

# **Guide to the Text Alignment Network, Version 2020**

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# Part I. General Overview

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# Chapter 1. Introduction

## Definition and purpose

The Text Alignment Network (TAN) is a suite of highly regulated XML formats designed to maximize the syntactic and semantic interoperability of texts, annotations, and language resources.

TAN is particularly suited to aligning texts with multiple versions (copies, translations, paraphrases), and to annotating quotations, translation clusters (word-to-word), and lexicomorphological features. Simple, modular, and networked, the TAN format allows users, working independently and collaboratively, to find, create, edit, study, align, and share their texts and annotations. The extensive validation rules are integrated into a library of functions that definitively interpret the format and provide a foundation for third-party tools and applications.

Although expressive of scholarly nuance and complexity, the TAN format has been designed to benefit everyone, scholars and non-scholars alike, and can be used broadly for reading, teaching, publishing, research, analysis, and language learning.

## Rationale and Purpose

Scholars working with texts frequently need to work with numerous versions. Some texts have been lost in their original form and can be studied only through later translations, paraphrases, or fragmentary quotations. Even when an original survives, its later versions are often worth study, revealing as they do something of how words, concepts, and works were preserved, altered, or combined by generations and cultures who created, read, and circulated the versions.

Such textual comparison requires texts whose words, sentences, paragraphs, and other segments are aligned. Such alignment can be challenging. Some versions might be defective, or follow an idiosyncratic sequence. One editor may have divided the text according to a system not easily applied to other versions. Identifying which words or phrases in a translation and its original correspond to each other might result in complex, overlapping spans. And even larger segments such as sentences and paragraphs may not line up well. Further, every version of a text is part of a much larger, complex history of text reuse, and a complete study of that context requires engagement with other works and other languages, and collaboration across projects and fields of study.

Text Alignment Network (TAN) XML facilitates the exchange of multiple versions of texts and annotations on those texts. TAN syntax is suitable for humans to read and edit, expressive enough to allow scholars to register doubt and nuance, and sufficiently structured to permit complex computer-based queries across independent datasets. TAN is not a single format, but rather a suite of formats, built modularly. Each format is dedicated to a particular task, requiring editors to declare their views or assumptions about language and texts in a structured manner, so that other users of the data (whether human or computer) can decide whether the data meets their needs. Because nearly all TAN data must be expressed in way that computers can parse, the information can be used in semantic web applications (see the section called “Resource Description Framework (RDF) and Linked Open Data”).

TAN has been designed to support two kinds of scholarly activity: **creation** and **research**.

When we **create** our primary sources or analyze them, we normally want what we create to be useful to our colleagues. TAN was designed to assist scholarly creative activities such as:

- Creating and sharing a transcription of a particular version of a textual work that it is more likely to align with any other TAN version of that text created by someone else;

- Creating an index of quotations that is semantically rich and can be applied to any other version of the quoting or quoted works;
- Specifying exactly (e.g., word-for-word) where a source and its translation correspond, even with overlapping or ambiguous relationships, or where doubt or alternative possibilities of alignment need to be expressed;
- Listing the grammatical features of every word in a text or a language in a way that allows it to be compared easily against other languages and texts.

Shared TAN files form a decentralized, interoperable corpus of texts, a kind of Internet of primary sources and annotations. As this TAN-compliant corpus spreads into different linguistic, chronological, and geographical regions, third-party tools and applications can expand the repertoire of **research** questions beyond any single corpus, to help scholars fruitfully investigate broader, comparative questions such as:

- For classical Greek texts, how were words with the root -ιστημι ("stand") translated into ancient Latin? In what specific ways did the vocabulary of technical terms shift from pre-Christian translations into later, Christian ones?
- How do the reformed Chinese translation technique of Sanskrit Buddhist texts, attested by Dao An (312-385 CE), compare to reforms in the seventh and eighth centuries of Syriac translations of Greek texts?
- How do Arabic translations of Greek texts from the Abbasid period differ from contemporaneous translations from Sanskrit into Arabic?
- Can an anonymous English translation of a modern French novel be identified with known translators from that period?
- How do present-day translations of official United Nations documents differ across languages?

Neither the TAN format nor its applications answer such questions. But they can be used to start to answer such questions.

TAN differs from other text formats such as HTML, Microsoft Word, PDF, or Docbook. Each of those formats are interoperable only in the sense that any file can be reliably opened and displayed by the same software. Despite such software compatibility, the content, structured by each user, looks very different from one file to the next. If you receive from different people two versions of a particular literary work in the same format, there would be little likelihood that you could align them without a lot of extra work. These are presentation formats, designed to let the creator use his or her imagination to shape, structure, and present the material in highly stylized, creative ways. The formats are *laissez faire*, concerned mainly to ensure that each component is rendered properly, without regard for the meaning of those components.

Creating a text in TAN is like opening a word processor and telling it, "I don't care how the text looks. I want to ensure that it is in a meaningful structure that corresponds to any other version of that text. The appearance, which could take thousands of directions, can be worried about later." The closest analogue to the TAN formats is the XML format developed by the Text Encoding Initiative, whose design catalyzed and continues to inspire the development of TAN. TAN adopts and extends the TEI validation rules, to make them more rigorous and penetrating, to support cross-project interoperability. One of the TAN formats *is* modestly customized TEI. (For more on comparisons between TAN and TEI see the section called "The Text Encoding Initiative".)

Some other caveats:

- Although TAN comes with an extensive library of functions and templates, it is not what most people think of as a tool or application. It does not provide a graphic interface to create, edit, or display TAN-

compliant files, nor does it dictate how such tools should behave. Rather, it allows programmers (especially XML developers) to create customized applications and tools. If you are working with an XML editor like oXygen, your editing experience will be greatly enhanced by the TAN function library.

- The TAN formats are specialized. They are not meant to replace other common text formats such as TEI, Docbook, and so forth, or other alignment formats such as XLIFF or TMX. Converting a TAN file into these formats is usually straightforward, but will usually entail loss. Conversely, most conversions from one of these formats into TAN will not entail loss, but will be imperfect or incomplete, because the TAN format requires data that will be missing, or not easily identifiable. Conversion must be given careful thought, and can only be semiautomated.
- Each TAN format has a restricted field of inquiry, defined and explained in these guidelines. TAN is not suitable for unsupported research interests, e.g., marking a transcription to imitate its presentation in a particular print edition.
- TAN files are optimized for legibility and readability, and may be inefficient in certain contexts and applications. The extensive TAN validation routines—essential to aiding interoperability—can be taxing to run on numerous or large files. There are work-arounds, explained in the guidelines. Many applications will perform better when TAN files are pre-processed. See the section called “Using TAN outside the Network”.

## Participation

Changes are made regularly to TAN, mainly in its development branch [<https://github.com/textalign/TAN-2020/tree/dev>]. If you have a TAN library, sharing it with other participants, particularly via Git, will help developers test any changes that have been made to the function library, and encourage others to contribute to your project.

Participants in testing, using, and developing the Text Alignment Network are welcome. Our core purpose is to develop and maintain, in ascending order of importance, the schemas, functions, guidelines, and applications. Inquiries about participation should be sent to the project director, Joel Kalvesmaki [<http://kalvesmaki.com/>], by email: director at textalign.net.

Official announcements are made by email (Google Group) [<http://groups.google.com/group/textalign?hl=en>] and by Twitter [<https://twitter.com/textalign>].

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## Chapter 2. Starting off with the TAN Format

If you are new to markup languages, or unfamiliar or uncomfortable with acronyms and technical terms such as *XML*, *RDF*, *XPath*, and *Unicode*, you should start with this chapter, which uses a simple example to illustrate the steps typically taken to create and edit TAN files, and to gently introduce important technical terms. By the end of this chapter, you will have a sense of how to create and edit a small collection of TAN transcriptions and alignments.

### Note

In the TAN system, a *transcription* is a plain digital text that replicates a text found somewhere else, usually reproducing its script and spelling. The following—"In pluribus unum"—is a (partial) transcription of a United States dollar. The term should be distinguished from a *transliteration*, which is a transcription rendered in a script other than the original. For example, *εν πλουριμπος ουνεμ*, would be a Greek transliteration of the previous transcription.

The chapter touches on a number of general concepts that are discussed only briefly. If you find the concept new or confusing, follow the prompts for further reading, to get better grounded in a particular topic or technology. If you are already familiar with basic markup concepts, you should nevertheless at least skim through the chapter, because some familiar concepts get handled by TAN in its own special way.

## Creating TAN Transcription and Alignment Data

Let us take a simple example, that of aligning two English versions of the nursery rhyme *Ring-a-ring-a-roses*, sometimes known as *Ring around the Rosie*. Our goal here is to publish two versions of the nursery rhyme in the TAN format so that they are most likely alignable with any other TAN version of the poem that might appear.

### Note

Although the TAN examples below look much like files in the `examples` subdirectory of the TAN library, they have been adjusted, to explain the formats better.

We begin by finding previously published versions that haven't been digitized. In this case we have taken an interest in the versions published in 1881 [<http://lccn.loc.gov/12032709>] and 1987 [<http://lccn.loc.gov/87042504>] (one published in the UK and the other, the US). Each of these books have other rhymes, but we've decided to focus upon one nursery rhyme, so we type up (transcribe) that poem and nothing else:

**Table 2.1. Ring around the Rosie**

| 1881 (U.K.) version      | 1987 (U.S.) version      |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ring-a-ring-a-roses,     | Ring-a-round the rosie,  |
| A pocket full of posies; | A pocket full of posies, |
| Hush! Hush! Hush! Hush!  | Ashes! Ashes!            |
| We're all tumbled down.  | We all fall down.        |

We must be sure to save each of the two transcriptions as plain text. Do not bother with a word processor (Word, OpenOffice, Google Docs, and so forth), which is too fancy for our needs. Word processors some-



times generate erroneous data, even when you export to plain text. And we are not concerned with italics, colors, fonts, margins, and so forth. We would be better off with a text editor [[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Text\\_editor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Text_editor)], which opens and saves only text. But even those do not check to see if the rules of the TAN format have been followed. So the best tool is an XML editor [[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XML\\_editor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XML_editor)], which like a text editor takes and creates only text. An XML editor is designed to follow the rules of XML, and so saves a lot of typing, and prevents many errors. More important, an XML editor will tell us when our TAN file is invalid, and will provide important help as we edit.

## Note

Software suitable for your needs comes in many styles and prices. In addition to the links in the paragraph above, you may wish to visit the comparative lists published on Wikipedia for both text editors [[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison\\_of\\_text\\_editors](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_text_editors)] and XML editors [[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison\\_of\\_XML\\_editors](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_XML_editors)]. TAN was developed using oXygen [<https://www.oxygenxml.com>], which is very powerful. If you are a new user, you are likely to find it overwhelming. Take advantage of tutorials and documentation associated with the XML editor you have chosen.

Our first task is to get these two versions into separate files with the appropriate markup. Each TAN transcription file has two major parts: a head and a body. For now, we focus on only the second part, the body, as well as a few of the necessary preliminary lines that stand at the opening of the file, before both the head and the body. First, the 1881 (U.K.) version:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-model href="http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/schemas/TAN-T.rnc"
  type="application/relax-ng-compact-syntax"?>
<?xml-model href="http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/schemas/TAN-T.sch"
  type="application/xml" schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>
<TAN-T xmlns="tag:textalign.net,2015:ns" TAN-version="2020"
  id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ring01">
  <head>
    . . . . .
  </head>
  <body xml:lang="eng">
    <div type="line" n="1">Ring-a-ring-a-roses,</div>
    <div type="line" n="2">A pocket full of posies;</div>
    <div type="line" n="3">Hush! Hush! Hush!</div>
    <div type="line" n="4">We're all tumbled down.</div>
  </body>
</TAN-T>
```

And now the 1987 (U.S.) version:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-model href="http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/schemas/TAN-T.rnc"
  type="application/relax-ng-compact-syntax"?>
<?xml-model href="http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/schemas/TAN-T.sch"
  type="application/xml" schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>
<TAN-T xmlns="tag:textalign.net,2015:ns" TAN-version="2020"
  id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ring02">
  <head>
    . . . . .
  </head>
  <body xml:lang="eng">
    <div type="1" n="1">Ring-a-round the rosie,</div>
    <div type="1" n="2">A pocket full of posies,</div>
```

```
    <div type="1" n="3">Ashes! Ashes!</div>
    <div type="1" n="4">We all fall down.</div>
  </body>
</TAN-T>
```

The examples above are **eXtensible Markup Language (XML)**. XML lets you take a text or a collection of data and structure it with angle brackets, < and >. In the examples above, such markup is in boldface.

Each file begins with a **prolog**, the first few lines that begin with <?. The first line simply states that what follows is an XML document. The next two lines in each example are **processing instructions** that point to the **schemas**: files that will be used to check to see whether or not our XML follows TAN rules, a process called **validation**. We will skip the details of those first five lines. They will be identical, or nearly so, from one TAN file to the next. We can simply cut and paste them when we want to start a new TAN file.

After the prolog comes an **opening tag**, signified by an angle bracket followed by a letter, here <TAN-T>. That opening tag, <TAN-T...> is answered by a **closing tag**, </TAN-T>, the last line. An opening tag and a closing tag mark the beginning and the end of one of the most important parts of an XML document, the **element**. For now, you can think of an element as a chunk of data. Every element is marked by a pair of tags. In this example, <head> is answered by </head>, <body> by </body> and each <div...> by </div>. Any element that has an opening tag must have a closing tag. If an element doesn't have anything between its opening and closing tags, the two of them can be collapsed into a single tag. That is, <a></a> can be simplified to <a/> (such empty elements are illustrated below).

Elements and processing instructions are two of the seven basic XML ingredients, called **nodes**. The other five node types are text, comment, attribute, namespace, and document, some of which we will meet below. The element is arguably the most important type of node, because you will see it most often, and it absolutely required for something to be XML. Every XML file must have at least one element.

Elements nest within or beside each other, but they never overlap or interlock. That is, you *cannot* have <a><b></a></b>. The prohibition on overlapping elements is one of the cardinal rules of XML, and is one of its aspects most discussed. The no-overlap rule keeps XML files tidy, and makes it easier for developers to write efficient applications.

Any two nearby elements relate to each other, either by one nesting inside the other, or by one being adjacent to the other. Because of this, every XML file can be thought of as a tree, with the root at the trunk and the nested elements as branches, terminating in metaphorical leaves—the elements that do not contain elements. It is helpful to use the tree metaphor when we describe the path we take, toward either the leaves or the root. In these guidelines, we may use the terms *rootward* and *leafward* when we want to trace movement up and down the levels of hierarchy in an XML document (you may also hear the corresponding terms *outermost* and *innermost*). The metaphor is strengthened by the XML rule that there can be but only one **root element**, i.e., the element that contains all other elements and is contained by none. In our examples above the root element is TAN-T.

An XML document tree can also be profitably thought of as a family. Family names provide the most common terminology to describe how elements relate to each other. In our examples above, <TAN-T> is the **parent** of <body>, and <body> is the parent of the four <div> elements. Likewise, each <div> is the **child** of <body>, and <body> is the child of <TAN-T>. Distant parental relationships can be described with the terms **ancestor** and **descendant**. <TAN-T> is the ancestor of every element it encompasses, and every element encompassed by <TAN-T> is its descendant. Paratactic relationships are also important. <head> and <body> are **siblings** to each other, and every <div> is a sibling to every other <div>. The terms "following" and "preceding" are the most common ways to describe the relationship of one sibling to another.

Inside of the opening tags for the <TAN-T>, <body>, and <div> elements are stretches of text: a word followed by an equals sign, then something within quotation marks. These stretches of text are called

**attributes.** On the left side of the equals sign is the attribute name, and on the right side, within the quotation marks, is the attribute value. <TAN-T> has three attributes, @xmlns, @TAN-version, and @id (when in prose we talk about an attribute, we normally preface the name with @). We will skip @xmlns for now. It looks like an attribute, but it's really a pseudo-attribute, because it specifies the **namespace** of the XML file. Namespaces are an important but advanced topic, not discussed in this chapter. (See the section called “Namespaces”.)

The value of @TAN-version indicates that the 2020 version of TAN is being used.

@id is quite important. Every TAN file has an @id that uniquely names and permanently identifies the document itself. It should not be changed, even if we make edits. If you change the filename or a copy of it winds up being incorporated into another project, a stable @id will be quite important for finding it. An @id should be unique. The only time it should be repeated in a file is when you are referring to another version of the same file.

The value of @id must always be what is called a tag uniform resource name (tag URN). A tag URN begins with tag:, followed by an email address or domain name that we own or owned. It is okay to use an obsolete address or domain; its purpose is to allow users to identify you, perhaps centuries from now, not to contact you, although that might be a nice side benefit. After that email address or domain name comes a comma (no spaces) and a date on which we owned it, in the form of numbers for the year, year + month, or year + month + date, each item joined by hyphens, e.g., 2014-12-31. If we leave off a day value, it is assumed to be the first of the month; if we leave off the month value it is assumed to be January.

In the examples above, parkj@textalign.net,2015 points to our fictive self, Jenny Park, who owned that particular email address on the stroke of midnight (Coordinated Universal Time) January 1, 2015. After that comes a colon, and then any name we wish to assign to the file.

We have anticipated a simple collection of texts, so we've called the files ring01 and ring02. If we run out of names, or want to restart, we can simply use a new email-date preface, e.g., parkj@textalign.net,2015-01-02. Or we could change the way we build our tag URNs.

Tag URNs are very useful. You do not need permission to create a tag URN. You don't need to register them with anyone. Hundreds of years from now, when that email will be defunct or perhaps owned by someone else, users might still be able to identify who was responsible for creating the file. And that email address or domain can be recycled by the new owners, decades from now, to create their own tag URNs.

The element <body> contains our transcription. @xml:lang, required, specifies the principal language of the transcribed text. We use the standard 3-letter abbreviation for English. We could have used en, but 2-letter abbreviations support only a relative handful of languages. (See the section called “Languages” for more.)

Our transcription has been divided into four <div> elements. How we divide up the work is entirely up to us. But we must make sure that every bit of text is enclosed by a leaf <div> (i.e., one that contains no other <div>). Every <div> must be the parent of only other <div>s, or none at all. No <div> may mix text and other elements. An exception is made for text that is nothing but space (the space bar, the tab, or the new line). Space-only text can be mixed with elements as needed, which means that a TAN file can be indented as you like without changing its meaning.

The values of @type and @n indicate, respectively, the type of division and the name of the division. We have used line in the first example, but we could easily have also used l (as we did in the second) or ln or any other phrase that we think will make intuitive sense to other users. The value is arbitrary, but leads to meaning that is not arbitrary (we will see how and why below). We have used arabic numerals for the values of @n, but the value, once again, could have been anything. Here we've opted for a reference system that seems intuitive and will most likely apply to multiple versions of the work. But the Arabic numerals

are not required. We could have used Roman numerals, or some other numbering or naming scheme that is standard in the field.

Aside from the `<head>` element (discussed later), that's all we need in the TAN-T transcription. We can now move to alignment and annotation.

The TAN-A format allows us to align and annotate as many transcriptions as we wish, and to make claims about them. Let's begin, once again temporarily skipping `<head>`. Significant differences from the previous two TAN-T files are emphasized:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-model href="http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2018/schemas/TAN-A.rnc"
  type="application/relax-ng-compact-syntax"?>
<?xml-model href="http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2018/schemas/TAN-A.sch"
  type="application/xml" schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>
<TAN-A xmlns="tag:textalign.net,2015:ns" TAN-version="2020"
  id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ring-alignment">
  <head>
    . . . . .
  </head>
  <body/>
</TAN-A>
```

In the prolog, the first line is identical to the first line of our transcription files. The second and third lines, the processing instructions, are identical, except that `href` points to the validation files specific to the TAN-A format. Even the fourth line looks like the two TAN-T files, other than the new name for the root element, `<TAN-A>`, and the new value for `@id`.

The penultimate line, `<body/>`, is an empty element, and is equivalent to an opening tag immediately followed by a closing tag, i.e., `<body></body>`. The alternative form, `<body/>`, is a shorter and easier way to indicate that an element contains nothing. It will become apparent, when we discuss `<head>` below, why our `<body>` can be empty.

The other kind of alignment, TAN-A-tok, takes a bit more work, because we must first identify words that correspond with each other. Even before we do that, we need to decide what kind of relationship holds between the two texts. Let us pretend, for the sake of example, that the 1987 version is a direct descendant (and therefore variation) of the 1881 one. So our task is to show exactly what words or phrases in the the older version correspond to those of the newer one. We will simplify in this case, and assume an interest only in words with letters, and not punctuation (some linguists legitimately treat punctuation as words in their own right). The term word is notoriously difficult to define, so we will call them *tokens*, to avoid false connotations (hence the name of the file, TAN-A-tok, to refer to alignment of tokens).

We now create a TAN-A-tok file:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-model href="http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/schemas/TAN-A-tok.rnc"
  type="application/relax-ng-compact-syntax"?>
<?xml-model href="http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/schemas/TAN-A-tok.sch"
  type="application/xml" schematypensrc="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>
<TAN-A-tok xmlns="tag:textalign.net,2015:ns"
  id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-A-tok,ring01+ring02">
  <head>
    . . . . .
  </head>
```

```
<body reuse-type="general_adaptation" bitext-relation="B-descends-from-A">
  <!-- Examples of picking tokens by number -->
  <align>
    <tok src="ring1881" ref="1" pos="1"/>
    <tok src="ring1987" ref="1" pos="1"/>
  </align>
  <align>
    <tok src="ring1881" ref="1" pos="2"/>
    <tok src="ring1987" ref="1" pos="2"/>
  </align>
  <align>
    <tok src="ring1881" ref="1" pos="3"/>
    <tok src="ring1987" ref="1" pos="3"/>
  </align>
  <align>
    <tok src="ring1881" ref="1" pos="4"/>
    <tok src="ring1987" ref="1" pos="4"/>
  </align>
  <align>
    <tok src="ring1881" ref="1" pos="5"/>
    <tok src="ring1987" ref="1" pos="5"/>
  </align>
  <!-- Examples of picking tokens by value -->
  <align>
    <tok src="ring1881" ref="2" val="A"/>
    <tok src="ring1987" ref="2" val="A"/>
  </align>
  <align>
    <tok src="ring1881" ref="2" val="pocket"/>
    <tok src="ring1987" ref="2" val="pocket"/>
  </align>
  <align>
    <tok src="ring1881" ref="2" val="full"/>
    <tok src="ring1987" ref="2" val="full"/>
  </align>
  <align>
    <tok src="ring1881" ref="2" val="of"/>
    <tok src="ring1987" ref="2" val="of"/>
  </align>
  <align>
    <tok src="ring1881" ref="2" val="posies"/>
    <tok src="ring1987" ref="2" val="posies"/>
  </align>
  <!-- Examples of picking ranges of tokens -->
  <align>
    <tok src="ring1881" ref="3" pos="1, 2"/>
    <tok src="ring1987" ref="3" pos="1"/>
  </align>
  <align>
    <tok src="ring1881" ref="3" pos="3 - 4"/>
    <tok src="ring1987" ref="3" pos="2"/>
  </align>
  <align>
    <tok src="ring1881" ref="4" pos="1"/>
```

```

        <tok src="ring1987" ref="4" pos="1"/>
    </align>
    <align>
        <tok src="ring1881" ref="4" pos="2"/>
    </align>
    <align>
        <tok src="ring1881" ref="4" pos="3"/>
        <tok src="ring1987" ref="4" pos="2"/>
    </align>
    <!-- examples of using "last" -->
    <align>
        <tok src="ring1881" ref="4" pos="last-1"/>
        <tok src="ring1987" ref="4" pos="last-1"/>
    </align>
    <align>
        <tok src="ring1881" ref="4" ord="last"/>
        <tok src="ring1987" ref="4" ord="last"/>
    </align>
</body>
</TAN-A-tok>

```

Once again, the first four lines, the prolog and root element, should look familiar, with the only significant changes being the names of the validation files, the name of the root element (<TAN-A-tok>), and the value of @id.

