FLEEx Session– Nouns Part 2– Manual Parsing

Objectives

- To be able to parse simple nouns manually.
- To be able to configure FLEEx for noun agreement inflectional features including noun classes and gender while working in the parser (Text Analysis view).

Why?

In the early stages of using FLEEx to parse a language, it is common to come across new grammatical forms that need to be defined. Therefore you may sometimes need to know how to enter new affixes and stems into the lexicon while using the parser. The basic steps are the same but how you access the various areas of FLEEx will be different.

Configuring Noun Class Affixes from the Parser

Nyangatom has two more noun classes in the analysis we have been given: Type 2 or animate, and Type 3 or inanimate. We will demonstrate adding one while working in the parser or Text Analysis view. Then the participants will add the other as an exercise. (We will actually not activate the morphological parser during this module, but the steps for adding morphemes and stems to the lexicon would be the same.) Start FLEEx and open Nyangatom project.

How to add new noun class affixes from the parser

1. Open the file Type 3 nouns.txt in notepad. Copy its contents to the clipboard. In the Nyangatom project click on the Texts and Words button near the lower left corner. Click on the Baseline tab to be sure you are in the baseline view. Click in the blank text area and paste Type 3 nouns.txt there. Enter “Type 3 Nouns” as the English title.

2. On the Morphemes line click on the beginning of itwoo.

In the Insert menu choose Insert special character. Highlight ø (u+00F8), click on select button, then copy button. Click on the red X to close the window. Type ctrl + v and past the ø character at the front of the word. It should look like this: øitwoo

3. Click on the drop down arrow to the left of øitwoo and choose Edit Morph Breaks.

4. Separate ø from øitwoo and make ø- a prefix. It should look like this:
5. Click on the drop down arrow on the **Lex. Entries** line for ø- and choose **Create New Entry**.

6. Set **Affix-Type** to **Inflectional, Attaches to Category** to **Noun**, and **Fills Slot** to **npx**.

7. Click on the **Inflectional Affix Gloss Builder** link and build the gloss: *inan.sg*, using the skills learned in the **Noun Classes, Number and Gender Part 1** module. (Note: this noun class is not marked for gender.)

8. Click on the drop down arrow on the **Lex. Entries** line for itwoo and choose **Create New Entry**.

9. Enter **mother** as gloss, set **Category** to **Noun**, and click on the **Create** button.

10. Click on the **green check mark** to advance to the next word. (Notice that the gloss for itwoo is filled in automatically.)

11. Click on the drop down arrow for the morpheme taitwoo; select **Edit Morph Breaks**.

12. Separate ta as a prefix from itwoo.

13. Click on the drop down arrow on the **Lex. Entries** line for ta- and choose **Create New Entry**.

14. Set **Affix-Type** to **Inflectional, Attaches to Category** to **Noun**, and **Fills Slot** to **npx**.

15. Click on the **Inflectional Affix Gloss Builder** link and build the gloss: *inan.pl*, using the skills learned in the **Noun Classes, Number and Gender Part 1** module. (Note: this noun class is not marked for gender.)

16. On the Word Gloss line change **mother** to **mothers**.

17. Click on the **green check mark** to advance to the next word.

18. Insert null prefix ø- in front of amae and create a new lexical entry for amae with the gloss: **uncle**.

19. Click on the **green check mark** to advance to the next word.

20. Separate ta as a prefix from amae.

21. Enter **uncles** in the Word Gloss line, and **n** in the Word Cat. Line.

22. Click on the **green check mark** to advance to the next word.

23. Click on the word tatula “owls”.

24. Separate ta as a prefix from tula. (Note that the Lexical Gloss and Lexical Grammatical info for ta- will be filled in automatically.)

25. Create a new lexical entry for tula with the gloss **owl**, and a category **Noun**.

26. Enter **owls** in the **Word Gloss** line.

27. On the **Data** menu choose **Approve Suggestion and Move Left**, or use the shortcut keys: **ctrl + leftarrow**. This will move the focus left to tula. (Note that the information for tula is filled in automatically.)
28. On the Morphemes line click in front of tula and insert null prefix ø-.

29. At the bottom of the word box click on the blue triangle inside of the circle, and choose Approve and Stay, or use the shortcut key ctrl + s.

Exercise

1. Have participants create a new text and paste in the contents of the file Type 2 nouns.txt, parsing all of the words and creating lexical entries for prefixes and stems as needed. They should use the Inflectional Affix Gloss Builder to generate the glosses for the prefixes. The analysis we have been given is that Type 2 nouns are an animate class. The summary of these nouns is given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type 2 (Animate) Noun prefixes</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>singular</td>
<td>plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masculine</td>
<td>lo-</td>
<td>ta-lo-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feminine</td>
<td>na- ta-na-</td>
<td>ta-na-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type 2 Noun Word List</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lo-kutu hornbill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lo-manang type of tree (sg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na-pupu hedgehog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na-ludo millipede</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>