate form of a morpheme.

### How to add an allomorph?

* + - 1. Go to -s entry (noun).
      2. On the Insert menu, click Allomorph.
      3. In the Affix Allomorph box, type -es.
      4. In the Environment box, type \x\_#. (e.g. foxes)

Have the participants add allomorph -t to -ed. (e.g. built)

## Variants

A variant is an alternate form of a lexeme.

Irregular inflections e.g. ‘broke’ go into the lexicon too. In FLEx it has its own entry, link to ‘break’.

### How to add variants?

* + - 1. Create a new entry: broke - break (pst) - verb.
      2. Go to break entry. In the Insert menu, click Variant. Select broke and click Add Varient. Set Variant Type = Irregularly Inflected Form & Past. Set Show Minor Entry.
      3. Create a new entry: speak - talk - verb.
      4. Create a new entry: spoke - speak (pst) – verb.
      5. Go to speak entry. In the Insert menu, click Variant. Select spoke and click Add Varient. Set Variant Type = Irregularly Inflected Form & Past. Set Show Minor Entry.

Have the participants add thought as irregular inflected form for think.

Have the participants add go and went as entries with went as irregularly Inflected form.

Gray and grey are dialectic and/or spelling variants.

* + - 1. Create a new entry: gray - black white - adjective.
      2. Create a new entry: grey - black white- adjective
      3. Go to gray entry. In the Insert menu, click Variant. Select grey and click Add Varient. Set Variant Type = Dialectal Variant and/or Spelling Variant

Have the participants add color and colour as a variant form for color.

Do not show a variant as an entry in the dictionary.

* + - 1. Deselect Show Minor Entry.

Display dictionary (In the View menu, point to Lexicon and click Dictionary).

Since an entry with a variant type does not display the sense in the dictionary, you can delete the sense in the variant entry, if desired.

* + - 1. Go to an entry with a variant type. Click blue arrow for Sense 1 and click Delete this sense and any subsenses.

## Complex forms

Complex forms are forms which contain more than one morpheme, such as derivatives, compound words, idioms, etc.

### How to add complex forms?

* + - 1. Create a new entry: kick - strike with foot - Verb
      2. Create a new entry: kicker - stem - person who kicks - noun with Complex Form Type = derivative

Set components to kick and -er.

* + - 1. Create a new entry: piggybank - small container for coins - noun with Entry Type = compound.
      2. Create a new entry: true blue - loyal - adjective with Complex Form Type = idiom
      3. Create a new entry: board – flat thin piece of wood.

Have the participants add heater (device that gives heat) and strainer (sieve) as derivative forms.

Have the participants add blackboard as a compound form.

Have the participants add priceless as a derivative form

Have the participants add cut a figure as an idiom (attract attention).