The heart of the data is <body>, which has two key attributes, @reuse-type, which describes the activity that was performed to change one version into the other, and @bibtex-relation, which specifies how one book relates to the other. Our two values, general\_adaptation and B-descends-from-A, are arbitrary names that we define in the <head> (discussed later). (To understand the concepts behind reuse types and bibtex relations, see the section called “Token-Based Annotations and Alignments (<TAN-A-tok>)”).

You will also notice some lines that begin <!-- and end -->. These are **comments**, and can be placed within or beside any element, and can enclose any text we like, including line breaks.

<body> is the parent of one or more <align> elements, each of which correlates a set of tokens in each of the two texts, pointed to by its <tok> children. Each <tok> has, in this example, three attributes. @src takes a nickname (an @id reference) that points to one of the two transcriptions; we have used ring1881 and ring1987 for our two texts, but we could have just as easily used anything else such as a and b, or uk and us. @ref has a value that points to a specific <div> in the source TAN-T transcription; and @pos or @val specify which token is intended, either by word number (@pos) or text of the actual word (@val). Either technique is fine, and @pos and @val can be mixed, as in the example. It is generally a good idea to use @val, because if the underlying transcription changes in that location, @val might help someone repair it; with @pos alone, you can't. You may also notice that the comma and hyphen can be used in @pos to point to multiple words within the same <div>, and that last and last-X (where X is a digit) can be used to point to a token by position counting from the end of a <div>.

Each <align> can establish one-to-one, one-to-many, many-to-one, or many-to-many relationships between tokens from the two texts. A token may feature in multiple <align> elements. And if an <align> has <tok> elements belonging to only one source, such as in the fourth-to-last <align> above, we have what is called, in these guidelines, a *one-sided alignment*. This one-sided alignment indicates that the second word of line four of the 1881 version is excluded from the act that we have called adaptation. If this were a translation, it would be as if we were saying that this word was excluded from the translation. (A one-sided alignment containing tokens only of the later source might point to words that the translator added, i.e., what in translation studies is called *explicitation*.)

A one-sided alignment should not be confused with silence. As creators of this file, we make no claim to providing an exhaustive account, and we are under no obligation to indicate every word-for-word correspondence. If we fail to mention certain words, all that can be implied is that we opted not to say anything about them.

We could have aligned the two texts in different ways. Perhaps further study will reveal that we were in error to associate the second "ring" with "round" in line 1. We can make corrections, even after publication, and notify other users of our data about the change. There are also ways to express doubt or alternative opinions, and to credit (or blame) the person making the assertion. We can even correlate fragments of tokens (letters, prefixes, infixes, or suffixes). All these more advanced uses are discussed at the section called "Token-Based Annotations and Alignments (<TAN-A-tok>)".

## The Principles of TAN Metadata (<head>)

At this point, we have finished four TAN files: two transcriptions (TAN-T), one macro-alignment file (TAN-A), and one micro-alignment file (TAN-A-tok). We've avoided discussing the <head> in each of them until now. Before getting into details, some important concepts need to be covered first.

Unlike <body>, which carries the raw data, <head> contains what is oftentimes called **metadata**. That is, <head> contains data about the data that is in <body>. Because the TAN format is intended primarily to serve scholars, and because the format is heavily regulated (that is, there are numerous validation rules that supplement the standard XML ones), the metadata requirements are stricter than they are for Word documents, HTML, TEI, or other formats you might know better. Scholars who find our file expect to know some things about it before they can responsibly use it. For example, what are the sources we have used? Who produced the data? When? What changes or adjustments have been made? What licenses govern the use of the data? The questions are not difficult to answer, but they require thought, care, and some time to answer.

Some metadata questions apply only to one TAN format. For example, in a TAN-A-tok file, we ask what relationship holds between the two sources. But that question makes no sense for a TAN-T file, which is merely a transcription. Some questions apply universally across all TAN files, no matter what kind of data. The TAN formats have been designed so that <head> handles common metadata consistently across each format. This reduces potential confusion, and helps other people using our data to find the information they want. More important, what we write in one file can be referenced by another, without duplication, and so will reduce the chance of errors.

Another TAN principle is that each <head> should focus exclusively upon scope of the data in <body>, and not on other things. For example, in a TAN-T file, we are concerned only about the transcription, so our metadata too should be concerned only with the transcription. We should indicate its source, but because our file is not about the source itself, so we don't need to describe it further. We are not library catalogers, nor should we be. A TAN-T file is for transcribing, not for curating bibliographical data. Our obligation is merely to point a reader to complete and authoritative information, found elsewhere.

TAN was also designed under the principle that all metadata should be useful to both humans and computers. For our example above, we must describe the work we have chosen (*Ring around the Rosie*) in a way that is comprehensible not just to the reader but to the computer.

Take for example the 1881 book we have used for our first transcription. For the human reader we can write something like "Kate Greenaway, *Mother Goose*, New York, G. Routledge and sons [1881]". But this human-readable string is too complex and syntactically opaque for computers and algorithms. A more computer-friendly identifier would be international standard book numbers (ISBNs), which distinguish the 1984 version of *Mother Goose* illustrated by Kayoko Okumura from the one of the same year illustrated by William Joyce. The ISBNs for the Okumura version, 0671493159, and for Joyce's, 0394865340, can be converted into a machine-actionable string called **universal resource names (URNs)**, in this case

urn:isbn:0-671493159 and urn:isbn:0-394865340. (Our 1881 version was published before the ISBN program was introduced. We will see below another way to name it.)

There are different URNs for different things: journals (via ISSNs, urn:issn:...), articles (DOIs, urn:doi:...), movies (ISANs, urn:isan:...), and so forth, which means that anyone can use them to refer unambiguously to a particular kind of thing. URN naming schemes must be registered with the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) to ensure permanent, persistent, unique names for various types of things. (See IANA's registry [<https://www.iana.org/assignments/urn-namespaces/urn-namespaces.xhtml>] and the section called “`$official-urn-namespaces`” for a complete list of official URN schemes.)

All URNs are simply names. They don't tell you where an object is. To provide a unique *location*, however, we have the perhaps more familiar **universal resource locators (URLs)**, e.g., <http://academia.edu>. Like URNs, URLs are also centrally regulated, with individuals or organizations buying the rights to domain names from a central registry (usually through a third-party vendor).

Both URNs and URLs can be thought of as the same type of thing, namely, a **universal resource identifier (URI)**, sometimes called an **international resource identifier (IRI)**. An IRI is a type of URN that allows any alphabet in Unicode, not just Latin. URIs/IRIs are, in essence, nothing more than the set of all URNs and URLs. These four acronyms are easily confused and conflated, even by veterans. URIs and IRIs are basically the same thing, and they encompass URNs and URLs, a relationship and function that can be remembered by the last letter in each acronym: URIs/IRIs Incorporate both Locators (URL) and Names (URN).

If those acronyms are confusing, don't worry. For our purposes, they are pretty much all the same, and from this point onward we'll stick with the term IRI (unless we really mean a location to find a file, which we'll call a URL).

IRIs are essential to a system frequently called the **semantic web** or **linked (open) data**, which relies upon IRIs as the basis for a simple universal data model. The semantic web allows people to make assertions in a way that computers can “understand.” If people, working independently, happen to use the same IRIs to describe the same things, then computers can be programmed to make associations between disparate, heterogeneous datasets. For example, if one scholar claims through IRIs that X is the mother of Y, and another claims in a different dataset that Y is the mother of Z, a computer can infer that X is the grandmother of Z, without the two scholars being aware of each other's work. When many scholars begin to use IRIs in their data, the result is a network that allows us or anyone else to discover connections across disciplines and projects, and make inferences that transcend any single project.

TAN has been designed to be semantic-web friendly, and so requires in its `<head>` almost all data to be not just human-readable but also computer-readable, normally as an IRI.

Our first task, then, in writing the `<head>` sections of our four TAN files is to look for IRI vocabulary that will be familiar to those most likely to use our files. In trying to find suitable IRIs, we will find that the persons, things, and concepts we want to describe will range from the highly familiar to the unfamiliar.

*Highly familiar:* The two books that provide the basis of our transcription are catalogued and generally well known. A number of services provided by librarians provide controlled IRI vocabularies that can be used by anyone to unambiguously identify a particular version of a book. WorldCat [<http://www.worldcat.org>] (run by OCLC) and the Library of Congress [<http://catalog.loc.gov>] are good examples. In our case, we have found Library of Congress IRIs for both editions of *Mother Goose*: <http://lcn.loc.gov/12032709> and <http://lcn.loc.gov/87042504>. Observe that these two IRIs are also, perhaps confusingly, URLs (locations). If we paste these strings into our Web browser, we retrieve a record that describes the book. This locator does not lead us to the book itself, only to information *about* the book. Nevertheless, the Library of Congress has decided to make this URL also a name for the book, which means that it does double duty, both as a location for a Web page and a name for a book. Anyone who owns a domain name can designate a URL as a name for an object, a practice that can easily confuse anyone new to the semantic



web, because such URLs name in reality two types of things: an entity and a web resource to learn more about that entity. The idea is that hundreds of years from now, when the web page no longer exists, the name will still be valid.

In the TAN system, you can apply as many IRIs to a concept as you like. In fact, it is a good practice to find and add as many IRIs as you think worthwhile, just in case someone can't figure out what you're trying to identify. Just make sure that any IRI you copy unambiguously points to the thing you have in mind.

We now have IRIs for the sources. Let's now find an IRI for the work, *Ring around the Rosie*. The work is widely known, and even has a Wikipedia entry [[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ring\\_a\\_Ring\\_o%27\\_Roses](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ring_a_Ring_o%27_Roses)]. That Wikipedia entry is a benefit. The Universities of Leipzig and Mannheim and Openlink Software have collaborated on a project called DBpedia [<http://wiki.dbpedia.org/About>], which provides a unique URN for every Wikipedia entry in the major languages. The DBpedia IRI in this case is [http://dbpedia.org/resource/Ring\\_a\\_Ring\\_o%27\\_Roses](http://dbpedia.org/resource/Ring_a_Ring_o%27_Roses). Once again, this is both a name and a locator. It names a specific, intangible, abstract work, namely, a nursery rhyme that we've called *Ring around the Rosie*, no matter what specific version. But if you put that IRI into your browser, you will get back more information about that named object.

*Familiar to specialists:* We will need to have IRIs for some of the people who edited the file. Here we're not interested in the authors of the books we transcribed. We are interested in identifying the people who helped make the TAN file itself. Most people who write and edit TAN files will not be well-known, public figures. If they are, and if they are famous enough to have a Wikipedia entry, then a DBpedia IRI could be used. Or if some of the contributors are also published authors, there is a good chance that they are listed in the databases of either VIAF [<http://viaf.org>] or ISNI [<http://isni.org>], both of which publish unique IRIs for authors, editors, and other persons central to the publications held in the world's libraries.

Most contributors to TAN files, however, will not be listed in these databases. In those cases, we can name these participants with an IRI that we "own." We have already done something like this by assigning tag URNs to our four TAN files (the value of `@id` in the root element). Our editors can do the same thing. If a student Robin Smith has been helping with proofreading, Robin can take an email address (even one that doesn't work any more) and a date when the email address was used and construct a tag URN such as `tag:smith.robin@example.com,2012:self`. This has a slight drawback in that we cannot type this string into our browser to find out more about this particular Robin, but it at least allows us to assign a name that will not be confused as another Robin Smith, for example the one identified by ISNI as <http://isni.org/isni/0000000043306406>. (If we want to go a step further, Robin could mint a URN from a domain name that she owns, and set up a linked data service that offers more information, human- and computer-readable. But this is not required, and it can be a hassle to set up and maintain.)

Let's take a more difficult challenge for locating an IRI, that of describing the `@bitext-relation` in our TAN-A-tok file. `@bitext-relation` draws from the discipline of stemmatology, which studies how manuscripts were copied from each other, and tries to place these manuscripts in a chain of transmission, a kind of historical stemma (tree). We have to find an IRI that describes the relationship that we claim holds between two text-bearing objects. Making that clear is important, because our perspective about the relationship between the two books affects the decisions we make when we align words, and other scholars using our files will want to know the assumptions we had when we aligned the two texts.

For the sake of illustration we posit that the version published in the 1987 *Mother Goose* is a direct but not immediate descendant of the 1881 version. Because no suitable IRI vocabulary yet exists for the relationships between texts, TAN itself has coined an IRI that can be used by anyone wishing to declare that, given two ordered sources, the second descends from the first through an unknown number of intermediaries: `tag:textalign.net,2015:bitext-relation:a/x+/b`. (The arbitrary symbol `/` signifies a step from one version to the next, and the `x+` represents one or more intermediate versions.) We'll use that one for now.

We face a similar issue when thinking about text reuse, `@reuse-type`. Here we are concerned with creative activities such as translation, paraphrase, adaptation, and so forth. We generally consider the

1987 version to be an adaptation of the 1881 version. And there are no stable, well-published IRI vocabularies for text reuse. So we adopt an IRI that is part of TAN's standard vocabulary, `tag:textalign.net,2015:reuse-type:adaptation:general`.

In the previous two cases, we could have come up with our own vocabulary. But the idea behind the semantic web is to use common, familiar vocabulary whenever possible. That's the same principle that drew us to structure and label the poem in four consecutively numbered lines. We adopt conventions we expect others will likely follow. The built-in TAN vocabulary simply gives us a convenient lingua franca for describing some important but abstract concepts. For other examples of IRIs coined by TAN, see Chapter 10, *Official TAN vocabularies*.

*Generally unfamiliar:* Some things or concepts will be unknown to very few people, perhaps even us. If we plan to refer to that thing or concept often, it is preferable to coin a tag URN, as described above. But in some cases, we might find that a tag URN we minted for some concept or thing was, in hindsight, misleading or poorly constructed, because we had only superficially thought about the category. If we wish to avoid such situations, we can assign a randomly generated IRI called a universally unique identifier (UUID), e.g., `urn:uuid:3fd9cece-b246-4556-b229-48f22a5ae2e0`. UUID URNs are very useful. The likelihood that a randomly generated UUID will be identical to any existing UUID is astronomically improbable, making them reliably unique names for anything (barring someone copying and reusing that UUID URN to name some other object or concept). Numerous free UUID generators can be found online.

To humans, a UUID on its own is meaningless, unmemorable, and rather ugly. But it is a start. We always have the option, later, of supplementing it with other IRIs. It's perfectly fine to assign multiple IRIs to one object or concept. But the reverse is never true. One should never use one IRI to identify more than one object or concept.

## Creating TAN Metadata (<head>)

Now that we have explored various IRI vocabularies for concepts related to our files concerning *Ring-a-ring-a-roses*, we can now complete the metadata in our four TAN files. Let us start with the TAN-T file of the 1881 version:

```
<TAN-T xmlns="tag:textalign.net,2015:ns" TAN-version="2020"
  id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ring01">
  <head>
    <name>TAN transcription of Ring a Ring o' Roses</name>
    <master-location
      href="http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/examples/ring-o-roses.eng.1881.xml"/>
    <license licensor="park">
      <IRI>http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</IRI>
      <name>Attribution 4.0 International</name>
    </license>
    <work>
      <IRI>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Ring_a_Ring_o%27_Roses</IRI>
      <name>"Ring a Ring o' Roses" or "Ring Around the Rosie"</name>
    </work>
    <source>
      <IRI>http://lccn.loc.gov/12032709</IRI>
      <name>Kate Greenaway, Mother Goose, New York, G. Routledge and sons [1881]</name>
    </source>
    <vocabulary-key>
      <person xml:id="park">
        <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:self</IRI>
        <name>Jenny Park</name>
```

```

    </person>
    <div-type xml:id="line">
      <IRI>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Line_(poetry)</IRI>
      <name>line of poetry</name>
    </div-type>
    <role xml:id="creator">
      <IRI>http://schema.org/creator</IRI>
      <name xml:lang="eng">creator</name>
    </role>
  </vocabulary-key>
  <file-resp who="park"/>
  <resp roles="creator" who="park"/>
  <change when="2014-08-13" who="park">Started file</change>
  <to-do/>
</head>
. . . . .
</TAN-T>

```

<name>, the human readable counterpart to the @id that is inside the root element, can be anything. And we can supply more than one <name>, in case we wish to provide alternative names of the file in different spellings or languages.

One or more <master-location>s provide URLs where master versions of the file are kept (and maintained). We provide this as a courtesy to others who might be using our data. Anyone who validates their local copy of the file will be warned if it does not match the master version, and they will be told of the most recent changes. This lets us silently and conveniently notify other users of changes. We do not have to keep track of the users of our file, and users do not have to pester us with questions about what changed when.

<master-location> is mandatory only if we are finished with our to-do list, which is specified at <to-do>. If that element is empty, then we imply that we do not know of anything further that should be done to the file. Conversely, any elements in <to-do> specify what remains to be done, and details will be returned to other users. That way you can release data that is useful but not completely perfect, and let users know about its deficiencies.

One day the link in <master-location> will be dead. But perhaps a copy of our file will be in circulation in other quarters. The document @id in the root element provides a way to identify and find files, independent of links.

<license> specifies the license under which we are releasing our data. This element has nothing to do with the copyright of the source we have used (although, having been published in 1881, the book is clearly in the public domain). That is, we are specifying what rights are attached to the data, not its source, i.e., if we have placed additional strictures on the content in <body>. In this example, we have released the data under a creative commons license. The child element <IRI> specifies a Creative Commons IRI, and <name> is the human-readable form.

@licensor specifies who has granted the license, in this case our fictive Jenny Park (see below).

The conjunction of <IRI> and <name>, the **IRI + name pattern**, recurs throughout TAN files. They are used provide identifiers for **vocabulary items**. In an element that takes the IRI + name pattern, we may include as many children <IRI>s or <name>s as we like. But if we do so, we are stating that they are synonymous, i.e., that they all name the same thing. (Once again, an IRI is unique, so it should never be used to identify more than one thing.)

<work> uses the IRI + name pattern to name the work we have chosen to transcribe. <source> points, through its IRI + name pattern, to a computer- and human-readable description of the book we have chosen.

<vocabulary-key> contains vocabulary that we are using in our file. Inside, we can place more vocabulary items, and attach locally unique ids. For example, an IRI + name pattern is used for <person>, which identifies through a tag URN Jenny Park. The value of @xml:id allows us to use **park** any time we want to mention Jenny. In fact, we already have, at @licensor. Any mention of **park** will point to the appropriate item in <vocabulary-key>.

There are a few other parts of <vocabulary-key>. <div-type> specifies an IRI + name pattern for line divisions, and the value of @xml:id means that we can use **line** any time we want to invoke the concept. Similarly we have a <role>. The <IRI> value of <role> comes from the vocabulary of schema.org [<http://schema.org>], which is maintained by Bing, Google, and Yahoo! in conjunction with the W3C (the nonprofit organization dedicated to universal Internet standards), but we could have used Dublin Core or some other IRI vocabulary describing behaviors, responsibilities, and roles.

After the <vocabulary-key>, we get into parts of the file that specify who did what, when. First is a <file-resp>, whose value of @who, **park**, indicates that Jenny Park is the one primarily responsible for the file. <resp> specifies further who was responsible for doing what.

## Note

If you decide to modify someone else's TAN file, you should credit / blame yourself for the changes. Your first point of order should be to add a <person> to the <vocabulary-key>, identifying yourself. You can then either add a <change> (see below) or a <resp> (you might need to specify a <role> in the <vocabulary-key>). You should not change the document's @id, unless your changes are so significant that it becomes altogether a new document. TAN does not try to broker the age-old problem of determining when a thing that undergoes changes becomes something altogether different. Use your best intuition.

Remember that <head> is focused on the data, not its sources, so the claim that Jenny Park is the creator pertains only to the data. No inference should be made about who was responsible for the printed source. If someone wants to know anything about the book, they should pursue the IRI identifier we have provided under <source>.

<change> has attributes @when and @who to specify who made the change and when. The value of @when is always a date or a date + time, formatted according to the ISO standard syntax: [YYYY]-[MM]-[DD] or [YYYY]-[MM]-[DD]T[HH]:[MM]:[SS]. @who always carries an IDref that points to a person or organization. <change> does not take the IRI + name pattern, or even any children at all.

So now we have finished one transcription file's metadata. The next one will look similar, but we'll take a couple of shortcuts:

```
<TAN-T xmlns="tag:textalign.net,2015:ns" TAN-version="2020"
  id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ring02">
  <head>
    <name>TAN transcription of Ring around the Rosie</name>
    <master-location>ring-o-roses.eng.1987.xml</master-location>
    <license which="by 4.0" licensor="park"/>
    <work>
      <IRI>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Ring\_a\_Ring\_o%27\_Roses</IRI>
      <name>Ring around the Rosie</name>
    </work>
    <source>
      <IRI>http://lcn.loc.gov/87042504</IRI>
      <name>Mother Goose, from nursery to literature / by Gloria T. Delama, 1987.</name>
    </source>
```

```

    <adjustments>
      <normalization which="no hyphens"/>
    </adjustments>
    <vocabulary-key>
      <div-type xml:id="1" which="line (verse)"/>
      <person xml:id="park" roles="creator">
        <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:self</IRI>
        <name xml:lang="eng">Jenny Park</name>
      </person>
    </vocabulary-key>
    <resp roles="creator" who="park"/>
    <change when="2014-10-24" who="park">Started file</change>
    <comment when="2014-10-24" who="park">See p. 39 of source.</comment>
    <to-do/>
  </head>
  . . . . .
</TAN-T>

```

In this example, <name>, <master-location>, and <source> have been modified to describe this file. Note, we haven't had to change <work>.

<license> looks different, but in reality it is identical to our previous example, and that is because the IRI + name pattern has been replaced with @which. You may replace any IRI + name pattern with @which; its value should match a <name> in customized or standard vocabulary (a TAN-voc file). In TAN's standard vocabulary for licenses (see the section called “TAN keywords for types of rights (<license>)”) is the following item:

```

<TAN-voc xmlns="tag:textalign.net,2015:ns" TAN-version="2020"
  id="tag:textalign.net,2015:tan-voc:licenses">
  . . . . .
  <body affects-element="license">
    <item>
      <IRI>http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</IRI>
      <IRI>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:by/4.0/</IRI>
      <name>by 4.0</name>
      <desc>attribution 4.0 international</desc>
    </item>
    . . . . .
  </body>
</TAN-voc>

```

Because the validation rules for TAN-voc files require every <name> to be unique, that element can be treated as a unique identifier, similar to @xml:id. We could have repeated the <license> from the previous TAN-T file. But the @which method is much quicker and cleaner.

Before <vocabulary-key> comes a new element, <adjustments>, which contains a <normalization> statement whose @which says no hyphens. That too points to a standard TAN vocabulary for normalizations that provides an item with an IRI + name pattern for eliminating discretionary hyphens (see the section called “TAN keywords for types of normalizations (<normalization>)”):

```

<TAN-voc xmlns="tag:textalign.net,2015:ns" TAN-version="2020" id="tag:textalign.net,2015:tan-voc:n
  . . . . .
  <body affects-element="normalization">
    <item>
      <IRI>tag:textalign.net,2015:normalization:hyphens-discretionary-removed</IRI>

```

```

        <name>no hyphens</name>
        <desc>Discretionary word-break line-end hyphens have been deleted.</desc>
    </item>
    . . . . .
</body>
</TAN-voc>

```

As you might have inferred, the element `<normalization>` specifies how we have changed the data, namely, that we have opted to remove word-break line-end hyphenation. In other transcriptions we could use `<normalization>` to declare other kinds of changes we felt compelled to make, such as removing editorial comments or footnote signals. A healthy list of `<normalization>`s is a courtesy to users of our data, some of whom might passionately care about keeping or removing line-end hyphenation.

Back to our example. `<div-type>` has a new value for `@xml:id`, the letter `l`, and in it too the IRI + name pattern has been replaced by `@which`, whose value, `line (poetry)`, is a standard vocabulary item (see the section called “TAN keywords for types of divisions (`<div-type>`)”).

There is also a new `<comment>` element, which is built much the same as `<change>`. (A `<change>`, after all, is just a comment about what has been changed.)

That seems to be all there is. But if you've been attentive, you will have noticed that `<role>` from our first TAN-T file (inside `<vocabulary-key>`) is missing. That's because we don't need it, based on the same principle that lets us resolve `@which`. A vocabulary `<name>` can be invoked not only in `@which`, but in any attribute that points to values of `@xml:id`, in this case `@roles`. There is already a standard TAN vocabulary item with the `<name>` `creator`, so we can use it directly without having to go through an intermediate vocabulary item with an `@xml:id`. If we had defined something else in `<vocabulary-key>` with a `@xml:id` of `creator`, that item would take precedence and override the built-in TAN vocabulary. But we haven't, so the standard TAN vocabularies are the default.

## Building TAN Vocabulary

The first TAN-T transcription had a longer `<head>` than the second one did, and that is because for the former we used an explicit method, that of specifying every IRI and name, and then in the latter adopted shortcuts that took advantage of TAN vocabulary. TAN vocabularies are meant not merely to be a convenience; they are intended to avoid problems that beset projects that create many files with repeated data patterns. When (not if) you make changes to one file you have to remember all the other places where you might need to make the same changes. The old programmer's adage “Don't repeat yourself” (DRY) is operative here. If there is a repeating data pattern, put it in one master place, and let the other files point to that pattern. When we make changes, we do so only at a single place.

The previous examples drew from standard TAN vocabulary, which is written in one of the other TAN formats, TAN-voc. There is a whole collection of standard TAN-voc files in the project subdirectory called `vocabularies`. We can write our own TAN-voc files, to collect the vocabulary items that we will use repeatedly from one file to the next. For example:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-model href="../../schemas/TAN-voc.rnc" type="application/relax-ng-compact-syntax"?>
<?xml-model href="../../schemas/TAN-voc.sch" type="application/xml"
    schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>
<TAN-voc xmlns="tag:textalign.net,2015:ns" TAN-version="2020"
    id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-voc:standard">
  <head>
    <name>Keywords for TAN files edited by Jenny Park</name>

```

```

    <license licenser="park" which="by 4.0"/>
    <vocabulary-key>
      <person which="Jenny Park" xml:id="park"/>
    </vocabulary-key>
    <file-resp who="park"/>
    <resp roles="creator" who="park"/>
    <change when="2019-10-08" who="park">Started file</change>
    <to-do>
      <comment when="2020-01-04" who="park">Need to check files for new vocabulary items.</comment>
    </to-do>
  </head>
  <body>
    <group affects-element="person">
      <item>
        <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:self</IRI>
        <name xml:lang="eng">Jenny Park</name>
      </item>
    </group>
    <item affects-element="work">
      <IRI>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Ring_a_Ring_o%27_Roses</IRI>
      <name>Ring a Ring o' Roses</name>
      <name>Ring Around the Rosie</name>
    </item>
  </body>
</TAN-voc>

```

In this example case, updates have been made to @id and <name>, and a <comment> has been added to <to-do>. The most significant difference is the <body>, which has two <item>s, one of which is wrapped in a <group>. Each @affects-element specifies one or more names of elements that the enclosed items affect, and the <item>s have the standard IRI + name pattern. <group>s may nest as you like.

The difference between a grouped and ungrouped <item> is purely a matter of taste and convenience. The example above illustrates both methods.

The <vocabulary-key> has a <person> whose @which points to the body of the first <item>. That is, a TAN-voc file can use its own vocabulary, without repeating it in <vocabulary-key>.

Let's return to the <head>s of our two TAN-T files, and see how to incorporate our new TAN-voc vocabulary file.

```

<TAN-T xmlns="tag:textalign.net,2015:ns" TAN-version="2020"
  id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ring01">
  <head>
    <name>TAN transcription of Ring a Ring o' Roses</name>
    <master-location
      href="http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/examples/ring-o-roses.eng.1881.xml"/>
    <license which="by 4.0" licenser="park"/>
    <work which="Ring around the Rosie"/>
    <source>
      <IRI>http://lccn.loc.gov/12032709</IRI>
      <name>Kate Greenaway, Mother Goose, New York, G. Routledge and sons [1881]</name>
    </source>
    <vocabulary>
      <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-voc:standard</IRI>

```

```

        <name>Vocabulary for TAN files edited by Jenny Park</name>
        <location href="TAN-voc/park-projects.TAN-voc.xml" accessed-when="2020-01-10"/>
    </vocabulary>
    <vocabulary-key>
        <person xml:id="park" which="Jenny Park"/>
        <div-type xml:id="line" which="line (verse)"/>
    </vocabulary-key>
    <file-resp who="park"/>
    <resp roles="creator" who="park"/>
    <change when="2014-08-13" who="park">Started file</change>
    <to-do/>
</head>
. . . . .
</TAN-T>

<TAN-T xmlns="tag:textalign.net,2015:ns" TAN-version="2020"
id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ring02">
    <head>
        <name>TAN transcription of Ring around the Rosie</name>
        <master-location>ring-o-roses.eng.1987.xml</master-location>
        <license which="by 4.0" licenser="park"/>
        <work which="Ring around the Rosie"/>
        <source>
            <IRI>http://lccn.loc.gov/87042504</IRI>
            <name>Mother Goose, from nursery to literature / by Gloria T. Delama, 1987.</name>
        </source>
        <vocabulary>
            <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-voc:standard</IRI>
            <name>Vocabulary for TAN files edited by Jenny Park</name>
            <location href="TAN-voc/park-projects.TAN-voc.xml" accessed-when="2020-01-10"/>
        </vocabulary>
        <adjustments>
            <normalization which="no hyphens"/>
        </adjustments>
        <vocabulary-key>
            <div-type xml:id="1" which="line (verse)"/>
            <person xml:id="park" which="Jenny Park"/>
        </vocabulary-key>
        <resp roles="creator" who="park"/>
        <change when="2014-10-24" who="park">Started file</change>
        <comment when="2014-10-24" who="park">See p. 39 of source.</comment>
        <to-do/>
    </head>
    . . . . .
</TAN-T>

```

In each TAN-T file, a new <vocabulary> points to the project TAN-voc vocabulary file we have just created. Along with the customary IRI + name pattern is a new element, <location>, which specifies where the digital file was accessed and when (through @accessed-when). We may include as many of these <location> elements as we wish, with the most preferred or reliable one at the top. The validation process will consult only the first one that leads to an available document. The @accessed-when value is important, because the validator will look for changes in the file since we last accessed it, and if any changes are found a warning with a summary of the changes will be returned. It is then up to us to determine if the alterations merit any action on our part.



Similarly, anyone using or depending upon our file will be notified of any changes we make, through the same validation process.

Once the <vocabulary> is in place, we can draw from our predefined vocabulary. Hence, these revised versions of the <head>s are a bit more compact and easier to read. The longer the TAN file, the more noticeable the improvement. And when our library grows into dozens of files, we'll be grateful that a change that affects all the files needs to be made only once.

Now that we have created the metadata for our transcriptions, let's turn to the alignment files. Those <head>s will look slightly different, because they are not concerned with transcriptions per se. We start with the TAN-A file:

```
<TAN-A xmlns="tag:textalign.net,2015:ns" TAN-version="2020"
  id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ring-alignment">
  <head>
    <name>div-based alignment of multiple versions of Ring o Roses</name>
    <master-location href="http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/examples/TAN-A/ringoroses.div.1">
    <license which="by_4.0" licensor="park"/>
    <source xml:id="eng-uk">
      <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ring01</IRI>
      <name>Transcription of ring around the roses in English (UK)</name>
      <location href="../../ring-o-roses.eng.1881.xml" accessed-when="2015-03-10"/>
    </source>
    <source xml:id="eng-us">
      <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ring02</IRI>
      <name>Transcription of ring around the roses in English (US)</name>
      <location href="../../ring-o-roses.eng.1987.xml" accessed-when="2014-08-13"/>
    </source>
    <vocabulary-key>
      <person xml:id="park" which="Jenny Park"/>
    </vocabulary-key>
    <resp who="park" roles="creator"/>
    <change when="2014-08-14" who="park">Started file</change>
    <to-do>
      <comment when="2018-08-09-04:00" who="park">Finish file.</comment>
    </to-do>
  </head>
  . . . . .
</TAN-A>
```

Much of the code above will look similar to the previous two examples. The file's <name> and <master-location> are updated. Just like TAN-T files have <source>s, so TAN-A files do as well, except that those sources are always TAN-T transcription files, and they take the IRI + name + location pattern we saw above in <vocabulary>. Because alignment files take only TAN transcription files as sources, each <source>'s <IRI> always takes the @id value of the target TAN-T transcription file. <name> is arbitrary. It may replicate exactly the title found in the transcription file, or it may be modified, perhaps to harmonize better with the descriptions of the other source names. Our TAN-A file could have any number of <source>s, and not necessarily for the same work. The order in which we put the <source>s does not necessarily mean anything.

This <head> explains why the <body> of our TAN-A file is allowed to be empty. We have already specified which sources are to be aligned and where they are to be found. Any user or processor of a TAN-A file may assume that every <div> in every source should be automatically aligned upon the basis of shared values of @n.

Meanwhile we turn to our fourth file, TAN-A-tok, whose <head> might look like this:

```
<TAN-A-tok xmlns="tag:textalign.net,2015:ns" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-A-tok,ring01+ring02">
  <head>
    <name>token-based alignment of two versions of Ring o Roses</name>
    <master-location href="http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses">
    <license which="by-nc-nd_4.0" rights-holder="park"/>
    <token-definition src="ring1881 ring1987" which="letters"/>
    <source xml:id="eng-uk">
      <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ring01</IRI>
      <name>Transcription of ring around the roses in English (UK)</name>
      <location href=" ../ring-o-roses.eng.1881.xml" accessed-when="2015-03-10"/>
    </source>
    <source xml:id="eng-us">
      <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ring02</IRI>
      <name>Transcription of ring around the roses in English (US)</name>
      <location href=" ../ring-o-roses.eng.1987.xml" accessed-when="2014-08-13"/>
    </source>
    <vocabulary-key>
      <bitext-relation xml:id="B-descends-from-A" which="a/x+/b"/>
      <token-definition src="ring1881 ring1987" which="letters"/>
      <person xml:id="park" which="Jenny Park"/>
    </vocabulary-key>
    <change when="2015-01-20" who="park">Started file</change>
  </head>
  . . . . .
</TAN-A-tok>
```

The TAN-A-tok <head> looks similar to the previous examples, except that <vocabulary-key> has some new content.

<bitext-relation> states through @which or an IRI + name pattern the stemmatic relationship we think holds between the two sources. We have used @which and the value a/x+/b, pointing to a standard TAN vocabulary item for bitext relations:

```
<TAN-voc xmlns="tag:textalign.net,2015:ns" TAN-version="2020"
  id="tag:textalign.net,2015:tan-voc:bitext-relation">
  . . . . .
    <item>
      <IRI>tag:textalign.net,2015:bitext-relation:a/x+/b</IRI>
      <name>a/x+/b</name>
      <desc>direct descent, B descends from A, one or more mediaries</desc>
    </item>
  . . . . .
</TAN-voc>
```

<token-definition> specifies how we have defined our word tokens. @src has more than one value, specifying that the same tokenization rule should be applied to both sources. @which points to this standard TAN vocabulary item:

```
<TAN-voc xmlns="tag:textalign.net,2015:ns" TAN-version="2020"
  id="tag:textalign.net,2015:tan-voc:tokenizations">
  . . . . .
    <item>
      <token-definition pattern="[\\w&#xad;&#x200b;&#x200d;]+"/>
```

```

      <name>letters</name>
      <name>letters only</name>
      <name>general word characters only</name>
      <name>general ignore punctuation</name>
      <name>gwo</name>
      <desc>General tokenization pattern for any language, words only. Non-letters
        such as punctuation are ignored.</desc>
    </item>
. . . . .
</TAN-voc>

```

Up until now, all vocabulary items have taken the IRI + name pattern. The one above does not have an IRI, only a `<token-definition>` with a `@pattern`. The value of `@pattern`, which may look like gibberish, is a **regular expression**. "Regular" here does not mean ordinary; rather it derives from the Latin *regula*, rule. Regular expressions are rule-based patterned text searches. This particular pattern says that a token is defined as any contiguous string of word characters (`\w`), soft hyphens (`&#xad;`), zero-width spaces (`&#x200b;`), or zero-width joiners (`&#x200d;`). This is TAN's default tokenization pattern, and it will be assumed for any TAN-A-tok file that lacks a `<token-definition>`. TAN adopts this default because in ordinary conversation, when we refer to the *n*th word in a sentence, we most often ignore punctuation marks. For more on token definitions see the section called "Defining Words and Tokens" and the section called "TAN keywords for types of token definitions (`<token-definition>`)". See also the section called "Regular Expressions".

In our `<vocabulary-key>` we could have also included a `<reuse-type>`, but we have intentionally omitted it here, because we have `<body bitext-relation="B-descends-from-A" reuse-type="general_adaptation">`. The value for `@reuse-type`, `general_adaptation`, corresponds to a `<name>` in a standard TAN vocabulary item for reuse types. We don't need to invoke a `<reuse-type>` in the `<vocabulary-key>` because we have opted not to give it an `@xml:id`. Notice that `general_adaptation` has an underscore instead of a space. That's because `<reuse-type>` can take multiple values, which are signified by spaces. We could have used a hyphen instead of an underscore, if we preferred. The values of `<name>` are never case-sensitive, and the space, hyphen, and underscore are treated as equivalent.

## Aligning across Projects

We now have a collection of five TAN files: two TAN-T transcriptions, a TAN-A alignment/annotation file, a TAN-A-tok word-for-word alignment file, and a TAN-voc file for vocabulary shared across the files.

Let us imagine what it might be like to connect our TAN collection to a TAN file made by someone else. Let us assume that we have found elsewhere, in a German project, a TAN transcription of a work that looks quite similar to our own:

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<?xml-model href="http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/schemas/TAN-T.rnc"
  type="application/relax-ng-compact-syntax"?>
<?xml-model href="http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/schemas/TAN-T.sch"
  type="application/xml" schematypens="http://purl.oclc.org/dsdl/schematron"?>
<TAN-T xmlns="tag:textalign.net,2015:ns" id="tag:hans@beispiel.com,2014:ringel">
  <head>
    <name>TAN Transkription, Ringelreihen mit Riederfallen</name>
    <master-location>http://beispiel.com/TAN-T/ringel.xml</master-location>
    <license>
      <IRI>http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</IRI>
      <name>Creative Commons Namensnennung 4.0 International Lizenz</name>
    </license>
  </head>

```

```

    <desc>Dieses Werk ist lizenziert unter einer Creative Commons Namensnennung 4.0
    International Lizenz.</desc>
  </license>
  <licensor who="schmidt"/>
  <work>
    <IRI>tag:beispiel.com,2014:texte:holderbusch</IRI>
    <name>"Die Kinder auf dem Holderbusch"</name>
  </work>
  <version>
    <IRI>urn:uuid:31648039-3dbb-49b9-b66e-9bd2cd11630e</IRI>
    <name>zweite Version</name>
  </version>
  <numerals priority="letters"/>
  <source>
    <IRI>http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/4574384</IRI>
    <name>Franz Magnus Böhme, Deutsches Kinderlied und Kinderspiel: Volksüberlieferungen
    aus allen Landen deutscher Zunge, gesammelt, geordnet und mit Angabe der Quellen.
    Leipzig, 1897.</name>
  </source>
  <adjustments>
    <normalization>
      <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki@gmail.com,2014:normalization:hyphens-discretionary-off</IRI>
      <name>Keine Bindestriche</name>
    </normalization>
  </adjustments>
  <vocabulary-key>
    <div-type xml:id="Zeile">
      <IRI>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Gedichtzeile</IRI>
      <name>Gedichtzeile</name>
    </div-type>
    <div-type which="poem" xml:id="Gedicht"/>
    <person xml:id="schmidt" roles="Produzent">
      <IRI>tag:hans@beispiel.com,2014:selbst</IRI>
      <name xml:lang="eng">Hans Schmidt</name>
    </person>
    <role xml:id="Produzent">
      <IRI>http://schema.org/producer</IRI>
      <name xml:lang="eng">Produzent</name>
    </role>
  </vocabulary-key>
  <file-resp who="schmidt"/>
  <resp who="schmidt" roles="Produzent"/>
  <change when="2014-08-13" who="schmidt">Anfang</change>
  <comment when="2014-08-13" who="schmidt">unten auf der Z. 438, recht</comment>
  <to-do/>
</head>
<body xml:lang="deu">
  <div type="Gedicht" n="1">
    <div type="Zeile" n="a">Ringel, Ringel, Reihe!</div>
    <div type="Zeile" n="b">Sind der Kinder dreie,</div>
    <div type="Zeile" n="c">Sitzen auf dem Holderbuch,</div>
    <div type="Zeile" n="e">Schreien alle: husch, husch, husch!</div>
  </div>
</body>

```

</TAN-T>

It seems that this 19th-century German version is quite similar to our two English versions. We have some alignment options open to us. Two more sets of word-for-word alignments would be interesting, but remember, just because we find a text that nicely aligns with others does not mean that we *must* align them, or that for a given alignment we must align *everything*. In this case, we choose not to worry about word-for-word alignments, and we focus here only on the TAN-A alignment, so that, for example, we can use the built-in TAN application to display the three versions in parallel, to study more closely the relationships between them.

To that end, we first observe some differences between this transcription and our other two. First, the value of <work> is not the one we have given our two versions. Second, <numerals> specifies by its value for @priority that any ambiguous numerals should be interpreted as letter numerals, not Roman (that's important, e.g., for a <div> with an @n value c, which could be interpreted to mean 3 or the Roman numeral for 100). Next, the lines are wrapped in a <div> for the whole poem (Gedicht) and they have been lettered instead of numbered. And last, the editor seems to have made a typographical error, making the last line e instead of the expected d). These five differences typify inconsistencies one commonly finds in digital texts from different projects of the same work.

## Note

There are a few other differences in this third transcription that do not affect our alignment. <version> is used to distinguish different versions of the same work found on the same text-bearing object. That is, if we are transcribing a bilingual edition, we can use <version> to specify which of the two versions we are encoding. Notice that the <IRI> value is a UUID. In this case the editor was not prepared to deploy a formal IRI naming scheme (perhaps using a tag URN) that would be satisfactory for work-versions. Also, the <div-type> is defined as <http://dbpedia.org/resource/Gedichtzeile> (Gedichtzeile = line of poetry), so it doesn't intersect with our IRIs for the vocabulary item line. But <div-type> is not used to align versions, and validation isn't affected, so we do not concern ourselves here with trying to reconcile the different IRIs.

These are points we can easily reconcile in our TAN-A file, which we now expand to include the German version. We make the following adjustments (emphasized):

```
<TAN-A xmlns="tag:textalign.net,2015:ns" TAN-version="2020"
  id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ring-alignment">
  <head>
    <name>div-based alignment of multiple versions of Ring o Roses</name>
    <master-location href="http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/examples/TAN-A/ringoroses.div.1" />
    <license which="by_4.0" licenssor="park"/>
    <source xml:id="eng-uk">
      <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ring01</IRI>
      <name>Transcription of ring around the roses in English (UK)</name>
      <location href="../ring-o-roses.eng.1881.xml" accessed-when="2015-03-10"/>
    </source>
    <source xml:id="eng-us">
      <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ring02</IRI>
      <name>Transcription of ring around the roses in English (US)</name>
      <location href="../ring-o-roses.eng.1987.xml" accessed-when="2014-08-13"/>
    </source>
    <source xml:id="ger">
      <IRI>tag:beispiel.com,2014:ringel</IRI>
      <name>Transcription of an ancestor of Ring around the roses in German</name>
      <location accessed-when="2014-08-22">http://beispiel.com/TAN-T/ringel.xml</location>
```

```

        <location accessed-when="2014-08-22">../TAN-T/ring-o-roses.deu.1897.xml</location>
    </source>
    <adjustments src="ger">
        <skip div-type="Gedicht"/>
        <rename n="e" by="-1"/>
    </adjustments>
    <vocabulary-key>
        <person xml:id="park" which="Jenny Park"/>
        <alias id="ring" idrefs="ger eng-us"/>
    </vocabulary-key>
    <resp who="park" roles="creator"/>
    <change when="2014-08-14" who="park">Started file</change>
    <change when="2014-08-22" who="park">Added German version.</change>
    <to-do>
        <comment when="2018-08-09-04:00" who="park">Finish file.</comment>
    </to-do>
</head>
. . . . .
</TAN-A>

```

The first major change is the insertion of a third `<source>`, pointing to the new file and specifying its name and IRI. Note that two `<location>`s have been provided, one for the original and another for a local copy we have saved. Validation will take into account only the first document available. If we wanted to work primarily off our local copy, we would have put that `<location>` first. By placing it second, we allow the validation engine to work primarily off the master version and therefore look for updates and changes. If that version is unavailable, validation will be made against second, local copy.

`<adjustments>` specifies through its `@src` that only the German version should be adjusted by the contained instructions. The enclosed `<skip>` says, in effect, to ignore the wrapping `<div>` for purposes of alignment. The `<rename>` takes care of the apparent typographical error, and anchors the German version to the U.S. one. Note that the German version uses `e`, but we have used `5`. But we could have used `e`, or even the Roman numeral `v`, had we wished to. Every TAN file's numeration system is evaluated locally, independent of any external files. We need not reconcile the `a`, `b`, and `c @n` values in the German version, because these will be automatically treated as equivalent to 1, 2, and 3. The TAN format supports four numeration systems other than Arabic numerals: Roman numerals (uppercase or lowercase), alphabetic numerals (`a`, `b`, `c`, ..., `z`, `aa`, `bb`, ...), and digit-alphabet combinations (e.g., `1a`, `1e`, `4g`) or alphabet-digit combinations (e.g., `a4`, `a5`, `b5`). The last two systems are interpreted as a two-tier numbering system.

The second major change, to address the German version's different value of `<work>`, is the addition of an `<alias>`, which allows us to assign one or more vocabulary items a common id. Wherever the value `ring` is used, it stands in for `ger` and `eng-us`, which point to the two TAN-T files. Every TAN-T file has only one work and only one written source. So if you wish to make a claim about a particular work or source, you can use a TAN-T's id as a surrogate. So if we make claims in our TAN-A file about a written source or a work, `ring` would assert the claim to be true for the works pointed to by the German and the U.S. version. (We do not need to specifically mention `eng-uk` in the `<alias>`, since it has the same work IRI as the U.S. version does.)

## Note

Alternatively, instead of `<alias>`, we could simply have adjusted our TAN-voc file, adding the German version's `<IRI>` value to the appropriate vocabulary item, and use that id.

The last major insertion is a new `<change>`, documenting when we made the alterations. Its `@when` effectively updates the version of our TAN-A file.

With these additions, the German version is now aligned with the other two. We could have made our work simpler just by directly modifying our local copy of the German version. But such a changes would not have affected the master copy. What happens when the owner of the German file makes changes? At that point we would struggle to integrate the changes in our forked copy. And we would have to repeat that exercise every time the German file was updated. By keeping our local copy of the German file unchanged, and making simple adjustments in our TAN-A file, we can keep our local copy synchronized with the master file and yet make the adjustments needed to coordinate with ours.

The purpose statement in these guidelines says that TAN was "designed to **maximize** the syntactic and semantic interoperable alignment and exchange of texts, annotations, and language resources across projects." Here we see the importance of the qualifier "maximize." In no world will there ever be (nor should there be, it seems) a single, standard, canonical way to divide a given work. The TAN format does not change that reality. Rather, it provides a convergent ecosystem in which different practices can be easily reconciled, to help editors and authors enhance cross-project interoperability without artificially forcing conformity, or suppressing legitimately different outlooks.

Perhaps Hans Schmidt, the producer of the German version, can be contacted (e.g., through his tag URN). We do so, and we suggest that he modify the version to make it align better. Perhaps he has reasons for labeling the lines with letters, and perhaps he is reluctant to explicitly identify this poem with *Ring around the Rosie*. That is within his rights. But the conversation might lead to our pointing out that n="e" should probably be n="d" and that there is an apparent typographic error in the last line. Or perhaps we're the ones in error. (The original, printed book has the poem twice on page 438, one with the spelling "Holderbuch" at line 3, the other, "Holderbusch".) If Schmidt chooses to correct his master file, he can add a new <change>, and thereby tacitly notify anyone else using the file that corrections have been made.

At this point we have a network of six TAN files, five from our collection and one from outside. Although simple and small, this network could be extended to address some creative and complex research questions. Applications based on XSLT stylesheets could be used to automatically align the versions for reading and study, or to perform statistical analysis.

What you've read so far is only a cursory introduction to TAN features. Study the rest of these guidelines, as well as example TAN libraries, and you will find numerous ways to develop TAN files, and to use them to enhance your research, teaching, and writing.

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## Part II. Detailed Description

This part of the guidelines provides a detailed description of the design and structure of the formats of the Text Alignment Network. The material follows the organization of the schema files (kept in the `schemas` subdirectory), so both can be read in tandem.

Chapter 3, *General Underpinnings* outlines, in a non-technical way, the principles and technical foundations of the TAN format.

Chapter 4, *Patterns and Structures Common to All TAN Encoding Formats*, Chapter 5, *Class-1 TAN Files, Representations of Textual Objects (Scripta)*, Chapter 6, *Class-2 TAN Files, Annotations of Texts*, and Chapter 7, *Class-3 TAN Files, Varia* describe each TAN format, by class. Each chapter starts with theoretical or scholarly contextual before explaining technical points.

The chapters in this part are meant to provide a narrative companion to the much more detailed technical appendixes, Chapter 9, *TAN patterns, elements, and attributes defined* and Chapter 10, *Official TAN vocabularies*, which are derived from the master schemas and vocabularies.

The chapters in this part of the guidelines should be read selectively, not consecutively. They have been written with the assumption that you have already read the previous part (Part I, “General Overview”) and that you have already started to create or edit a TAN collection.

Because readers will come from different specialties, all acronyms, abbreviations, and concepts are defined and explained, albeit tersely. Concepts or technologies are discussed only insofar as they affect the use of TAN; suggestions for further reading are provided for those who want a more thorough introduction to a topic.

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# Chapter 3. General Underpinnings

This chapter retains something of the introductory spirit of the previous one by providing an overview of the fundamental principles and technologies behind TAN. The goal is to explain the principles behind the design of the format. Although this chapter assumes on your part no prior knowledge of any particular technology, it is also not meant to be a tutorial. Links to further reading will take you to good introductory material.

## Design Principles

The TAN formats have been designed around a few basic principles:

### **Scholarly habits**

- Be patient.
- Simplify.
- Stay focused.
- Don't be redundant.
- Don't state the obvious.
- Use familiar conventions.

### **Scholarly freedom**

- Express doubt.
- Offer alternatives.
- Exercise independence.
- Invite interdependence.

### **Scholarly responsibility**

- Declare your assumptions.
- Make your work citable.
- Satisfy scholars' expectations:
  - Who did what when?
  - What are your sources?
  - How do you define your terms?
  - What alterations have you made to your sources?
  - What rights do I have to use your material?

### **General utility**

- Use stable technology.

- Keep design predictable, consistent.
- Make each datum human readable.
- Make each datum computer actionable.

## Format Organization

The Text Alignment Network is a modular suite of XML encoding formats, each one designed for a specific type of textual data, divided into three classes: texts (class 1), text alignments and annotations (class 2), and everything else (class 3).

**Class 1**, representations of textual objects, consists solely of transcription files. (See note on transcriptions versus transliterations.) Each transcription file contains the text of a single work from a single text-bearing object (which we term *scriptum*; see the section called “Domain model”), whether physical or digital. There are two types of transcription file: a standard generic format (TAN-T) and a customization of TEI All (TAN-TEI). These two types are differentiated by the root element, <TAN-T> and <TEI> respectively.

**Class 2**, encode claims about class-1 texts, and align them. There are two types of alignment, one for broad, general alignments and another for granular, word-for-word alignments. The former, with <TAN-A> as the root element, aligns any number (one or more) of class-1 files, and allows a wide variety of claims about those files. The latter, <TAN-A-tok>, aligns only pairs of class-1 files. Lexico-morphology files, <TAN-A-lm>, are used to encode the lexical and morphological (or part-of-speech) forms of individual words from a single class-1 file, or of a language in general.

**Class 3**, covers everything else. <TAN-mor> is used to define the grammatical categories or features of a given language and to specify rules for lexico-morphological codes in dependent TAN-A-lm files. <TAN-voc> collects and labels vocabulary items used in other TAN files. TAN catalog files have the root element <collection>, and they index locally available TAN files, and selective parts of their metadata.

This modular approach relies upon a *stand-off* approach to annotation or markup. In the alternative method, *inline* markup, an annotation is inserted directly into a transcription, e.g., <p>He said <quote>"Jump!"</quote></p>, where the inner element <quote> annotates the third word. Most TEI and HTML files rely upon in-line annotation. In stand-off annotation, <p>He said "Jump!"</p> would be left as-is, and somewhere else there would be an annotation that states that the third word is a quotation. If the stand-off annotation is in the same file, it is an *internal stand-off* annotation. If the annotation is in a different file, it is an *external stand-off* annotation.

TAN depends upon external stand-off annotation, which provides several benefits:

- An editor can focus on a limited set of closely related questions.
- A source text without inline annotations is less cluttered, and therefore easier to read, than one with inline annotations.
- Editors can work on separate annotation files based upon the same master transcription file, even if they have very different research interests.
- Complementary or competing annotations can be made, even in the same file, and those annotations may point to concurrent or overlapping spans of text (a major problem for in-line annotation, where according to XML rules no element may interlock or overlap with another).
- A corpus of stand-off external annotation files become, collectively, a complex dataset, supporting lines of research that might not have been anticipated by any single project.
- Editorial labor can be conducted without central coordination, as individuals work at their own pace, independently.

- When an error is found in a transcription file, it can be corrected in a single place, in the master. Anyone using a copy of that master file will be notified in the validation process of changes that have been made and they can deal with them accordingly.
- Any data file can be updated independent of any other that points to it, or to which it points.
- Cross-file links required in stand-off annotation networks files, which can then be combined and transformed in any number of ways to produce a wide variety of derivative documents (e.g., collated versions, statistical analysis).

The stand-off approach works toward a principle often valued in computer science, that of the disaggregation of data. That is, in a master format, data should be simple and not entangled with other data. It can later be reaggregated in all kinds of ways, but that is an end product, not the way data should be managed. It is analogous to the way any well-run kitchen keeps its ingredients separate, until it is time to cook or bake a variety of products, at which time a few disaggregated ingredients can be combined in a variety of ways.

Stand-off annotation is not without problems and vulnerabilities. Files might be altered or altogether deleted, rendering pointers in dependent files meaningless. An editor may find that not having the annotated text in the same place as the annotation is an inconvenience. These are important challenges, but TAN validation rules have been designed to mitigate such problems.

## Assumptions in the Creation of TAN Data

All creators and users of TAN files are expected to share few basic assumptions.

First, all TAN-compliant data is to be understood as largely *derivative*. That is, data files express no originality or creativity independent of their sources (but see below about interpretation). TAN-compliant data must be created with the intent of adhering as closely as possible to some model or archetype. For example, a transcription is assumed to replicate faithfully some earlier digital edition or text-bearing material object (e.g., stone, papyrus, manuscript, printed book for written text; audiovisual media for oral or performative texts). Morphological files and alignment files should describe as clearly and as reliably as possible their source transcriptions. *In creating and publishing a TAN file you claim to have offered a good-faith representation or description of something; in using a TAN file, you hold the creator to that expectation.*

Second, all core TAN files are *interpretive*. That is, they are permeated by editorial assumptions and opinions that might not be shared by everyone. If there is any resemblance of originality or creativity in a TAN file it is in that interpretive outlook. For example, if you edit a transcription file you must decide how to handle unusual letterforms and other visible marks. Your decisions will be influenced by your perspective on the original text and its native writing system, and how you interpret and use Unicode. If you write an alignment file, you must make decisions about what factors caused one text to be transformed into another. Lexicomorphological files require you to commit to one or more grammars and dictionaries, which adopt certain perspectives on language, and you must discern how best to handle cases of vagueness and ambiguity. No TAN file ever stands completely outside the interpretive act. *In creating and publishing a TAN file you claim to have disclosed as best you can the assumptions behind your interpretive outlook; in using a TAN file, you hold the creator to that expectation.*

Third, all core TAN files are *applicable*. That is, the interpretive impulse is assumed to be coupled with an equally strong desire to make the data as useful to as many users as possible, even those who may not share your assumptions or interpretation. A creator of a transcription file, for example, should normalize and segment texts with a minimum of idiosyncracies, adopting the most widely used reference systems, so as to optimize the alignment process. Morphological files should depend whenever possible upon commonly accepted grammars and lexica. Alignment files should work with comprehensible categories of text reuse. No TAN file will always be applicable to everyone, but it should be as applicable to as many as possible, as often as possible. *In creating a TAN file you claim to use common, shared conventions whenever possible, and to note any departures; in using a TAN file, you hold the creator to that expectation.*

Fourth, TAN data is to be considered *accurate, but not necessarily precise or exhaustive*. For example, if a TAN-A file claims that the opening of Plato's *Republic* book 3 quotes from Homer's *Iliad*, the claim is true and accurate, but is neither precise nor exhaustive. There are parts of the opening of book 3 that are certainly not quotations, and most parts of the *Iliad* are not quoted in the *Republic*. A token-for-token alignment of two texts might be selective, and focus only on the points of interest to the editor. Although the TAN formats permit a great deal of both precision and comprehensiveness, neither is mandated, unless explicitly required by a specific part of the TAN specifications. *In creating a TAN file you claim to make accurate assertions; in using a TAN file, you should hold the creator to that expectation, but you must assess for yourself how precise and complete it is.*

## Core Technology

TAN depends upon a set of relatively stable technologies. Those technologies and the underlying terminology are briefly explained below, with attention paid to interpretive decisions that affect validation rules. References to further reading will lead you to better and more thorough introductions elsewhere.

## Unicode

### What is it?

Unicode is the worldwide standard for the encoding, representation, and exchange of digital texts. The standard is maintained by a nonprofit consortium whose goal is to represent all the world's writing systems, living and historical. The Unicode standard allows us to share texts in any alphabet reliably, regardless of how that text is rendered (e.g., fonts, display).

With more than 128,000 characters, Unicode is almost as complex as human writing itself. The entire sequence of characters is divided into blocks, each one reserved, more or less, for a particular alphabet or group of characters. Within each block, characters may be grouped further. Each character is assigned a single number called a codepoint.

Codepoints are numbered according to the hexadecimal system (base 16), which uses the digits 0 through 9 and the letters A through F. (The decimal number 10 is hexadecimal A; decimal 11 = hex B; decimal 17 = hex 10; decimal 79 = hex 4F.) It is helpful to think of Unicode as a very long table of sixteen columns, a glyph in each square; this is illustrated nicely in this article [[http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Unicode/Character\\_reference/0000-0FFF](http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Unicode/Character_reference/0000-0FFF)].

It is common to refer to Unicode characters by their value and perhaps by their name. The value customarily starts "U+" and continues with the hexadecimal value, usually at least four hexadecimal characters. When the official Unicode name is given, it is normally in uppercase. Examples:

**Table 3.1. Unicode characters**

| Character   | Unicode value | Unicode name             |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| " " (space) | U+0020        | SPACE                    |
| ®           | U+00AE        | REGISTERED SIGN          |
| ю           | U+044E        | CYRILLIC SMALL LETTER YU |

In an XML file, nearly any Unicode codepoint may be used, either by typing or pasting the character directly, or by using **XML entities**. An XML entity is a proxy for some other text, marked by an ampersand, some text, and then the semicolon, e.g., `&amp;` for the ampersand or `&lt;` for `<`. To access specific Unicode characters an entity may start `&#x` followed by the hexadecimal codepoint (if you prefer the decimal version, leave off the `#`). For example, the XML entity `&#x44E;` is a proxy for the Cyrillic small letter `yu`.

## Unicode Normalization

Unicode rules provide guidance on how text should be normalized, to identify equivalent variations. For example, the character o (U+006F: LATIN SMALL LETTER O) followed by the combining accent ¨ (U+0308: COMBINING DIAERESIS) should be treated identical in meaning to the single character ö (U+00F6: LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS). There are two codepoints that could be used for the Greek question mark (;), and normalization converts the less preferred codepoint to the other.

TAN validation rules require all data to be normalized according to the Unicode NFC algorithm (the most common of the four normalization methods). Any text in a TAN file that is not NFC normalized will be marked as invalid. A supplied Schematron Quick Fix will let users automatically normalize text (for editing environments that support Schematron Quick Fixes).

## Unicode characters with special interpretation

The characters U+200B ZERO WIDTH SPACE, U+200D ZERO WIDTH JOINER, and U+00AD SOFT HYPHEN placed at the end of a leaf <div>, perhaps followed by space that will be ignored (see below), signal that the text is to be joined with any subsequent text (i.e., the next leaf <div>). Accordingly, any TAN function that needs to extract text from a <div> structure will delete the U+200B, U+200D, or U+00AD character and its trailing space. (By contrast, text from a leaf <div> that does not end this way will be space-normalized, then appended by a single space.) Because these characters are difficult to distinguish visually from spaces and hyphens, any output based on the character mapping of the core functions should replace these characters with their XML entities, `&#x200b;`, `&#x200d;`, and `&#xad;`.

Much has been written about the different ways U+00AD SOFT HYPHEN has been or should be used and interpreted. Debate will no doubt continue. In designing TAN, we have adopted the position that the soft hyphen marks a place in a word where a line break has occurred, is allowed to occur, or both. In situations where the text is printed or displayed, any soft hyphen that does not mark a word that breaks across lines should not be displayed.

## Combining characters

At the core level of conformance, Unicode does not dictate whether combining characters (accents, modifying symbols) should be counted independently or as part of a base character, nor do core XML technologies. In most cases, this point is negligible. But it can affect regular expressions and XPath expressions (see below).

Two of the class-2 formats allow the counting of characters. Such counting is assumed to be made exclusively of individual non-combining characters (each perhaps followed by one or more combining characters). Therefore one character is defined as the regular expression `\P{M}\p{M}*`, bound to global variable the section called “\$char-reg-exp”. Any numerical reference made in a TAN file to an individual character, i.e., through @chars, will be found by counting only non-combining characters. When the nth character is requested, TAN functions will return the nth base character along with any combining characters that immediately follow.

TAN rules stipulate that combining characters must have a preceding base character. Any <div> that, after any initial space, starts with a combining character will be marked as invalid. See also Regular Expressions and Combining Characters.

## Unicode points not allowed

Because TAN files are not scriptum-oriented (see the section called “Domain model”), the following characters will generate an error if found in a TAN file:

- U+00A0 NO-BREAK SPACE

- U+2000 EN QUAD
- U+2001 EM QUAD
- U+2002 EN SPACE
- U+2003 EM SPACE
- U+2004 THREE-PER-EM SPACE
- U+2005 FOUR-PER-EM SPACE
- U+2006 SIX-PER-EM SPACE
- U+2007 FIGURE SPACE
- U+2008 PUNCTUATION SPACE
- U+2009 THIN SPACE
- U+200A HAIR SPACE

## Further Reading

- Unicode Consortium [<http://unicode.org>]
- Unicode [<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unicode>] (Wikipedia)

## eXtensible Markup Language (XML)

### What is it?

Defined by the W3C, the eXtensible Markup Language (XML) is a markup language that can be extended to allow anyone to define the structure and rules of a document type. For a quick, simple introduction to XML see Chapter 2, *Starting off with the TAN Format*.

### Schemas and validation

Validation files are found in the schemas subdirectory.

Each TAN file is validated by two types of schema files, one dealing with major rules concerning structure and data type, written in RELAX-NG, the other with more complex, detailed rules, written in Schematron.

The RELAX-NG rules are written primarily in compact syntax (\*.rnc), and then converted to XML syntax (\*.rng). For TAN-TEI, the special format One Document Does it all (TAN-TEI.odd) is used to adjust the rules for TEI All. The ODD file is then processed by TEI stylesheets into compact and XML RELAX-NG formats.

The Schematron files are generally quite short. The primary work is done by a substantial function library written in XSLT. For the most part, the Schematron files simply point to the TAN function library, and handle its results. For a detailed overview of this process, see the section called “The TAN Validation Process” and the section called “Doing things with TAN files”.

Some validation engines that process a valid TAN-compliant TEI file may return an error something like conflicting ID-types for attribute "who" of element "comment" from namespace "tag:tex-align.net,2015:ns". Such a message alerts you to the fact that by mixing TEI and TAN namespaces, you open yourself up to the possibility of conflicting xml:id values. It is your responsibility to ensure that



you have not assigned duplicate identifiers. An XML editor may be configured to ignore this discrepancy. (In oXygen XML editor go to Options > Preferences... > XML > XML Parser > RELAX NG and uncheck the box ID/IDREF.)

## Space characters and normalization

By default in XML, unless otherwise specified, consecutive space characters (space, tab, newline, and carriage return) are considered equivalent to a single space. This gives editors the freedom to format XML documents as they like, balancing human readability against compactness. In XML, **space normalization** is performed by stripping leading and trailing whitespace and replacing sequences of one or more white-space character with a single space, `&#x20;`.

All TAN formats assume space normalization, with an extra caveat for leaf `<div>`s. Initial space is always stripped. If a leaf `<div>` ends in the soft hyphen or the zero width joiner (see the section called “Unicode characters with special interpretation”) the character is suppressed along with any ending space, otherwise the text ends in a single space character (whether or not there are space characters in the leaf `<div>` itself).

If retention of multiple spaces or spaces of specific sizes is important for your files and research, then you should not be working with the TAN format, which cannot be used to replicate the appearance of a scriptum (see the section called “Domain model”). Pure TEI (and not TAN-TEI) is a better alternative, since it allows for a literal use of space, and supports the creation of scriptum-oriented XML files.

For more on space see guidance in the W3C recommendation [<https://www.w3.org/TR/REC-xml/#sec-white-space>].

## Mixed, non-mixed, and semi-mixed content

In many popular XML formats such as TEI, XHTML, and Docbook some elements allow a mixture of elements and nonspace text as children, e.g., `<div>Some <span>text</span></div>`. These are called **mixed content** models. The TAN formats, aside from TAN-TEI, are committed to a **non-mixed content** model, e.g., `<div><span>Some </span><span>text</span></div>`. Non-space text nodes and elements are never siblings. The practical effect of this decision is TAN files may be indented as you like, and whitespace text may be placed anywhere, without altering the meaning.

An expanded TAN file (see the section called “The TAN Validation Process”) may include what we term a **semi-mixed content** model, in which any element may have one and only one non-space text node along with any children elements. That non-space text node may appear at the beginning or the end of the children nodes.

## Namespaces

### What are they?

XML allows users to create document types of whatever kind. One person may wish to use the element `<band>` to refer to a musical group; another might use this element to encode radio frequencies. Perhaps someone wishes to mention a musical group and a radio frequency in the same document, which would entail mixing two very different types of `<band>`. XML allows users to mix vocabularies, even when those vocabularies use the same element names. Disambiguation is accomplished by associating an element name with a kind of family name. That family name is an IRI (see the section called “Identifiers and Their Use (IRIs, URIs, URLs, URNs, UUIDs)” below). The actual full name of an element, then, is the local name plus the IRI that qualifies its meaning, e.g., `band{http://music-example.com/terms/}` and `band{http://frequency-example.com/terms/}`.

The IRI—the family name—is called the *namespace*, a term that is understandably vague or confusing to many, because it has nothing to do with space.

Namespaces can be declared in an XML document. When they appear, they look a lot like attributes. (They aren't.) They take the form `xmlns="http://music-example.com/terms/"` (this defines the **default namespace**) or `xmlns:[PREFIX]="http://frequency-example.com/terms/"` (this assigns a namespace to a prefix) placed inside an opening tag. For example, `<band xmlns="http://music-example.com/terms/">...</band>` declares `http://music-example.com/terms/` to be the default namespace for `<band>` and all descendants, unless explicitly overridden.

To return to our example, different `<band>`s can be combined through namespaces:

```
<band xmlns="http://music-example.com/terms/">
  <band xmlns="http://frequency-example.com/terms/">
    ...
  </band>
</band>

<band xmlns="http://music-example.com/terms/"
      xmlns:e2="http://frequency-example.com/terms/">
  <e2:band >
    ...
  </e2:band>
</band>

<e1:band xmlns:e1="http://music-example.com/terms/"
         xmlns:e2="http://frequency-example2.com/terms/">
  <e2:band >
    ...
  </e2:band>
</e1:band>
```

## TAN namespace and prefix

The TAN namespace is **tag:textalign.net,2015:ns**. The recommended prefix is **tan**. The namespace does not change from one version of TAN to another.

The TAN-TEI format uses as its default the TEI namespace, `http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0`, normally given the prefix **tei**. But in a TAN-TEI file, the head and its descendants are in the TAN namespace.

## The Text Encoding Initiative

### What is it?

The Text Encoding Initiative (TEI; <http://www.tei-c.org/index.xml>) is consortium of scholars and scholarly organizations that maintains the rules and documentation behind a collection of XML formats intended for encoding texts. TEI files have been widely used by libraries, museums, publishers, and individual scholars to prepare and publish texts for online research, teaching, and preservation. In addition to the guidelines themselves, the Consortium provides a variety of resources [<http://www.tei-c.org/Support/Learn/>] and training events [<http://members.tei-c.org/Events>] for learning TEI, information on projects using the TEI [<http://www.tei-c.org/Activities/Projects/>], a bibliography of TEI-related publications [[http://www.tei-c.org/Activities/SIG/Education/tei\\_bibliography.xml](http://www.tei-c.org/Activities/SIG/Education/tei_bibliography.xml)], and software [<http://www.tei-c.org/Tools/>].

TEI gave the impetus for the creation of TAN, and continues to inspire its development. TEI was designed to be highly customizable, to suit the needs of individuals or communities of practice. One of the TAN formats, TAN-TEI, is one such customization, based as it is on an ODD file that is in the same directory

as the rest of the schemas. TAN-TEI schemas are generated on the basis of the official TEI All schema that is available at the time of release.

TAN-TEI files and standard, out-of-the-box TEI All files are not automatically interchangeable. TAN-TEI expects all metadata to be human- and computer-readable, whereas TEI metadata is geared primarily to human readability. TAN-TEI tightly regulates the structure of the text, whereas TEI allows for a variety of structures. In any conversion process to and from TEI and TAN-TEI, some human intervention is required, and conversion in either direction may entail loss.

For more about the strictures placed upon the TEI All schema see the section called “Transcriptions Using the Text Encoding Initiative (<TEI>)”. See also Chapter 4, *Patterns and Structures Common to All TAN Encoding Formats* and Chapter 5, *Class-1 TAN Files, Representations of Textual Objects (Scripta)*.

## Further reading

- Text Encoding Initiative [<http://www.tei-c.org/>]

## Data types

Being written purely in XML technologies, TAN uses data types defined in the W3C's official specifications [<https://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/>], e.g., strings, booleans, integers. The following data types require some special comments.

## Languages

TAN adopts for language identification Best Common Practices (BCP) 47, which standardizes identifiers for languages and scripts. For most users of TAN, this will be a simple two- or three-letter abbreviation, sometimes supplemented with a hyphen and an abbreviation designating a script or regional subtag. For example, `eng`, `eng-UK`, and `eng-UK-Cyr1` refer, respectively, to English (in general), English from the United Kingdom, and English from the United Kingdom written in the Cyrillic script. As a general rule, values of this type should begin with a three-letter language code, preferably lowercase. (The two-letter codes cover only a few dozen languages; the three-letter codes support thousands of them.)

ISO codes for human languages appear in `@xml:lang` and `<for-lang>`. The former states what language the enclosed text is in. The latter is an empty element that simply points to a specific language. For example, `<for-lang>` in the context of a TAN-mor file indicates which languages the file was written for.

TAN has several global variables and functions useful for working with language codes. See the section called “TAN-language global variables, keys, and functions summarized”.

For more information, see one of the following:

- BCP 47 official specifications [<http://tools.ietf.org/rfc/bcp/bcp47>]
- BCP 47 technical details [<http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema11-2/#language>]

## Dates and times

For dates and dates + times, TAN adopts the corresponding XML data types, which follow ISO syntax. That syntax begins with years (the largest unit) and ends with days, seconds, or fractions of seconds (the smallest).

The simplest date takes this form: `YYYY-MM-DD`. If a time is included, it is specified by continuing the string, first with a `T` (for time) then the form `hh:mm:ss.sss(Z|[-+][hh:mm])`. For example, the following is `2016-09-20T20:38:27.141-04:00` is an ISO date-time for Tuesday, September 20, 2016 at 8:38 p.m., Eastern Time Zone.

More reading:

- W3C specification [<https://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/#dateTime>]
- Wikipedia entry on ISO 8601 [[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO\\_8601](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_8601)]

## Identifiers and Their Use (IRIs, URIs, URLs, URNs, UUIDs)

TAN makes extensive use of the following identifiers:

- *IRI*: Internationalized Resource Identifier, a generalization of the URI system, allowing the use of Unicode; defined by RFC 3987 [<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3987.txt>]
- *URI*: Uniform Resource Identifier, a string of characters used to identify a name or a resource; defined by RFC 3986 [<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc3986>]
- *URL*: Uniform Resource Locator, a URI that identifies a Web resource and the communication protocol for retrieving the resource.
- *URN*: Uniform Resource Name, a term that originally referred to persistent names that used a bare `urn:` scheme, but is now applied to a variety of systems that have registered with the IANA. URNs are generally best thought of as a subset of URIs.
- *UUID*: Universally Unique Identifier, a computer-generated 128-bit number that may be attached as an identifier to any entity. UUIDs can be built into a URN by prefixing them with `urn:`.

The TAN format makes extensive use of all the above. See also the section called “Tag URNs”.

## Resource Description Framework (RDF) and Linked Open Data

### What are they?

Identifiers are used in many contexts for many purposes. One such purpose is called Linked Open Data (LOD), also known as the Semantic Web, which aims to network data across projects. It relies upon a very simple data model called Resource Description Framework (RDF), recommended by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). The term “Resource”—the R in RDF—refers to any person, place, concept—anything at all, whether you think of it as a resource or not. “Description” is overly specific, too, since RDF was designed to support general assertions, descriptive or not. Perhaps it is easiest to think of RDF as a standardized way to make assertions, as if the name were simply “Assertion Framework.”

The RDF data model rests upon the concept of a statement, made of three parts: subject, predicate, and object. Subjects and predicates take identifiers that name things. The object may take an identifier or just data. As people independently identify concepts with the same URLs, they create RDF datasets can be combined, synthesized, and compared. RDF statements found across the web allow inferences no individual project could ever anticipate.

The Semantic Web recommends the use of URLs as identifiers. That way, if a computer encounters a URL naming a concept, it can be programmed go to the web resource and retrieve other RDF statements, recursively. So URL identifiers look like a web page address (e.g., `http://...`), but they are first and foremost names for things. Ideally, those URLs will still name those things after the domain name expires and the web resource cannot be found.

Although RDF statements must be made of only three components, it is possible in a roundabout way to create more complex assertions. In one technique, the assertion itself is given a URL, and then RDF statements are made about the assertion. Such assertions are in some cases not easily integrated with other RDF statements. Users who query an RDF database will not find relevant complex RDF statements unless they build their queries to anticipate such situations (or the query engine has been customized).

## TAN Claims and RDF

Much of TAN can be converted to RDF statements. In fact, TAN may be one of the most human-friendly ways to read and write RDF. For example, consider how one might express "Person X's name is 'Dave Smith'." Compare this snippet (taken from <http://linkeddatabook.com/editions/1.0/>), written in Turtle, the RDF syntax generally regarded as the most human-readable, ...

```
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .  
@prefix foaf: <http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/> .
```

```
<http://biglynx.co.uk/people/dave-smith>  
rdf:type foaf:Person ;  
foaf:name "Dave Smith" .
```

...with the TAN equivalent:

```
<person>  
  <IRI>http://biglynx.co.uk/people/dave-smith</IRI>  
  <name>Dave Smith</name>  
</person>
```

These TAN and RDF expressions are interchangeable.

But in more complex claims, it is, at this time, not clear whether all assertions in TAN can be losslessly converted to the RDF model. This happens most often in the context of the TAN-A `<claim>`, which is designed to allow scholarly assertions and claims that are difficult or impossible to express in RDF. For example, RDF does not allow one to say "Person X is not the author of text Y," but TAN does.

TAN claims can also be quite complex. Whereas the standard RDF claim consists of three components—subject, predicate, object—most TAN claims have more. Every TAN claim must have at the minimum: a claimant (no RDF counterpart; the person, organization, or algorithm that asserts the claim), a subject (counterpart to RDF subject), and a verb (counterpart to RDF predicate). Verbs can be defined to permit, require, or disallow other claim components, such as adverbs or objects, many of which are permitted by default. Most TAN claims involve more than three components, so converting a TAN claim to RDF requires creating a complex RDF statement (see previous section).

Many TAN claims involve textual subjects or objects. References to parts of text can be quite complex, and they must be made with reference to other entities. It doubtful whether a given specific textual subject or object can be satisfactorily reduced to an unambiguous IRI, because such an IRI would need to include a mechanism to resolve the meaning of the syntax. Such an IRI must not only explain the work's reference system, but also identify the chosen version, scriptum, and perhaps token definition and numeration system. Many texts have more than one "canonical" reference system, so an IRI might point to two different textual passages, thereby breaking a cardinal rule of IRIs: although an entity may be given multiple IRIs, it is *never* acceptable for an IRI to be ambiguous.

For more details see the section called "Division-Based Annotations and Alignments (`<TAN-A>`)" and `<claim>`.

## Further reading

- W3C recommendation [<https://www.w3.org/RDF/>]
- Linked Data [<http://linkeddata.org/>]
- Linked Open Vocabularies [<http://lov.okfn.org/dataset/lov/>]

## Tag URNs

TAN files make extensive use of tag URNs (see the section called “Identifiers and Their Use (IRIs, URIs, URLs, URNs, UUIDs)”). In fact, TAN's namespace is a tag URN (the section called “Namespaces”). A tag URN [<http://www.taguri.org>] has two parts:

1. **Namespace. tag:** + an e-mail address or domain name owned by the person or organization that has authorized the creation of the TAN file + , + an arbitrary day on which that address or domain name was owned + :. The day is expressed in the form YYYY-MM-DD, YYYY-MM, or YYYY. A missing MM or DD is implicitly assigned the value of 01.
2. **Name of the TAN file.** An arbitrary string (unique to the namespace chosen) chosen by the namespace owner as a label for the entire file and related versions. It can be the same as the filename, but it is a good practice not to do so, because filenames . You should pick a name that is at least somewhat intelligible to human readers.

Although you may use any tag URN coined by someone else, you may create a tag URN only in namespaces you own.

Great care must be taken in choosing the name, because you are the sole guarantor of its uniqueness. *It is permissible for something to have multiple identifiers, but never acceptable for an identifier to name more than one thing.* It is a good practice to keep a master checklist of tag URNs you have created. If you find yourself forgetting, or think you run the risk of creating duplicate tag URNs, you should start afresh by creating a new namespace for your tag URNs, if only by changing the date in the tag URN namespace.

### Example 3.1. Tag URNs

```
tag:jan@example.com,1999-01-31:TAN-T001
tag:example.com,2001-04:hamlet-tan-t
tag:evagriusponticus.net,2014:tan-a-lm:Evagrius_Praktikos_grc_Guillaumonts
tag:bbrb@example.org,1995-04-01:pos-grc
```

The first example comes from someone who owned the email address `jan@example.com` on January 31, 1999 (at the stroke of midnight, Universal Coordinated Time). The other examples follow a similar logic. The namespace of the second and third examples are tied to the owners of specific domain names. The 2014 in the third example is shorthand for the first second of January 1, 2014.

TAN has adopted tag URNs over URLs for several reasons:

- **Permanence.** Authors of TAN data are creating files that are meant to be relevant for decades and centuries from now, well after most domain names today have changed ownership or fallen into obsolescence, and well after the creators are dead. URLs are not built for such permanence.
- **Responsibility.** The TAN format requires every piece of data to be attributable to someone (a person, a group of persons, or an algorithm). A tag URN connects the identifier with the responsible person or group. URLs cannot provide such support.
- **Accessibility.** Tag URNs have almost no barriers. They can be created by anyone who has an email address. No one has to register with a central authority. You can begin naming anything you want, any time you want, without seeking anyone's approval, and without paying anything.
- **Ease.** Tag URNs are easy to use. Many potential TAN authors never have owned a domain name, and never will. Further, many of those who do own domain names cannot or do not wish to configure, populate, maintain, and troubleshoot servers with the referral mechanisms recommended by Semantic Web advocates (see the section called “Resource Description Framework (RDF) and Linked Open Data”).

- **Scholarly citation norms.** In the Semantic Web, the conflation of URL *qua* name with URL *qua* location is considered by many a virtue because the single string does double duty, both naming the resource and pointing to a location where more can be learned. Although the combination is elegant from an engineering perspective, it is confusing to others: URLs are commonly thought to be purely locations for data, not names for things. It also goes against an important principle in scholarly bibliographies, namely, the name of a cited publication should always be distinguished from where it might be found. In scholarly citation practice, a name and a location should always be disambiguated.

Further reading:

- RFC 4151 [<https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc4151>], the official definition of tag URNs

## Regular Expressions

Regular expressions are patterns for searching text. The term *regular* here does not mean ordinary. Rather, alluding to the Latin root *regula* (rule), it refers to a rule-based method of finding and replacing text through patterns. Regular expressions come in different flavors, and have several layers of complexity. TAN regular expressions adhere closely to the recommendation of XSLT 3.0 [<http://www.w3.org/TR/xslt-30/#regular-expressions>] (XML Schema Datatypes plus some extensions), and outlined in XPath Functions 3.0 [<http://www.w3.org/TR/xpath-functions-30/#regex-syntax>].

### Caution

XML Schema Datatypes define regular expressions differently than do Perl, one of the most common forms of regular expression. For example, the pipe symbol, |, is treated as a word character in XML regular expressions (\w), but the opposite is true for Perl. For convenience, here are the word classifications for codepoints U+0020..U+00FF according to XML (and therefore TAN):

**Word characters (\w):** \$ + 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 < = > A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z ^ ` a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z | ~ ¢ £ ¤ ¥ ¦ § ¨ © ª « ¬ ® ¯ ° ± ² ³ ´ µ ¶ · ¸ ¹ º ¼ ½ ¾ À Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ Ç È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï Ð Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö × Ø Ù Ú Û Ü Ý Þ ß à á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ð ñ ò ó ô õ ö ÷ ø ù ú û ü ý þ ÿ

**Non-word characters (\W):** ! " # % & ' ( ) \* , - . / : ; ? @ [ \ ] \_ { } ¡ ¢ « » ¿ ;

Some of these decisions about what is word-like and what isn't may seem counterintuitive or wrong. But at this point complaining will not change the conventions. The distinction is a legacy that will endure. Just familiarize yourself with decisions that look admittedly arbitrary.

A regular expression search pattern is treated just like a conventional search pattern until the computer reaches a special character: . [ ] \ | - ^ \$ ? \* + { } ( ). Here is a brief key to how those special characters behave in regular expressions when they are first found. (Some of these special characters change their meaning if they are found inside square brackets; on this point, see the recommended reading below):

**Table 3.2. Special characters in regular expressions**

| Sym-bol | Meaning       |
|---------|---------------|
| .       | any character |
|         | or (union)    |
| ^       | start of line |
| ?       | zero or one   |

| Sym-<br>bol      | Meaning                                                                                                               |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| *                | zero or more                                                                                                          |
| +                | one or more                                                                                                           |
| [ ]              | a class of characters                                                                                                 |
| ( )              | a group                                                                                                               |
| \w               | any word character                                                                                                    |
| \W               | any nonword character                                                                                                 |
| \s               | any of the four standard spacing characters: space (U+0020), tab (U+0009), newline (U+000A), carriage return (U+000D) |
| \S               | anything not a spacing character                                                                                      |
| \d               | any digit (0-9)                                                                                                       |
| \D               | anything not a digit                                                                                                  |
| \p{Is-Gu-jarati} | any character from the Unicode block named Gujarati                                                                   |
| ^                | beginning of a line or string (doesn't capture any characters)                                                        |
| \$               | end of a line or string (doesn't capture any characters)                                                              |
| \\               | backslash (an escaped escape character)                                                                               |
| \^               | a caret sign (must be escaped with the \)                                                                             |
| \\$              | dollar sign (escaped)                                                                                                 |
| \(               | opening parenthesis (escaped)                                                                                         |
| \[               | opening square bracket (escaped)                                                                                      |

Some examples:

**Table 3.3. Examples of Regular Expressions**

| Expres-<br>sion | Meaning                                                       | What the expression matches when applied to "Wi-fi, good. A_hem* isn't!" |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ^.*\$           | one whole line of characters                                  | "Wi-fi, good. A_hem* isn't!"                                             |
| [ae]            | a or e                                                        | "e"                                                                      |
| [a-e]           | a, b, c, d, or e                                              | "d", "e"                                                                 |
| [^ae]+          | one or more characters that are anything except a or e        | "Wi-fi, good. A_h", "m* isn't!"                                          |
| .i              | any character followed by i.                                  | "Wi", "fi", " i"                                                         |
| (.i)            | when a character followed by an i is found treat it as a cap- | "Wi", "fi", " i"                                                         |



| <b>Expression</b> | <b>Meaning</b>                                                   | <b>What the expression matches when applied to "Wi-fi, good. A_hem* isn't!"</b>    |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| [aeiou]           | any lowercase vowel along with every word character that follows | "i", "i", "ood", "em", "isn"                                                       |
| [t*].             | any t or * and the following character                           | "* ", "t!" Note that the asterisk, if inside a character class, represents itself. |
| \s+               | one or more space characters                                     | " ", " ", " "                                                                      |
| \w+               | one or more word characters                                      | "Wi", "fi", "good", "A_hem", "isn", "t"                                            |
| \W+               | match one or more nonword characters                             | "-", ",", ".", "*", "'", "!", ""                                                   |
| [^q]+             | one or more characters that are not a q                          | "Wi-fi, good. A_hem* isn't!"                                                       |

The examples above provide a taste of how regular expressions are constructed and read.

## Regular Expressions and Combining Characters

A regular expressions might be ambiguous in the context of combining characters. Suppose we have a string of three characters, `áb` (i.e., an acute accent over the `a`, `&#x61;`; `&#x301;`; `&#x62;`). The regular expression `a.` will in some search engines include the `b` and others not.

Unicode has differentiated three levels of support for regular expressions (see official report [<http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr18/>]). Only level-one conformance in TAN is guaranteed. Combining characters fall in level two. In TAN, character counts depend exclusively upon base characters, not combining ones (see the section called “Combining characters”).

TAN includes several functions that usefully extend XML regular expressions. See the section called “regex-ext-tan global variables, keys, and functions summarized”.

Further reading:

- Various tutorials on Regular Expressions [<http://www.google.com/search?q=tutorial+regular+expressions>]
- Wikipedia, Regular Expressions [[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regular\\_expression](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regular_expression)]
- Regular Expressions in XSLT 3.0 [<http://www.w3.org/TR/xslt-30/#regular-expressions>]
- Unicode and Regular Expressions [<http://www.unicode.org/reports/tr18/>]
- XML Schema Datatypes [<http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/#regexs>]

- A New \u: Extending XPath Regular Expressions for Unicode [<http://www.balisage.net/Proceedings/vol25/html/Kalvesmaki01/BalisageVol25-Kalvesmaki01.html>]

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# Chapter 4. Patterns and Structures Common to All TAN Encoding Formats

This chapter provides general background to the elements and attributes that are common to all TAN files. For more detailed discussion, see Chapter 9, *TAN patterns, elements, and attributes defined*.

This chapter does not discuss TAN catalog files, on which see the section called “TAN Catalog Files (collection)”.

## Common Patterns

### IRI + name Pattern

Both humans and computers need to read and write TAN metadata. Very often what is readable to humans is unreadable to computers, and vice versa. So the TAN format requires that all metadata be provided whenever possible in both forms. Although this rule may appear to introduce redundancy and therefore opportunities for error, the clarity is critical. It is the only way at present to ensure that any person or algorithm that approaches the data can parse and use it. In addition, doubly expressed metadata provides a safeguard much like a checksum: human- and computer-readable descriptions should comport. Any discrepancy signals an error that should be checked.

Some metadata, such as that inside `<comment>` or `<change>`, are neither easily nor profitably translated into a computer-actionable string. In such cases only the human-readable form is required. Other metadata involve regular expressions (e.g., `@pattern`) or ISO-compliant dates (e.g., `@when`), both of which are well formed and are usually human-legible. Such data are not repeated, although they may be explained via `<desc>` or `<comment>`.

Those exceptions aside, all other metadata takes what is called the *IRI + name* pattern: one or more `<IRI>`s and `<name>`s and zero or more `<desc>`s. This is the core pattern for nearly all TAN vocabulary items.

### Digital Entity Metadata Pattern

Some entities identified by the the section called “IRI + name Pattern” will be digital resources. In those cases, the IRI + name Pattern is extended.

There must be one or more `<location>`s, with `@href` and `@accessed-when`, which signals where the resource is and when it was last consulted. In validation, only the first document available will be used. Extra `<location>`s might prove helpful for applications.

There may be an optional `<checksum>`, to more accurately specify which version of a file was consulted.

If the entity is a TAN file, then `<IRI>` (one and only one) must be a valid tag URN that matches the `@id` value of the TAN file being referred to. If the entity is not a TAN file, then any IRI may be used, including its resolved URL.

`@accessed-when` indicates when a file was last accessed. During validation, the target file will be checked. any changes before that date will be ignored, and any after will be reported, normally as warnings. See the section called “TAN file versions”.

All these requirements may seem excessive, since in other contexts (HTML, TEI), one needs simply a link, via `@href` or `@src`. TAN files are meant to be valid long after their creation, when `@href` point to broken

links. An <IRI> might allow one to find a missing file, and it will also check, in case the original file has been deleted and another, with a different name, has taken its place.

## Edit Stamp

Most TAN elements allow for an optional edit stamp, an @ed-who and an @ed-when, stating who created or edited the enclosed data and when. Neither attribute is allowed without the other.

@ed-when is one of the attributes that help determine a file's version. See the section called “TAN file versions”.

An edit stamp is much like a <change> without a description. The attributes simply mark the element where a change has been made. If a description of the alteration is considered necessary, <change> should be used, perhaps in addition to the edit stamp.

## Overall Structure

All TAN-compliant files, no matter the type or class, follow a common basic structure: (1) a prolog with at least two processing instruction nodes; (2) a root element; and (3) a head, a body, and an optional teiHeader and tail.

*Prolog and processing instruction nodes:* The standard prolog of every XML file should begin: <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>

### Note

XML version 1.1 is a permissible alternative, and encoding="UTF-8" is optional.

After that come two processing instructions specifying the two schema files required for validation

- <?xml-model href="[PATH]/[ROOT-ELEMENT-NAME].rng OR c]"?>
- <?xml-model href="[PATH]/[ROOT-ELEMENT-NAME].sch"?>

The first processing instruction node points to the RELAX-NG schema that declares the major, structural rules. The second points to the finely tuned rules, written in Schematron. Both processing instructions are required, except in systems where those processing instructions are implicitly understood (e.g., an oXygen project or framework). [PATH] represents the pathname to the schema file, whether local or on a server and [ROOT-ELEMENT-NAME] stands for the name of the file's root element (the element that is the ancestor of all other elements in the document and the descendant of none). It is your choice whether you use .rng or .rng as the extension for the RELAX-NG schema. The former is the compact syntax and the latter, the XML format. They are equivalent. The schemas are written initially in the compact sequence, then converted to the XML format.

TAN files permit three different levels of validation: **terse**, **normal**, and **verbose**. A phase may be specified with a pseudoattribute **phase** in the prolog, e.g., <?xml-model href="TAN-A.sch" phase="verbose"?>. But it is customary not to specify the phase, since most users will want to pick the level of validation desired at a given time. Verbose takes the longest time, and terse the shortest. Verbose provides the most feedback, terse the least. But some files will not show any difference in results from one phase to the next. For more on validation, see the section called “The TAN Validation Process”.

*Root element:* The name of the root element identifies the type of TAN file:

**Table 4.1. Root TAN elements**

| Root element name | Type of data                              | TAN class |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <TAN-T>           | plain text transcriptions                 | 1         |
| <TEI>             | TEI transcriptions                        | 1         |
| <TAN-A>           | division-based alignments and annotations | 2         |
| <TAN-A-tok>       | token-based alignments                    | 2         |
| <TAN-A-lm>        | lexico-morphological annotations          | 2         |
| <TAN-mor>         | part of speech / morphology patterns      | 3         |
| <TAN-voc>         | glossaries                                | 3         |
| <collection>      | catalog of TAN files                      | 3         |

### Note

<collection> is provided here only to complete the table. None of the material in this chapter applies to this special class 3 format. See the section called “TAN Catalog Files (collection)”.

Each root element takes a mandatory @id and @TAN-version. On @id, see below. @TAN-version must be 2020, the current version of TAN.

All TAN elements take the namespace tag:textalign.net,2015:ns. In most cases, this value is placed in the root element. (The only exceptions are TAN-TEI transcription files, which take as a default namespace http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0 everywhere but in /TEI/head, which takes the TAN namespace.) For more about namespaces, see the section called “Namespaces”.

*Root element children:* Most root elements take two mandatory children: <head> and <body>, the latter containing data and the former, metadata (data about the data). Root elements of TAN-TEI files take three children: <teiHeader>, <head>, and <text>. The apparent duplication of a head element is necessary: the <teiHeader> does not satisfy TAN metadata requirements. See the section called “Transcriptions Using the Text Encoding Initiative (<TEI>)”.

All TAN files may take one final optional child, <tail>, a private use element that allows any well-formed XML. It was introduced initially to experiment with methods in improving the efficiency of validation and applications, but it can be used for a variety of tasks or applications. Nothing in a TAN file should be dependent upon the <tail>. That is, if you are editing a TAN file and you add a <tail>, assume that it will be disregarded by other users. Similarly, you may delete any TAN file's <tail> without consequence.

## Identifying TAN files: @id

Every TAN file requires in its root element an @id, which must take the form of a tag URN (see the section called “Tag URNs” for syntax). The file's @id is the primary way other TAN files will refer to it, and it may be used in RDFa, JSON-LD, and linked open data (see the section called “Identifiers and Their Use (IRIs, URIs, URLs, URNs, UUIDs)”).

A tag URN begins with a namespace component, and concludes with the identifying string. The namespace of @id must match at least one other tag URN namespace from the <IRI> of a <person> identified by <file-resp>. See the section called “Responsibility”.

In choosing a value for @id you might borrow the filename, but you probably should not, since files are frequently renamed, often with good reason. A TAN file's @id should not be changed, especially after public release. The name should remain permanent and stable, even after updates.

On occasion during editing, it will become clear that revisions are so deep that the file is altogether a different kind of thing. If a previous version has been published, then coining a new `@id` is advised, to make a clean break. You may always document the connection by supplying `<predecessor>`, which establishes a line of ancestry.

If you take someone else's data and alter it then you should *not* change the `@id`. To ensure that you are credited with any revisions you make to the file (if you are allowed—see `<license>`), you should add yourself as a `<person>` and then document your alterations through `<change>` or `@ed-when` and `@ed-who`. You might also add a `<predecessor>` element, pointing to a version of the file that predates your intervention.

The `@id` is the only file-specific metadatum positioned outside `<head>`. It is placed as rootward in the document as possible to emphasize that it names the entire document.

## TAN file versions

The version of a TAN file is identified by the most recent date in a file's `@when`, `@ed-when`, and `@accessed-when`.

Whenever you change a TAN file that has already been published, provide at least an edit stamp (the section called “Edit Stamp”) in the part of the file you changed or in a `<comment>` or `<change>`, so that anyone validating a TAN file dependent upon yours will be warned that changes have been made. The user may then either continue to process the file (the changes may be minor or inconsequential) or pause and see if anything on their end needs to be changed.

## Attribute inheritability and priority

Some attributes affect not merely their parent element but all their parent's descendants. This phenomenon is called *inheritability*.

Most attributes are non-inheritable. That is, the attribute relates only to the parent element. Examples: `@xml:id`, `@flags`. If TAN schema documentation for an attribute does not state anything about the inheritability of an attribute's values, it should be treated as non-inheritable.

Most inheritable attributes are weakly inheritable. That is, inheritance stops at any descendant that has the same attribute. For example, `@xml:lang` set to `eng` specifies that its text nodes are in English, but it might contain another element whose `@xml:lang` is set `lat`. In that case, the text will be marked as Latin, not English.

Other inherited attributes are cumulative. That is, their values somehow combine. For example, if an element with `@cert` wraps another, and each one has a `@cert` value of `0.5`, it means that the wrapped element qualifies any claim it participates in as being only 25% certain (compounded perhaps by other elements in the claim that are not completely certain). `@n` in a `<div>` is indirectly cumulative for the purposes of resolving values of `@ref`. Any given `<div>` has one or more implied references, formed by all permutations of concatenating values of inherited `@ns`.

Cumulative inherited attributes are infrequent. The documentation must be studied to understand how each one behaves.

Some attributes have greater priority over other attributes. This is important for interpretation. `@claimant`, for example, has priority over `@cert`. That is, the two attributes in the same element are to be interpreted to mean: “`@claimant` has `@cert` confidence about the following claim:....” (It does not mean that one is uncertain whether the claimant made such-and-such a claim.)

## Defining Words and Tokens

At the heart of interaction between class-1 and class-2 files is the need to identify words. This poses a problem at the outset. The term *word* is notoriously difficult to define, no matter the context or language. For example, "New York" and "didn't" can each be justifiably claimed to be one or two words. Furthermore, some scholars consider punctuation to be words (e.g., commas in modern prose, representing "and"), whereas others ignore them as being anachronistic or capricious (e.g., commas inserted by a medieval scribe or a modern scholar into ancient Greek and Latin texts). In the end, the number of meanings for "word" reflects the diversity of scholarship.

TAN follows the field of corpus linguistics and avoids *word* in favor of the proximate term *token*—one or more characters defined not according to grammar but according to a regular expression (see the section called “Regular Expressions”).

In TAN, a token is purely a string definition, used as a segmenting and pointing mechanism. To define a token in TAN does not entail any linguistic commitments. Neither editors nor users of TAN data should infer that a <tok> points to a morpheme, a lexeme, or any other linguistic entity. There will frequently be a fortuitous correlation between the two, but it is not guaranteed.

TAN was developed with a concern for ancient literature, where punctuation is generally ignored as being late or not central to the text. Happily, even in contemporary use, most people ignore punctuation when they count words. Therefore the default <token-definition> defines a token as being any continuous string of word characters (\w), the soft hyphen, the zero-width space, or the zero-width joiner, formally defined by the section called “\$token-definition-default”:

```
<token-definition regex="[\\w&#xad;&#x200b;&#x200d;]+" />
```

This pattern closely resembles what is ordinarily thought of as words, but perhaps with some surprises (see above, the section called “Regular Expressions”). If no <token-definition> is explicitly given, the default token definition above will be used.

If you are working with modern texts, where punctuation might be important to name and number, try the built-in keyword letters and punctuation:

```
<token-definition regex="[\\w&#xad;&#x200b;&#x200d;]+|[\\^\\w&#xad;&#x200b;&#x200d;\\s]" />
```

This expression defines a token as a sequence of word characters or any single character that is neither a word nor a space. The string ( I go! ) would have five tokens: ( I go ! ).

For other standard TAN token definitions see the section called “TAN keywords for types of token definitions (<token-definition>)”<token-definition>s. You may customize your own <token-definition>. But keep in mind that TAN files were meant to be shared across fields and disciplines. You should define tokens in a way users of your texts expect. Specialized definitions make it difficult to compare the data in your TAN file with that in others. Two class-2 files annotating the same class-1 file cannot be easily compared or synthesized if they use different token definitions.

## Metadata (<head>)

No matter how much one TAN format differs from another, the metadata follows the same basic structure. Anyone getting a TAN file, no matter its class or type, is assumed to want to know, and therefore to find easily and predictably, the following:

1. the stable name of the file;

2. its version;
3. its sources;
4. other files upon which it depends or otherwise has an important relationship;
5. the most significant moments in the editorial history;
6. the linguistic or scholarly conventions that have been adopted in creating and editing the data;
7. the license, i.e., who holds what rights to the data, and what kind of reuse is allowed.
8. the persons, organizations, or entities that helped create the data, and the roles played by each.

To answer these questions completely, consistently, and predictably the `<head>`, a mandatory child of the root element, takes a common pattern across all TAN formats, making work across large numbers and types of TAN files predictable. The TAN `<head>`, intended to be concise and focused, compels you to provide metadata for the data that is governed by `<body>`, but it does not accommodate metadata for the metadata. That is, your metadata should focus on the data itself and not on other things. For example, `<head>` requires you name the people who helped create or edit the data, but you are not expected to tell us about them. Merely give good `<IRI>`s to point to authoritative sources that provide background information.

## Note

The principles above explain why the TEI extension of TAN requires two heads, one for TEI and the other for TAN. The `<teiHeader>` supports the creation of metadata that has little to no relevance to the content of `<body>`, has its own unique structure, has very few metadata that are required, and is not designed to incorporate IRIs. Although `<teiHeader>` and TAN's `<head>` have overlap, they cannot be mapped onto each other. Each one serves its own purpose, so both must be retained.

In what follows we provide a general overview of the TAN `<head>`, focusing on its general structure, and some of the principles that affect other parts of the TAN ecosystem.

## Key Information

Key information about the file as a whole is the first section of a `<head>`. This includes `<name>`, perhaps one or more `<desc>`s, and perhaps one or more `<master-location>`s, which point to locations for authoritative versions. `<master-location>` is optional, but not if `<to-do>` (see below) is empty.

## Key Declarations

Each `<head>` in a TAN file has a declaration section, pertaining to how the file should be used: `<license>` and `<numerals>`.

`<license>` stipulates the license(s) under which the persons listed in its `@licensor` are releasing the data. **The license applies only to the data in `<body>`, not to its sources.** The distinction is important, and helpful. It is much easier for you to decide and state the rights and license behind your own work than to do so for that of others. Declaring who holds what rights over your source(s) may be not only difficult but risky, and is therefore optional, best handled in a `<desc>` or `<comment>`.

When using a TAN file, you should investigate the entire chain of rights. You may find discrepancies between the license of a TAN file and that of its sources. For example, you might create a thorough lexico-morphological analysis of a 20th-century novel, and legitimately release the TAN data under a pub-



lic domain license, even though the novel itself is under copyright. Users must be aware of and respect licenses, and know that the license in a TAN file may not be the license of its sources.

TAN adopts the Creative Commons licenses as its default license vocabulary. See the section called “TAN keywords for types of rights (<license>)”.

<numerals> may be used to declare whether an ambiguous numeral should be interpreted as an alphabetic numeral or a Roman numeral (default). See the entry for <numerals> as well as the section on numeration systems.

Many TAN files allow in this section <token-definition>, which specifies a definition for tokens, perhaps tailored via @src to a specific class-2 file. See the section called “Defining Words and Tokens” and <token-definition>.

## Networked Files

The third major section of <head> accommodates links and references to other files. Some files are essential to processing the TAN file, while others are less important.

The two most critical types of files are marked by <inclusion> and <vocabulary>. The files pointed to by these elements should be considered constituent parts of the dependent TAN file. In the validation process, failure to access one will be treated as a fatal error.

<inclusion> and <vocabulary> were developed to reduce duplication (and therefore potential error) in collections of TAN files. Many if not most TAN files are created alongside or in the context of a project, where certain data patterns are repeated. Explicit repetition from one file to the next makes them prone to error. Changes might be made in one file but not in another, introducing version conflicts. <inclusion> and <vocabulary> provide a specialized method of inclusion that leads to cleaner, smaller files.

In general, you should first try using <vocabulary>. If that element does not do what you want, then try <inclusion>. It is normally easier to diagnose a complex set of <vocabulary>s than a complex set of <inclusion>s.

## Vocabularies

Oftentimes, from one file to the next, an editor needs to refer repeatedly to a common set of things, e.g., manuscripts, works of literature, or persons who helped edit the files.

Projects are advised to create their own <TAN-voc> files populated with commonly used vocabulary. Once set up, the TAN-voc file must be linked to via a <vocabulary> in the <head> of other TAN files. Vocabulary items can then be invoked either by pointing to <name> values, or by assigning an @xml:id to a vocabulary item placed in the <head>'s <vocabulary-key>. If you draw upon <name>, you may make alterations to capitalization, and hyphens, spaces, and underscores are treated as interchangeable. Capitalization and spelling of @xml:id, however, must be strictly followed.

Vocabulary (TAN-voc) files tend to require frequent change and expansion, so it is recommended that you depend upon only those TAN-voc files that are part of your project, and not those from a different project.

In the host file, any attribute that takes multiple IDrefs, e.g., @who, @type, @subject, may take mix references to vocabulary items via @xml:id or <name>, but because in such attributes spaces are reserved to delimit multiple values, in the case of the latter, any space in a <name> must be replaced with the underscore or hyphen. A @which in the host file, however, can take no more than one value, so using spaces is fine.

**@id and @xml:id are case-sensitive, and do not allow spaces. @which and therefore <name> are not case-sensitive, and the space, hyphen, and underscore are equivalent.**

**If you point to @id or @xml:id you must respect case and punctuation. If you are pointing to a <name> you can ignore case, and you should probably replace the space with a \_.**

TAN includes a number of standard vocabulary (TAN-voc) files for a variety of concepts commonly used in textual scholarship (see Chapter 10, *Official TAN vocabularies*). For example, there are more than one hundred types of textual divisions that can be invoked simply by using their names (see the section called “TAN keywords for types of divisions (<div-type>)”).

<vocabulary> itself may take @which, but only to point to one of the extra TAN vocabularies listed in the section called “TAN vocabulary items for extra vocabularies (<vocabulary>)”. This restriction avoids some complexity in the validation routine. See the section called “Extra @n vocabulary” on how to use this feature.

Files pointed to by <vocabulary> are considered an essential part of any TAN file. Failure to find the target file will throw a fatal error during validation.

## Inclusions

Whereas vocabularies do not change the host document, inclusions do. Unlike other forms of inclusion you might be familiar with, TAN inclusion is targeted at select elements, *never* an entire file. TAN inclusion is a two-step process.

First, a TAN file is linked to, and therefore made available for inclusion, via <inclusion>s (inside <head>). Like <vocabulary>, an <inclusion> does nothing on its own. It merely points to a file that is eligible for inclusions. No actual inclusions occur until the next step.

Second, select parts of the included file are invoked in the dependent file. To do so, insert an element X in a valid location, but with nothing but @include, with one or more values (space-delimited) pointing to the @xml:id values of the <inclusion>s desired. In the validation process, that element will be replaced with every element X found in the inclusion file, resolved recursively, and ignoring duplications (deeply equal elements).

For example, a TAN-T file might have a <div include="poem1">. The validation routine will replace that element with every rootmost <div> in the included file called poem1.

Any host file that includes elements from another file inherits any associated vocabulary, and along with it @xml:id values. This may result in errors if there are any resultant conflicts in IDrefs.

TAN inclusion is very practical for texts. Textual works commonly nest inside each other. By setting up your class-1 files as a series of inclusions, you can reduce validation time, both in the file and in class-2 files that depend upon the transcriptions. See the *examples* subdirectory for a case of the Gospels including the Sermon on the Mount including the Lord's Prayer.

The inclusion technique is also especially useful for vocabulary (TAN-voc) files. A single master TAN-voc file can include other vocabulary files, each devoted to a particular type of item (e.g., one for works, one for scripta). Project files then need to link merely to the master TAN-voc file.

You can include a TAN file that itself includes other TAN files. Inclusion is recursive. In any recursive system, circularity is fatal. That is true for TAN inclusion as well, but only within the scope of specified element names. It is perfectly legal for two files to include each other, as long as they do not try to include (directly or indirectly) the same elements, or try to consult each other to resolve any vocabulary.

Files pointed to by <inclusion> are considered an essential part of any TAN file. Failure to find the target file will throw a fatal error during validation.

## Other Related Files

Other files can be specified. The more that are mentioned, the richer the network. `<predecessor>` and `<successor>` point to versions of the file that precede and postdate it.

`<source>` is another type of related file, but it may or may not link to another file. In class-2 files `<source>` always points to a class-1 TAN file. In class-1 and class-3 files, `<source>` may point either to a file or to a scriptum (see the section called “Domain model”).

`<see-also>` can be used to point to any file that has some relationship to a TAN file. The required `@relationship` points to one or more `<relationship>` vocabulary items. There is no standard TAN vocabulary for relationships. Normally, when a file-to-file relationship is considered important, it becomes a full-fledged element.

Some TAN formats allow special types of related files (e.g., `<redivision>` and `<model>` for class-1 files). See metadata descriptions under specific classes or formats.

## Adjustments

The fourth major section of `<head>`, which is optional, consists of `<adjustments>`, which specifies changes that have been made (class 1), or should be made (class 2), to the sources.

In class-1 files, these consist of `<normalization>`s and `<replace>`s; see the section called “Normalizing Transcriptions”.

Class-2 files allow `<skip>`, `<rename>`, `<equate>`, and `<reassign>` as adjustments; see the section called “Class 2 Metadata (`<head>`)”.

## Local vocabulary items and ID assignments: `<vocabulary-key>`

The fifth major part of `<head>`, `<vocabulary-key>`, allows you to declare any specific vocabulary items relevant for the file. It also allows you to take vocabulary items existing in other TAN-voc files (whether defined in `<vocabulary>` or standard TAN vocabulary), and assign them `@xml:id`s that are valid only in the current file. Anything in `<vocabulary-key>` will overwrite default TAN vocabulary, but not any TAN-voc files pointed to via `<vocabulary>`.

These id assignments can be supplemented with `<alias>`es, which are used to assign an id to one or more ids. This practice resembles what text editors do when naming groups of manuscripts. Each manuscript is given a siglum, say a single lowercase Greek or Latin letter, and the manuscripts are grouped together into families, with each family given its own siglum, say an uppercase letter. If the editor wishes to indicate that a whole family of manuscripts departs from a particular reading, the family siglum is all that is needed. An `<alias>` works much the same way, and can be used for any vocabulary items. For example, if a textual division can be legitimately called both a rubric and a heading, you could assign `rubr` and `hd` as ids in the `<vocabulary-key>` to the vocabulary items for the rubric and the heading, and then insert `<alias xml:id="rubrichead" idrefs="rubr hd">`. Then, in that file, `<div n="1" type="rubrichead">` would identify that `<div>` as being both a rubric and a head.

Unlike other similar attributes, the `@idrefs` of an `<alias>` cannot point to the `<name>` value of vocabulary items. They can point only to the id references of locally defined instances of `@xml:id`. This restriction reduces confusion, and avoids some complexity in the resolution and validation of a TAN file.

`<alias>`es may recurse, as long as there is no circularity. That is, `@idrefs` in an `<alias>` may refer to any `@xml:id` or `@id`, not only to a vocabulary item but to another `<alias>`.

In most cases `<alias>` should refer to items of the same type. In a few situations mixed groups do not pose a problem, for example mixing `<person>`s, `<algorithm>`s, and `<organization>`s. TAN validation will indicate whether mixed typology introduces errors.

Because `@xml:id` may not contain certain types of characters, such as common punctuation marks, and because `<alias>` must be able to coin unusual ids (especially for grammatical features), `@id` may be used instead of `@xml:id` in `<alias>`.

## Responsibility

The sixth section of a `<head>` declares who is responsible for the file. It consists of a `<file-resp>` and one or more `<resp>`s. The persons, organizations, or algorithms pointed to in `<file-resp>` must include at least one who has a tag URN whose namespace matches the namespace in the tag URN of the root element's `@id`.

This requirement strengthens the effort to make sure that each TAN file is associated with the person or persons who are or were responsible for the file. `<person>`s so identified by `<file-resp>` are called primary agents, and are bound to the global variable `$primary-agents`. If a claim is made in a TAN file, and no `@claimant` is explicitly declared, it is assumed that the `$primary-agents` are making the claim.

## Change log

The change log, the seventh section of the `<head>` consists of one or more `<change>`s, which provide a partial history of the file. The entire history is calculated from every attribute that has a date or timeDate value, which can be fetched via the function `tan:get-doc-history()` or the global variable `$doc-history`.

The change log is an effective way to communicate to those who might use your files. In all likelihood, a user will download from the master location a local copy. You might make changes or updates to your master copy. Anyone depending upon a copy will be warned, during Schematron validation, of each `<change>` that postdates the value of their `@accessed-when`. If you have introduced an important or disruptive change, you can mark your `<change>` with `@flag`, that allows the following values: `warning` (default value), `error`, `info`, `fatal`. By marking a change as `info`, you lower the level of a change's importance; `error` raises it. The value `fatal` will halt the validation process in the dependent file altogether.

If you receive change messages during validation, and you want to stop them, merely update the value of `@accessed-when` to the current date.

## Pending work

The last section of a `<head>` lists all pending tasks that yet need to be applied to a file. These are itemized as a list of `<comment>`s in `<to-do>`. A file with an empty `<to-do>` is assumed to be no longer in progress, so there must be a `<master-location>` provided.

Like the change log, the `<to-do>` effectively communicates cautionary notes to those who might use your files. Anyone depending upon a copy will be warned, during Schematron validation, of each item in the list. The report is not dependent upon when the file was last consulted (`@accessed-when`), because these are standing, unresolved issues.

One benefit of `<to-do>` is that a clear account of what remains to be done will encourage people to release their material earlier than normal, because other users will have fair warning about what is imperfect or incomplete.

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# Chapter 5. Class-1 TAN Files, Representations of Textual Objects (Scripta)

This chapter provides general background to class-1 TAN files and their elements and attributes. For detailed discussion see Chapter 9, *TAN patterns, elements, and attributes defined*.

Class 1 TAN files preserve segmented transcriptions of books, manuscripts, papyri, stones, or any other objects with writing on them—collectively termed here *scripta* (sg. *scriptum*). Class-1 files are the foundation of any TAN project. No TAN-A-tok or TAN-A-lm file can be created without at least one class-1 file.

There are two types of class-1 formats, identified by the root element. <TAN-T> is a simple, generic format, as close as one can get to plain text. <TEI> (also referred to in this manual as TAN-T(EI)), on the other hand, can be complex and highly expressive. Because the two formats function almost identically, the generic TAN-T format is described first, followed by supplemental comments on TAN-TEI.

## Principles and Assumptions

### General

(For more general principles and assumptions applying to all TAN files, not just class 1, see the section called “Design Principles”.)

Class-1 formats are designed for faithful but judiciously normalized digital transcriptions. Each TAN-T(EI) file is devoted exclusively to a single version of a single work found in a single scriptum (text-bearing object), segmented and uniquely labeled with a (preferably familiar) reference system.

Editors of TAN-T(EI) files should be able to read, write, and proofread texts in the languages of the transcriptions. They should understand the texts well enough to segment them and label them according to the conventions used for those works. They should be able to distinguish the text of a primary source from its editorial apparatus. They should be familiar with normalizing conventions for texts from the period, language, and culture. They should know how the transcription might be used in other contexts, especially translation studies or a study of quotations.

Editors need not understand everything about their texts, and they need not have any specialized skill in grammar or lexicography. They need not know the morphology of individual words, or how individual parts of the text have been translated. Those skills are more profitably spent editing other TAN formats.

TAN-T(EI) editors stand at the foundation level of the Text Alignment Network. Because other files will depend upon them, careful proofreading is important. Eliminating as many typographical errors as possible before publication will maximize the utility of a TAN-T(EI) file. On the other hand, TAN has been designed with the assumption that most files in circulation have typographical errors that can and should be corrected as they are found. If you are aware that a text needs proofreading, but you still want to make it available, simply leave a <comment> in the <to-do> part of the <head>.

If you are creating a TAN-T(EI) file, you are doing so primarily to facilitate alignment and annotation, which requires use of a suitable reference system (see reference systems). Transcription files should be segmented and labeled according to a reference system that is familiar and can be easily applied to other versions of the same text in other languages. If possible, semantic mileposts (clauses, sentences, paragraphs, chapters) should be prioritized over visual (lines, columns, pages, volumes). Any transcription can be furnished multiple reference systems, but it is advisable to do so on the basis of separate files, linked by <redivision>s in the <head>. See the section called “One Reference System”.

## Domain model

Contributors and users of TAN files must sharply distinguish between a scriptum (text-bearing object) and a conceptual work, e.g., between a specific printed copy of the *Iliad* and the *Iliad* conceived generally. The former has materiality (digital files are treated here as being material) and the latter does not. Even though both are constitutively necessary for any transcription, the two are always differentiated in the TAN format: <source> and @src point to physical exemplars; <work>, @work, and <version> to the conceptual. Adherence to this distinction is quite important.

Some readers may be reminded at this point of the domain model defined by the Functional Requirements for Bibliographical Records (FRBR), which identifies in its Group 1 (Products of intellectual & artistic endeavor) four types of entities: *work*, *expression*, *manifestation*, and *item*. A work is "a distinct intellectual or artistic creation" and an expression is the conceptual, immaterial realization of a work. Both *work* and *expression* are terms for conceptual, non-material entities. A manifestation, on the other hand, is "the physical embodiment of an expression" and an item is a single exemplar of a manifestation.

### Note

Quotations in this section come from International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, *Functional Requirements for Bibliographic Records: Final Report*, amended and corrected (February 2009), <http://www.ifla.org/VII/s13/frbr/>.

**Table 5.1. Examples of FRBR Group 1 Entities**

| Work                           | Expression                                                     | Manifestation                                                    | Item                                                                 |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Iliad</i>                   | Caroline Alexander's English translation of the <i>Iliad</i> . | the print run identified with ISBN 978-0062046284                | A specific copy                                                      |
| The Psalms                     | The (Hebrew) Masoretic Psalter                                 | The 1820 printing of George Offor's edition of the Hebrew Psalms | Biblioteca Palatina Cod. Parm. 1699                                  |
| <i>A River Runs Through It</i> | Norman MacClean's original version                             | Print run ISBN 0226500608                                        | Author's personal print copy                                         |
|                                | The 1992 film version                                          | Blue Ray disc UPC code 004339632533                              | Reference print CGB 7432-7438 (deposited in the Library of Congress) |

TAN's domain model differs slightly. The most important difference is abandonment of FRBR's *expressions*, which was considered problematic in the development of sample TAN data. The term *expressions* was intended to describe a conceptual, non-material entity, but the FRBR guidelines defined and explained it in vague or material terms.

### Note

"*Expression* encompasses, for example, the **specific** words, sentences, paragraphs, etc. that result from the realization of a work **in the form of a text**....defined, however, so as to exclude aspects of physical form, such as typeface and page layout, **that are not integral** to the intellectual or artistic **realization** of the work as such." (ibid., p. 19, emphasis added) That is, *expression* includes integral aspects of physical form (e.g., typeface that *is* integral to the realization). "Inasmuch as **the form of expression is an inherent characteristic of the expression**, any change in form (e.g., from alpha-numeric notation to spoken word) results in a new expression." (p. 20, emphasis added)

Even the very term *expression* and FRBR's preferred synonym, *realization*, imply materiality (without which nothing can be expressed or realized). Further, FRBR's *expression* does not easily handle creative adaptations of works that are themselves arguably works in their own right. For example, Euripides' *Medea* was adapted several centuries later by Seneca the Younger. Seneca's *Medea* is arguably merely an expression, but has itself been subject to various editions and performances, i.e., expressions. But FRBR does not accommodate expressions of expressions. If Seneca's *Medea* is treated as a work in its own right, its expression relationship to Euripides' origin is lost, since FRBR does not accommodate works that are expressions of other works.

In the TAN domain model, *expression* is altogether dropped. There is only one type of conceptual, non-material entity, namely, a work.

The term *version* in TAN is applied to a work that substantially follows but varies another work, e.g., translations and adaptations. But such versions are themselves still works. One work is indicated to be the version of another if a class-1 file through the <work> and <version> declarations.

As for material entities, FRBR's *manifestation* and *item* are combined in TAN through the term *scriptum*. A scriptum is a text-bearing object, e.g., book, manuscript, pamphlet, tombstone, traffic sign, digital file (digital media is interpreted as being material). When *scriptum* is used in a TAN file, it points either to a single physical item or to a set of physical items that are for all intents and purposes are indistinguishable (i.e., a scriptum reproduced mechanically). A scriptum that points to a manuscript points only to that one particular manuscript. But a scriptum that points to a printed book or a digital file is understood as applying to all copies of that printed book or digital file.

There is at present no formal mechanism to specify whether a scriptum points to one object or a set of objects. The distinction must be inferred from a scriptum's IRI + name pattern. In cases of potential ambiguity, it is up to creators of a TAN file to assign to the scriptum IRIs that avoid confusion. For example, to point to Edward Gibbon's personally annotated copy of the 1763 edition of Herodotus (now held by the Wren Library, Trinity College, Cambridge University), one should not use <https://lccn.loc.gov/92189906> or <http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/27188122>, which point to the set of all copies. In this case, one may need to mint their own IRI, based on the Wren Library's acquisition number, RW.50.15.

In summary, the TAN domain model defines two kinds of entities: works and scripta. Works, which are immaterial, conceptual entities, may contain other works, or they may be versions of other works (or work-versions). Scripta, which are material entities, may contain other scripta, and they may refer either to a single object or to a set of copies. A work may be instantiated in many scripta, and similarly, any scriptum may contain many works. Most work-scriptum relationships can be inferred from the <head> of a class-1 file, and they may be expressed in a <TAN-A> file.

**Table 5.2. Examples of TAN Entities**

| Work                                                           | Scriptum                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Iliad</i>                                                   | the print run identified with ISBN 978-0062046284                |
| Caroline Alexander's English translation of the <i>Iliad</i> . | a specific copy                                                  |
| The Psalms                                                     | The 1820 printing of George Offor's edition of the Hebrew Psalms |
| The (Hebrew) Masoretic Psalter                                 | Biblioteca Palatina Cod. Parm. 1699                              |
| Norman MacClean's <i>A River Runs Through It</i>               | Print run ISBN 0226500608                                        |
| The 1992 film <i>A River Runs Through It</i>                   | Author's personal print copy                                     |
|                                                                | Blue Ray disc UPC code 004339632533                              |

| Work | Scriptum                                                             |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|      | Reference print CGB 7432-7438 (deposited in the Library of Congress) |

## One Version, One Work, One Object, One Reference System

*Every TAN-T(EI) file must be restricted to a transcription of a single version of a single work found on a single scriptum, segmented and labeled according to a single reference system.*

The principle above is critical to the success of the network. It reduces the risk of confusion and simplifies the files. It follows the generally advisable principle, that master data should be disaggregated.

### One Scriptum

Each TAN-T(EI) file must transcribe one and only one text-bearing object or scriptum. It may be a digital file, a book, a manuscript, a stone, a sign, or a bottlecap. If the object you've chosen has been made mechanically and is virtually indistinguishable from other objects created by the same process (e.g., copies of a printed book or copies of a digital file), then the entire set of copies (what some librarians call a *manifestation*) is to be regarded as the scriptum.

Identifying and naming a scriptum might require an editor's discernment and judgment. For example, some manuscripts have been split up, their parts now residing in multiple libraries around the world; other manuscripts are composites, made of several manuscripts. In such cases, you may need to define your scriptum in a way that might not match the way others define it. But the decision is your prerogative, not theirs. You have both the right and responsibility to define your object in the way that you think will most benefit users of your files.

The scriptum is declared via `<source>`, which either takes the IRI + name pattern, or points to a `<scriptum>` vocabulary item. It is a good idea to name your scriptum with an `<IRI>` value in the form of an http URL that points to a detailed entry in a library catalogue. Doing so allows users to retrieve extensive, structured bibliographical information. You also save yourself the hassle of having to write a detailed, structured bibliographical description. If a URL cannot be found for `<IRI>`, you may simply coin a tag URN or a UUID. Alternatively, if you find another TAN file that uses the same scriptum-source, incorporate its `<name>`s and `<IRI>`s with your own (multiple `<name>`s and `<IRI>`s are a virtue).

If you need to specify exactly where on a scriptum a work-version appears (e.g., page range), `<comment>` or `<desc>` should be used.

### One Work

The transcription must be restricted to a single creative work, identified by `<work>` (part of the declarations section of `<head>`).

Many scripta have more than one work. Identifying the creative work you transcribe is, once again, your prerogative. Suppose the scriptum you have is a Bible. You define the work. Perhaps you wish to encode the entire Bible and treat it as a single work. Or maybe you wish to treat only the New Testament as the work, or the Tetraevangelion, or the Gospel of Matthew, or a specific episode in that gospel, or merely the Beatitudes. Use whichever work you like, but make sure that the TAN-T(EI) file contains nothing but the work you have declared. It should be a complete representation of what is found on the object, even if only partially preserved, and respect as far as is practical the order of the text in the scriptum.

The requirement to provide the entirety of the work-version on the scriptum is a significant departure from the fourth principle of the section called "Assumptions in the Creation of TAN Data". *Users should be able*



to assume that the transcription in a class-1 file covers the entirety of the work-version chosen, within the particular scriptum. If you are aware that the transcription is incomplete, leave a `<comment>` to that effect in the `<head>`'s `<to-do>`, identifying which portions are missing from the transcription.

Well-known works may have a suitable IRI already assigned to them, say by means of a DBPedia [<http://wiki.dbpedia.org/About>] entry. Most works have not been assigned IRIs or are named in IRI vocabularies that are not well known. You may assign any work your own URN, through a UUID or a tag URN.

## One Version

The transcription must be restricted to a single version of the creative work, identified perhaps by `<version>` (part of the declarations section of `<head>`). In most cases, `<version>` is unnecessary, because `<work>` in conjunction with `<source>` are in most cases sufficient to identify a particular work-version. But if the source carries multiple versions (e.g., a bilingual edition of a text), then `<version>` should be included, to specify which version has been transcribed. `<version>` can also be used to declare explicitly that the work mentioned in `<version>` is a version of the work mentioned in `<work>`.

If you have a scriptum with multiple versions of a work, and you wish to transcribe them all, each version should be in its own separate TAN-T(EI) file.

There may be cases where individual textual divisions are repeated, not so much because they represent a different version, but because they are variants that are integral to the work-version chosen. Creating a separate file for such individual cases would be both impractical and misleading. Standard TAN vocabulary for div types includes as a standard item `variant`, which may be used to wrap every variant in its own `<div>`, e.g.,

```
. . . . .
<div type="title" n="title">
  <div type="variant" n="orig">The Place</div>
  <div type="variant" n="subscript" xml:lang="grc">ὁ Τόπος</div>
</div>
. . . . .
```

Notes should be included only if they are an integral part of the primary work (i.e., by the same author, not by a later editor). If you think the notes to a work are important, and legitimately a work in their own right, consider putting them in their own TAN-T(EI) file, or converting them to claims in a TAN-A file.

Very few work-versions have IRIs. It is advisable to assign a tag URN or a UUID. If the IRI you have used for `<work>` is in a namespace that you own or control, then you are entitled to modify it, and you may wish merely to add a suffix to the work IRI. For example, you might have `tag:urn:example.com,2001:work:a` defined for the work; a 1987 German translation might be specified as `tag:urn:example.com,2001:work:a:ver:1987:deu`.

## One Reference System

Every TAN transcription must be segmented into a hierarchy of labeled divisions, defined in the `<body>` through `<div>`s and their `@n` values.

Those divisions, whenever possible, should align with the reference system that prevails for the work across different versions or translations, in what is sometimes called a canonical reference system. Because even the most familiar reference system admits degrees and dispute, the term *canonical* is problematic. It is avoided in these guidelines we refer simply to a work's *reference system*.

If you have your choice, preference should be given to reference systems that follow the semantic contours of the work, not the physical features of a particular scriptum. Chapter, paragraph, and sentence numbers

are preferable to volume, page, and line numbers, because other versions of the work (e.g., translations, paraphrases) will only roughly, if at all, follow a reference system based on features found in a particular scriptum.

Sometimes a scriptum-based reference system is inescapable, or is the most common reference system for a work (e.g., Porphyry's commentary on the *Categories*). It is perfectly acceptable to adopt that system, but it may entail more labor during the alignment process.

If a given work has more than one common reference system (e.g., the works of Plato and Aristotle, which have two reference systems—logical and scriptum-oriented—both of which are standard and important), then the recommended practice is to create two class-1 files with identical transcriptions, each one structured by its own reference system. Place in each file a <redivision> pointing to the other. Under verbose validation, you will be notified if there are textual discrepancies between the transcriptions, and SchemaTron Quick Fixes will allow you to automatically update one text to match the other.

Having two or more alternatively divided editions can be quite useful. They could serve as the basis for reference cross-indexes, or to help convert other versions of the work from one reference system to the other.

If there is a good reference system, but the divisions are overly lengthy, you may introduce subdivisions. But there is no guarantee that the provisional subdivisions you introduce will be adopted by other editors who create or edit TAN versions of the same work. Editors working independently upon the same text and subdividing it, will likely produce discordant schemes. Class-2 formats provide a mechanism via <adjustments> to reconcile some basic differences. But a discordant scheme might be best handled simply by creating a copy, and restructuring it according to the preferred system, making sure related files refer to each other through <redivision>.

If a work does not have a reference system, or if you think that the ones that exist are inadequate or misguided, create one of your own. If you develop your own reference system, be sure to design it so that it can be easily applied to any version of the work, including translations. Prefer logical divisions of text over scriptum-based divisions.

TAN supports five major methods of numeration in reference systems:

1. **Arabic numerals.** 1, 2, 3, etc.
2. **Roman numerals.** Values up to 5000, utilizing i, v, x, l, c, d, and m, uppercase or lowercase, with liberal syntactic rules (within a roman numeral, any digit preceding one of a higher value will be deducted from the total value; all others are added).
3. **Alphabetic sequences.** The 26-letter Latin alphabet, with numbers higher than 26 (or any multiple of 26) beginning with the letter a incrementally repeated, e.g., y (25), z, (26), aa (27), bb (28), ... aaa (53). Uppercase or lowercase allowed. (Note, this is not the hexavigesimal (base 26) system, where a is 0, b is 1, z is 25, aa is 00, ab is 01, etc.)
4. **Arabic numerals + alphabetic sequences.** Arabic numerals followed immediately by an alphabetic sequence. The second item is to be calculated as a subsequence of the first item, with the lack of a second item taking highest priority. E.g., 4, 4a, 4b, 4c....
5. **Alphabetic sequences + Arabic numerals:** As above, but with alphabetic sequence preceding Arabic numerals.

See `tan:letter-to-number()` and references there to TAN functions for converting numbering systems.

The TAN validation process attempts to convert all values of @n to Arabic numerals. Some values are ambiguously Roman numerals or alphabetic sequences. For example, c could mean 3 (alphabetic sequence)

or 100 (Roman numeral). Such numerals are assumed to be Roman, unless you supply a `<numerals>` and assign `@priority` to specify letters (or roman).

## Extra @n vocabulary

If you are using `@n` to label the names of books of the Bible or Surahs of the Qur'an, you will run into the issue of different conventions for `@n`. To avoid this long-standing problem, you may want to use extra TAN vocabulary for `@n`. If you include in the head of your TAN file `<vocabulary which="bible eng"/>`, then any non-numeric values of `@n` will be checked against the corresponding TAN-voc file (in this case, the TAN-voc file at `/vocabularies/extra/n.bible.eng.tan-voc.xml`). This, in turn, will allow other files to refer to that `<div>` by any other `<name>` that is a synonym. For example, in a class-1 file pointing to the TAN English Bible vocabulary above, a `<div type="book" n="matt">...</div>` would be regarded as containing the work the Gospel of Matthew. Any class-2 file that refers to that class-1 file as a source may use any synonym listed in the extra vocabulary file `n.bible.eng.tan-voc.xml`, i.e., `Mt`, `Mat`, `Matt`, or `Matthew` (or their lowercase equivalents). An extra benefit of this method is that such `<div>s` are also marked as the works, identified by the `<IRI>s` of the target TAN vocabulary items.

If you use extra TAN vocabulary, it is recommended you include in the declarations section of your `<head>` an `<n-alias>`. This element, along with its `@div-type`, specifies exactly which types of `<div>s` are eligible for this kind of aliasing on `@n`. Supplying this element considerably speeds the validation process on long files.

The goal behind the extra vocabularies is to eliminate the need to worry about what abbreviations are used to name well-known, unnumbered `<div>s`. It is hoped that in future releases of TAN these extra vocabularies will grow in number and quality.

Extra TAN `@n` vocabularies:

- the section called “commonly used vocabulary for the bible (`<work>`)”
- the section called “vocabulario de uso común para la biblia (`<work>`)”
- the section called “Commonly used names for Surahs in the Quran, incorporating English and Arabic. (`<work>`)”
- the section called “Commonly used vocabulary in English for divs that are unnamed, first system ()”

## Normalizing Transcriptions

You should declare how you have normalized the transcription via `<adjustments>` and its children, e.g., `<normalization>` or `<replace>`. (For suggestions on values of `<IRI>` for `<normalization>` see the section called “TAN keywords for types of normalizations (`<normalization>`)”.)

Generally speaking, normalization entails the suppression of things extraneous to or separable from the work-version you have chosen. You are encouraged to omit parenthetical editorial insertions (especially quotation references), stray handwritten remarks, discretionary word-breaking hyphens, editorial comments, inserted cross-references, and reference numerals (page numbers, section numbers, etc.). If chapter 4 of a text begins “4.” or “IV” then leave out that labeling numeral—you’ve already indicated it in `@n`, so there’s no need to clutter the transcription with it. Remember, scholars who use your file will be concerned with things like word-for-word alignments and lexico-morphological analysis, and putting in a modern editor’s “4” might contaminate research results. For the same reason, you should resolve ligatures and correct unintended typographical errors.

The goal is a transcription whose text is free of the interpretive voice of later editors. You should remove from the text anything that is not part of the work proper and would interfere with detailed word-for-word alignment, or would require extra preprocessing or postprocessing work for other users. If you are breaking

a transcription into individual lines, and you are required to break a word, do so with either the soft hyphen (&#xad;), the zero-width space (&#x200b;), or the zero-width joiner (&#x200d;). TAN processors that handle the text within a leaf <div> will automatically normalize its space. If either of those two characters are found at the end then it will be deleted and the text from the next leaf <div> (if there is one) will immediately follow without intervening space; if those two characters do not occur at the end, then a space, &#x20;, will be added, and all other space will be normalized. For more details, see the section called “Space characters and normalization”.

In a digital source, variable lengths of special spacing marks (e.g., General Punctuation U+2000..U+200B) should be converted to ordinary spaces (see the section called “Unicode points not allowed”), and superscript combining Roman letters (U+0363..U+036F) should probably be converted to their non-combining counterparts. All Unicode must be normalized to NFC forms (see the section called “Unicode Normalization”).

Variant readings should not be transcribed. For example, a manuscript may have correctors' marks. Or a set of footnotes (or apparatus criticus) might provide an alternative reading. In those cases, each set of corrections should be moved to a separate TAN-T file, or rewritten as <claim>s of a TAN-A file.

In some ambiguous areas, you can use TAN-TEI both to normalize and to preserve what is in the scriptum. Suppose, for example, a manuscript has reference numerals that are sui generis. That is, these reference numbers do not correspond to the “canonical” reference scheme, and are scribal adjustments to the text's structure (sometimes mistaken). On the one hand, such reference numerals are metadata, and should arguably be deleted; on the other, they are part of the text, and witness to how a text was read and changed over time. A middle-ground approach would move these references to TAN-TEI's <milestone rend="[TEXT]">, substituting [TEXT] for the reference text. In that way, the numerals are properly removed from the main text, but the information is retained. Generally speaking, TEI's @rend is an excellent way to remove something from a transcription while keeping it in the file.

Overall, normalization is a difficult, understudied topic. Scholars are not in the habit of documenting everything they normalize, and sometimes have so internalized a set of normalizations that they are unaware of them. Not all decisions will be clear-cut. You may justly hesitate before normalizing orthography, punctuation, accentuation, or capitalization. Some aspects of Unicode that permit different conventions may need special consideration. You may need to deliberate on whether an unusual or rarely used Unicode character might be misinterpreted or hinder searches. Document any decisions in the <adjustments>. Whether you use <normalization> or <replace> is up to you. The former can be used to apply a class of changes to a vocabulary item. The latter provides a precise, regular-expression-based method of describing exactly what has been changed, and the order in which those changes took place. Note, a <replace> might help one to reconstruct the path that led from the input to the output, but not the reverse. If it is important to document exactly what the pre-normalized version of a text was like, use <predecessor> or a similar element available in the key links section of the <head> (see the section called “Other Related Files”) to point to the original.

If you find it very difficult to bring yourself to normalize to the depth advised above, try first making a (non-TAN) TEI file, and create the transcription you have in mind as the ideal. Once that is finished, create a second, TAN version, and be more aggressive in your normalization, with <see-also> pointing to the first approach. Users of your TAN transcription will be more interested in your TAN version than the TEI version, but you will have at least satisfied your craving to avoid normalizing.

## Normalizing Annotations

The footnotes or endnotes in a scriptum should be normalized. Many, most, or all should likely be deleted. Before deciding, distinguish between those that are an intrinsic part of the work you're transcribing from those that aren't. Those that aren't can be removed, or they can be put into a separate TAN-T(EI) file, perhaps linking the two through <see-also>, and hopefully structuring both files with the same reference

system, to facilitate alignment. Another way to approach the task is to convert some or all of the notes you're removing into <TAN-A> <claim>s.

Footnotes, endnotes, glosses, or marginalia that are intrinsic parts of the work present special challenges for encoding in general, and normalization in particular.

First is the issue of connecting an annotation to the text annotated. When we encounter a superscript number—a note signal—while reading the text of a printed book, we infer that we are being invited to find a companion footnote, and that footnote comments on the text we have just read. But specifically what text? Is it only the preceding word? Is it a word or phrase that occurs earlier in the sentence? Does the annotation cover earlier sentences, the entire paragraph, or even prior paragraphs? For some notes, identifying the text being annotated requires interpretation.

In a digital file, connecting an annotation to its text cannot be so vague; it requires a decision and a commitment. Here are three possible ways to approach annotations in a TAN file:

1. Use the <note> feature of TAN-TEI (see related TEI documentation [<http://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ref-note.html>]). This will allow you to connect the annotation to merely an anchor in the text, i.e., to no text whatsoever.

```
<div n="1" type="p">
  <p>The process occurred in New York, among other places.<ref rend="1"/>
  <note><p><ref rend="1"/>On New York, see: X.</p></note>
</p>
</div>
```

2. Move each annotation into a <div> with a @type that implies that it is an annotation (e.g., scholium) and place it immediately after the <div> it annotates.

```
<div n="1" type="p">The process occurred in New York, among other places.</div>
<div n="n1" type="footnote">On New York, see: X.</div>
```

Note in the example above that n1 is used to make sure that 1 unambiguously points to only one <div>.

3. As #2, but also write a <TAN-A> file that more precisely connects each annotation to the text it annotates.

```
<claim verb="annotates">
  <subject src="text" ref="n1"/>
  <object src="text">
    <from-tok ref="1" val="The"/>
    <through-tok ref="1" val="York"/>
  </object>
</claim>
```

The first option is expeditious, and will allow you to be as precise or imprecise as you like. Validation is not affected, but you should be aware that the <note> will be treated as a constituent part of its parent <div>. The second option is also relatively easy, but it entails a decrease in precision. The third option provides immense precision, permits multiple annotations on the same text range, and allows notes to target overlapping ranges of text. But the task could be time-consuming, if only because you will need to determine the range of text targeted by each annotation, and the targeted text might be quite messy or vague. You will need to take stock of how precise and comprehensive you choose to make your connections. (See also accuracy, precision, and comprehensiveness.)

Remember that the note signals in the main text and in the footnote area are metadata meant to help readers link corresponding passages of texts, and in the spirit of normalizing should be deleted. In a TAN-TEI file you can replace a note signal with <ref> (see above).

## Class 1 Metadata

The `<head>` of a class-1 file is much like that of other formats, with some extra options.

In the key declarations area (see the section called “Key Declarations”), class-1 files may allow `<n-alias>`. See the section called “One Reference System” for context on how to use this element.

In the section devoted to links to other digital resources (see the section called “Networked Files”), class-1 files allow several extra types of files.

One `<model>` is allowed, to point to another class-1 file that has the model reference system. The model should be the same work. It may be in a different language, or come from a different source/scriptum. During verbose validation, any differences between a class-1 file and its model will be presented as warnings, since small differences are nearly always inevitable.

Zero or more `<redivision>`s are allowed, to point to an alternative transcription that follows a different reference system. A class-1 file and any redivisions must have identical text in the `<body>`, and draw from the same version of the same source/scriptum. `<redivision>` is an important alternative to the knotty, longstanding problem that besets texts that admit multiple reference systems. In a traditional TEI file, one must adopt a primary reference system, and add other reference systems through milestone-like anchors. This can result in transcriptions that are difficult to read. TEI anchors do not have the semantic underpinnings needed to cycle through the milestones from one primary reference system from one to another. TAN's design principles call for simplicity and disaggregation, hence the stand-off annotation model. So the ideal TAN approach is to encode same transcription in multiple files, one per reference system, linked through `<redivision>`. This may appear to contradict another principle, that one should not repeat themselves. But that is the easier principle to repair. During verbose validation, `<redivision>` transcriptions will be checked against the host, and specific areas that differ will be flagged. Should users wish, a Schematron Quick Fix will provide an automatic update of a text to a `<redivision>`, without changing the reference structure.

Zero or more `<annotation>`s point to class-2 files that use the file as a `<source>`. This type of linked resource is helpful for keeping track of key alignments and annotations.

Zero or more `<companion-version>`s point to different versions of the same work in the same scriptum. This feature is useful for correlating multiple versions of a work that appear in a single scriptum, e.g., the original text and a facing translation in a bilingual edition.

The adjustment section of the `<head>` (see the section called “Adjustments”) allows zero or more `<normalization>`s and `<replace>`. See the section called “Normalizing Transcriptions”.

## Class 1 Data

The sole purpose of the `<body>` of a class-1 file is to contain an ordered, segmented transcription of a single version of a single work from a scriptum. `<body>` must take `@xml:lang`, specifying the predominant language of the text. If a change in language occurs in a descendant `<div>`, ensure that its `@xml:lang` also changes.

`<body>` takes one or more `<div>`s, each of which govern either other `<div>`s, or text (or TEI elements), but never both. TAN files adopt a non-mixed content model (see the section called “Mixed, non-mixed, and semi-mixed content”).

The term *leaf div* refers to those `<div>`s that contain only text, and not other `<div>`s.

Within this treelike structure of `<div>`s, the concatenation of `@n` values, starting from the most rootward `<div>`, provides the reference system used by class-2 files to refer to parts of TAN-T(EI) files. A given

<div> may have more than one reference, if its @n or any @n it inherits has multiple values. Every permutation is calculated, and they are treated as synonymous ways to refer to that <div>.

In previous versions of TAN, there was a requirement that each leaf <div> should have a unique reference. That requirement has been downgraded to a warning, because there are cases where non-unique leaf <div>s are required.

### Note

Some scripta are encoded such that leaf divs are broken up (see Bodēus's edition of Aristotle's *Categories*, at 2a35, 2b5, and 2b6b). And some translations must be encoded so that leaf divs interleave. Further, one TAN-T's leaf divs might easily become another TAN-T's non-leaf divs, and vice versa. The distinction between leaf and non-leaf div is arbitrary, so both types should be expected to adhere to the same kind of rules for the reference system.

For any two <div>s that share the same reference, it is not allowed that one be a leaf <div> and the other not (to do otherwise would entail a mix content model). It is also further assumed that all <div>s that share the same reference are consecutive, constituent parts of the same <div>. That is, any two <div>s with the same @n are not alternatives to each other, but are rather disjoint parts. For true alternatives, see discussion above on using variant in @type.

## Transcriptions Using the Text Encoding Initiative (<TEI>)

### Note

This section is to be read in conjunction with Chapter 5, *Class-1 TAN Files, Representations of Textual Objects (Scripta)* and the section called “The Text Encoding Initiative”, which address related technical issues.

Some creators and editors of transcriptions will find the rather stripped-down TAN-T format inadequate. Some may wish to mark up the text further. Some may already have a library of transcriptions whose annotations are desirable to keep, even if uninteresting to every user. In these cases, you should use TAN-TEI, a customization of the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) format, which is well known for its expressiveness, its stability, its flexibility, and its widespread use in textual scholarship.

TEI was designed to be maximally expressive and flexible, to serve the detailed needs of scholars in the humanities. In serving this mission, TEI has come to define more than five hundred different elements, and more than two hundred attributes (roughly six times more than are defined in TAN). Of course, any given TEI file uses only a small subset of those elements and attributes, and TEI itself comes in different flavors, from TEI Lite, which uses only 75 attributes and 140 elements, to TEI All, which opens up almost the entire library.

Although TEI XML is oftentimes described as a standard, it lacks characteristics one normally expects of a standard. It is very flexible, admits flavors and interpretation, and is best used when it is customized. Individuals and projects may define their own subset of TEI elements, to constrict or expand the allowable rules as they see fit. TAN-TEI is one of those customizations, based on TEI All. The major difference between TEI All and TAN-TEI is that the latter imposes extra strictures, to ensure that transcriptions are maximally likely to be interchangeable with other TAN-TEI files.

All TEI files are validated against a TEI-conformant schema [<https://www.tei-c.org/release/doc/tei-p5-doc/en/html/ST.html#STIN>] normally as an XML DTD, RELAX NG, or W3C Schema. TAN's TEI-confor-

mant schema is based upon the TAN-TEI.odd file in the schemas directory, converted to a RELAX-NG file, TEI.rnc and TEI.rng, to define the structural rules of TAN-TEI files. There is an additional layer of validation, through the related Schematron process (TEI.sch), which performs detailed validation not possible in a TEI-conformant schema. In the discussion below, it is important to distinguish between structural validation and Schematron validation. See the section called “The TAN Validation Process”.

TAN's customization of the TEI can be summarized as follows (the default namespace in this section is the TEI namespace, <http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0>):

**Table 5.3. Synopsis of TAN-TEI customization**

| TEI element | Strictures                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <TEI>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• must have @id with tag URN</li> <li>• must have @TAN-version</li> <li>• takes a new child element, &lt;head&gt;, placed between &lt;teiHeader&gt; and &lt;text&gt;; it and its descendants must be in the TAN namespace, xmlns:tan="tag:textalign.net,2015:ns"</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <text>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are no extra strictures, but during Schematron validation (not RELAX-NG), this element and any children &lt;front&gt; and &lt;back&gt; will be ignored. Of its children, only &lt;body&gt; will be Schematron validated.</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <body>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• must take @xml:lang</li> <li>• any non-&lt;div&gt; children will be ignored during Schematron validation; most often only &lt;div&gt; should be children</li> <li>• contents must be restricted to a single version of a single work</li> <li>• any and all text nodes will be treated as part of the transcription</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <div>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• may encompass a textual division of whatever size you like (TEI defines &lt;div&gt; as being larger than block-like or paragraph-like textual divisions; TAN's &lt;div&gt; is much more like HTML's).</li> <li>• must take elements; either they all are &lt;div&gt;s (perhaps interleaved with anchors such as &lt;pb&gt;) or none of them are &lt;div&gt;s (non-mixed model)</li> <li>• must take @type and @n (or only @include)</li> <li>• @type may take multiple values, space delimited, pointing via IDref to a vocabulary item</li> <li>• @n must consist of word characters or the underscore, conforming to the following regular expression: <code>[\w\._]+([\ - ,]+[\w\._]+)*</code>. If @n is to be given more than one value, those items must be separated by a space or a comma. A hyphen-minus, - (U+002D, the most common form of hyphen), always has special meaning in @n, specifying a range. This feature is useful for cases where a &lt;div&gt; straddles more than one standard reference number (e.g., a translation of Aristotle that cannot be easily tied to Bekker numbers). If you need to use a hyphen-like character in an @n that does not specify a range of numbers, consider - (U+2010 HYPHEN), - (U+2011 NON-BREAKING HYPHEN), – (U+2012 FIGURE DASH), – (U+2013 EN DASH), or – (U+2212 MINUS SIGN).</li> </ul> |



TAN-TEI files have two heads, which may strike you as strange. Each head does something different, and was designed for different purposes. Whereas the TAN <head> is meant to be brief and restricted to only those matters relevant to the transcription, the <teiHeader> permits quite an expansive range of metadata, and may be used to encode a variety of things, including those that are tangential or irrelevant to the data. Unlike the TAN <head>, whose data is designed to be both computer- and human-readable, <teiHeader> was designed for data to be read principally by humans; although it can accommodate IRIs, it was not designed around them. Further, a TAN <head> can never be empty and valid; a bare-bones <teiHeader> with no actual text content, such as the following, is considered valid:

```
<teiHeader>
  <fileDesc>
    <titleStmt><title/></titleStmt>
    <publicationStmt><p/></publicationStmt>
    <sourceDesc><p/></sourceDesc>
  </fileDesc>
</teiHeader>
```

TAN's Schematron validation process ignores the contents of <teiHeader>, since its contents are unpredictable and therefore not reliably parsable. If your <teiHeader> has any kind of metadata that needs to appear in the TAN <head> (see the section called “Metadata (<head>)” and the section called “Principles and Assumptions”), the conversion needs to be performed manually, since (as mentioned above) the two headers are incommensurate, and writing each one requires a different mentality.

In a TAN-TEI file, the TAN <head> must be in the TAN namespace, i.e., <head xmlns="tag:textalign.net,2015:ns"> (or <tan:head xmlns:tan="tag:textalign.net,2015:ns">, but this would require all descendant elements to be prefixed tan:).

Within any leaf <div>, you may use whatever TEI markup you wish, to whatever level of depth or complexity. Most users of your TAN-TEI file will be interested in the text; only a subset will care about any markup within leaf <div>s.

TEI files are flexible, permitting different approaches to markup. A TAN-TEI file should not be scriptum-oriented, i.e., it should not try to replicate how the text appears or looks on the object.

You may have a TEI file that you wish to convert to TAN-TEI. As a matter of practicality, it is helpful to envision the conversion process as falling in three steps:

1. Structure: insert new processing instructions (pointing to files to perform TAN-TEI structural and Schematron validation); adjust root element by supplying a tag URN for @id and @TAN-version.
2. Metadata: create new <head xmlns="tag:textalign.net,2015:ns"> and populate it.
3. Data: edit <body> to make sure all text nodes are restricted to the content of a single version of a single work; restructure <body> content into nesting <div>s with correct @type and @n values.

It has been the experience of those who have made TEI to TAN-TEI conversions that step 2 is the most time-consuming, particularly in finding suitable IRIs. But step 3 should not be underestimated, either. Many people write TEI files with a focus on the original textual object, and they do not normalize to the level expected in a TAN file. Some TEI files have been written with little attention paid to space and space normalization. Some TEI files are so laden with annotations that the text is impossible to read. In general, the more simple the TEI file the better, with annotations pushed to external files.

Some TEI markup is already implicit, or is easily calculable (e.g., <w> to mark words, which should already comport with the tokenization declared in the <head>; users of <w> easily lose track of where space is and isn't). Some TEI markup can be expressed in a class-2 file (e.g., lexico-morphological data, which should be expressed in a TAN-A-lm file).

---

# Chapter 6. Class-2 TAN Files, Annotations of Texts

This chapter provides general background to class-2 TAN files. For detailed discussion of individual elements and attributes see Chapter 9, *TAN patterns, elements, and attributes defined*.

There are three types of class-2 files:

1. **TAN-A** files provide broad, macroscopic alignment of multiple versions of any number of works. It also allows annotations of texts, in the form of claims.
2. **TAN-A-tok** files provide narrow, microscopic alignment of any two class-1 files, annotating word-for-word or character-for-character correspondences between the two texts.
3. **TAN-A-lm** files express annotations pertaining to lexico-morphology (part-of-speech), for either a single class-1 file or a language in general.

In translation studies, it is common to use the term *source* (or *sources*) to refer to a translated text and the term *target* to refer to the translation. TAN, however, has been designed for situations where it may not be clear which text is the target and which is the source. Further, there is a more generic use of *source* and *target* that prevails in many other contexts. In these guidelines, therefore, the term *target* never refers to a text as such (rather, it normally refers to a file that is being pointed to), and when we use the word *source*, we are referring only to one of the class-1 files upon which a class 2 alignment depends.

## Common Elements

### Class 2 Metadata (<head>)

Class-2 files share a few common features in their metadata, mostly to facilitate the human-friendly reference system discussed below.

All class-2 files have as their sources nothing other than class-1 files. Therefore each <source> must take the the section called “Digital Entity Metadata Pattern”.

Editors of class-2 files must be able to name or number word-tokens in a transcription, and to determine an appropriate definition of “token,” via an optional <token-definition>. See the section called “Defining Words and Tokens”.

The declaration <numerals> at present does not allow you to customize a numeration system for sources. A future release of TAN may support such a feature.

Inevitably, some class 1 sources for the same work will differ from each other. Perhaps works or div types were not defined with the same IRIs, or perhaps one version follows an idiosyncratic reference system. If sources need to be reconciled, alterations may be specified in <adjustments>, which stipulates a set of actions that should be applied to the sources that have been named. Adjustment actions:

1. <skip>, to allow you to ignore specific <div>s, deeply or shallowly.
2. <rename>, to allow you to rename specific <div>s.
3. <equate>, to allow you to provide synonyms for @n values.

4. `<reassign>`, to allow you to split leaf `<div>`s and move their parts elsewhere in the structure.

These adjustment actions allow you to reconcile discordant sources without changing them directly.

Skips, renames, and equates are first applied to the source as received. If a particular source `<div>` is the target of more than one adjustment action, only the first one will be applied according to action priority: `<skip>`, `<rename>` based on `@ref`, `<rename>` based on `@n`, then `<equate>`. Because of this priority order, some actions might not be performed. For example, if you deeply skip a `<div>`, no renaming adjustments will be made to its children. If you have renamed a `div`, then want to reassign it, you must do so based on the new name, not the original. You should be aware of the consequences of your adjustments.

After skips, renames, and equates are applied, `<reassign>`s are applied to the the newly adjusted source.

Each adjustment action adds time to the validation routines. On lengthy texts these can become quite time-consuming. Take, for example, the Tanakh / Old Testament in Hebrew, Greek Septuagint, and English (King James Version). Each of these differs from the other in the names of books, and the numeration of some chapters and verses (primarily the books of Psalms, Jeremiah, Joel, and Hosea). To reconcile these three versions, one might write 267 `<rename>`s and 6 `<equate>`s. Applying these actions to all three versions can take about a minute (tested on computer with an Intel i5-8250U, 12 GB ram), before any other significant validation checks on the `<body>` of the class-2 file. Normal validation takes about a minute and a half. If such processing times are unacceptable for your needs, you are advised to keep `<adjustments>`s to a minimum or to apply them to relatively small texts.

Further, adjustment actions were intended primarily to support the alignment process, and so were designed to apply select changes to sources. If a source must be changed in numerous places to reconcile it with other sources, it might be better to create a new version of the source organized according to the target reference system. Then in both the new and original versions of the class-1 files insert `<redivision>`, `<predecessor>`, `<successor>`, or `<see-also>` to link the two versions.

There is a TAN application that remodels one text in the image of another. See `applications/remodel/remodel` via `TAN-T.xsl`. The output of that application requires editing, but it can reduce the amount of work required. TAN tools for oXygen's author mode can also be used to correct that newly segmented text. These and related applications are under development, and may not function as expected. Improvement of these tools is scheduled for future releases of TAN.

## Class 2 Data (`<body>`)

Data differs greatly between the class 2 formats. However, they all share one thing in common: the `<body>` consists of a series of claims, and responsibility for those claims should be attributed to the persons, organizations, or algorithms making the claims. Therefore, each `<body>` may take `@claimant` and perhaps `@claim-when`, specifying by `IDref` who should be credited or blamed with the material. If either attribute is missing, it is assumed that the claims are the responsibility of the persons listed in `<file-resp>` at the time of the latest date or date-time. The values of `@claimant` and `@claim-when` are weakly inheritable.

## Class 2 Pointer Syntax: Referencing Texts

The class 2 formats have been designed to be human readable, particularly text references. In ordinary conversation, when referring to specific parts of a work, we prefer to use the numbers or names of pages, paragraphs, sentences, lines, words, letters, and so forth, and sometimes relational words (e.g., "first"). We might say, for example, "See page 4, second paragraph, the last four words." Sometimes we quote the very text itself: "See page 4, second paragraph, first sentence, second occurrence of 'pull'."

Those familiar conventions are the basis for the TAN pointer syntax, which differs from other pointer systems (e.g., URLs, XPath, and XPointer). TAN pointers apply common reference terminology to four

strata of a text: works, divisions, word tokens, and characters. *Works*, defined above (see the section called “One Work”), are declared by the *source* (which may not have more than one work). *Divisions* are defined by the `<div>` structure of each source. *Tokens* are words of the text in those divisions, defined according to one or more `<token-definition>`s declared in the class-2 file. And *characters* are defined as individual base letters in a word token (modifier characters are grouped with the preceding base character; see the section called “Combining characters”).

This approach not only makes the syntax human readable but mitigates the effect of changes to the sources. For example, if a `<div>` is deleted, moved, or changed, the alteration affects only references specific to that section; the rest of the reference system remains intact.

The four parts of TAN's reference system are explained below, but you should consult other parts of the guidelines, or TAN examples, to see how they are used in practice.

## Referencing Works: @work

Class-2 files refer to works via meaningful IDrefs that point to the class-1 sources that transcribe the work or work-version, e.g., `work="hamlet"`. The reference is understood to apply not merely to that particular source, but to any TAN-T file that claims to transcribe that work or work-version. (On the relationship between works and work-versions see the section called “Domain model”.) Thus, the id of the source-scriptum becomes a proxy or alias for the work. A vocabulary item `<work>` may also be used; its `@xml:id` provides a way to refer to a work without requiring a corresponding source.

Because TAN-A-tok and TAN-A-lm files deal with source-specific claims, the data for those formats do not refer to works. Only TAN-A `<claim>`s refer to works.

## Referencing Divisions: @ref

Portions of text, i.e., `<div>`s, perhaps altered if `<adjustments>`s have been invoked (see the section called “Metadata (`<head>`)”), are pointed to via `@ref`. A `@ref` is constructed by taking the values of `@n` in the `<div>` in question along with its ancestor `<div>`s, and joining them with non-word characters. For example, `@ref="I.1.1"` might point to the following:

```
<div type="act" n="1">
  <div type="scene" n="1">
    <div type="line" n="1">
      . . . . .
    </div>
    . . . . .
  </div>
  . . . . .
</div>
```

A `@ref` can express sequences and ranges of `<div>`s. In the example `ref="1.2-4, 1.5"`, the hyphen and comma, which are reserved to signify ranges and series, are reserved. **A hyphen always means "from...through" and a comma always means "and"**. Take note, if you are accustomed to editing conventions that use the comma as a subordinating punctuation mark. In the TAN format, commas are always paratactic, not hypotactic. For example, if referring to Hamlet, `ref="I,2,3"` is not a single reference to `<div>`, act I scene 2 line 3, but rather three of them: act I, act 2, and act 3 (notice how the commas in the attribute value behave like the commas in the written phrase).

The periods (full stops) in `@ref="I.1.1"` are hypotactic markers, but they are arbitrary, and could be replaced with any mix of non-word character you like (except the hyphen or comma), including spaces, e.g., `ref="I:1 1"`. The numeral system is also arbitrary. You may use any supported numeral systems

(see section on numeration systems), even if the source uses a different one. Semantic equivalents to the preceding example are `ref="A I i"` and `ref="1:a:I"`. Just remember, if you use either the Roman numeral system or alphabetic sequences, include a `<numerals>` in the `<head>` to specify which system should prevail in case of ambiguities (e.g., whether `C` means 3 or 100). Roman numerals are the default, but it is a good idea to be explicit.

## Referencing Tokens: `@pos` and `@val`

To point to a token one normally uses `<tok>`, with one or more attributes, in three possible configurations:

1. *`@val` or `@rgx` alone*: one or more tokens are pointed to by value. For example, `val = "bird"`, points to every occurrence of the token `bird`; `rgx = "b.+d"` finds every word that begins with a `b`, ends with a `d`, and has some characters in-between. Every value of `@rgx` is implicitly bound to the beginning and end of the string (see below).
2. *`@pos` alone*: one or more tokens are pointed to by numerical position, via one or more digits, or the phrase `last` or `last-` plus a digit, joined by hyphens or commas. For example, `2`, `4-6`, `last-2` – `last` refers to the second, fourth, fifth, sixth, antepenult, penult, and final tokens in a passage. The numerical value to which the keyword `last` resolves depends upon the context length.
3. *`@val` or `@rgx` combined with `@pos`*: a combination of the previous two methods. For example, `@val="bird" @pos="2, 4"` picks the second and fourth occurrences of the token `bird`.

During Schematron validation, if `@pos` is missing, it is assumed to mean `*` or `1 - last`; if neither `@val` nor `@rgx` appear, the assumption is `@rgx` with value `.` + (any characters). That is, `@pos` by default points to every instance and `@val/@rgx` by default points to any string.

When using `@pos` make sure you know the context. For example, the attribute combination `val="bird" pos="last-1"` will produce an error if the token `bird` does not occur at least two times in the given context.

It is advisable to use `@val`, and not merely `@pos`. If your source's text changes, and there is no `@val`, it may be difficult to determine the original intent of a claim, to determine whether changes need to be made. Furthermore, `@val` is generally speaking more efficient to process than is `@rgx`. A `@rgx` is more efficient to process only if it replaces numerous instances of `@val`.

`@rgx` is a regular expression that must match an entire word-token. For example, `@rgx="re.d"` will match the tokens `"rend"` and `"read"` but will not match `"already"`, `"rends"`, or `"bread"`. If you wish to allow for characters at the beginning or end, use `".*re.d.*"`. For more on regular expressions, see the section called “Regular Expressions”.

## Referencing Characters: `@chars`

Individual letters are always specified by `@chars`, which points to a specific position, e.g., `chars="2, 7, last"`. Combining characters are excluded from these counts; see the section called “Combining characters”.

## Division-Based Annotations and Alignments (`<TAN-A>`)

TAN-A is the format for macroscopic, division-based alignment and annotations. It is dedicated to aligning any number of versions of any number of works on the basis of `<div>`s in its sources. The A also stands for annotations, because the TAN-A format allows you to make general assertions, usually but not necessarily

about texts. TAN-A is a type of advanced RDF for textual scholarship (see the section called “Resource Description Framework (RDF) and Linked Open Data”).

## Root Element and Header

The root element of a TAN division-based alignment file is `<TAN-A>`.

TAN-A's `<head>` has zero or more `<source>`s.

Any concepts that will be mentioned in the `<claim>`s (the only children of `<body>`) need to be supplied in `<vocabulary-key>`.

## Data (`<body>`)

The `<body>` of a TAN-A file takes, in addition to the customary optional attributes (see the section called “Edit Stamp”), `@claimant`, `@object`, `@subject`, or `@verb`, stipulating the default values for the enclosed claims.

The rest of the body consists of zero or more `<claim>`s, each of which represents one or more claims. Claims can be used for a variety of purposes, e.g.,:

- to list quotations and allusions;
- to indicate which passages deal with what general subjects and topics;
- to connect commentary or notes from one source to another;
- to indicate where other scripta have different readings (*apparatus criticus*).

`<claim>`'s data model is inspired by the Resource Description Framework (RDF; see the section called “Resource Description Framework (RDF) and Linked Open Data”), where each statement consists of three items termed a subject, a predicate, and an object. The first and third are thought of as nodes, and the second as a connector (or edge) between the nodes. RDF follows a graph model, where the connector (edge) always links exactly two nodes.

RDF is adequate for but a limited range of scholarly assertions. An RDF statement lacks context or qualifiers. No RDF statement can indicate who made the assertion, or when, or if it was uttered with any doubt or nuance. Sometimes we wish to claim a bare negation, e.g., “Aristotle was not the author of *De mundo*”—which cannot be expressed in RDF.

TAN's `<claim>` extends the graph RDF model into a hypergraph, where the connector (edge) links two or more nodes. The following adjustments are made:

1. Every claim *must* have at least one **claimant**, some person, organization, or algorithm to be credited/blamed for the assertion.
2. Every claim *must* have at least one **subject**, the topic of the claim.
3. Every claim *must* have at least one **verb** (in RDF called *predicate*), specifying something about the subject.
4. Every claim may have at least one **adverb**, qualifying the verb.
5. Every claim may assert a level or range of **certainty**, between zero and one, reflecting how certain the claimant is of the claim.

6. Every claim may have at least one **object**, an entity or value expected by the verb.
7. Every claim may have at least one **temporal qualifier**, restricting the claim to a specific time.
8. Every claim may have at least one **locative qualifier**, restricting the claim to a specific geographical region.
9. Every claim may have other components, if so defined by the verb. Currently, this entails for select verbs a language qualifier (`@in-lang`, `<in-lang>`) and a reference qualifier (`<at-ref>`).

Items 1-3 above are required parts of any claim. Items 4-9 may be rendered as being required, optional, or disallowed by a `<verb>`'s definition. For example, a `<verb>` representing an idea that in normal discourse is intransitive (e.g., sleep) can be defined such that `<object>` is not allowed.

Furthermore, a `<verb>` may be defined to restrict what kinds of objects or subjects are allowed. For example, the standard TAN verb `lacks_text_at` (see `vocabularies/verbs.TAN-voc.xml`) is defined to allow only scripta as a subject. An object is not allowed. A `<claim>` with this verb expects one or more `<at-ref>`s, which restricts the claim to a particular passage in a TAN-T file. A `<verb>` can specify that an object must be data, and it can also define the type of data allowed and its permitted lexical form.

Claims may refer to other claims. That is, `<claim>`s can nest inside each other (e.g., X claims that Y claims that Z claims that...). Or a `<claim>` may take an `@xml:id`, whose value can then be cited as the object or subject of any other `<claim>`.

If a `<claim>` is about a work or source in general, as a whole, one or more IDrefs may be placed in `@subject` or `@object`. But if the claim is about a specific part of the textual object, then more information is needed, so the attributes cannot be used.

Such textual references come in three flavors: assertions pertaining to a work, assertions pertaining to a work in only some versions, and assertions pertaining to scripta. In the first case, `<subject>` or `<object>` must take `@work`, with IDrefs pointing to vocabulary items for `<work>`s. In the second case, `@src` is used, pointing by IDref to the applicable `<source>`s. In the third case `@scriptum` is used, pointing to vocabulary items for `<scriptum>`. Remember, you may combine commonly grouped IDrefs in an `<alias>`.

A `@work` means that the claim applies to any versions of the work, whether a source or not; a `@src` specifies that the claim applies only to the specific `<source>`. In each case, `<subject>` or `<object>` may be given more attributes and elements to restrict the claim to specific parts of the work or source, with `@ref`, `<tok>`, `@val`, `@pos`, and `@chars`, following the conventions used in pointing to parts of texts (see the section called "Class 2 Pointer Syntax: Referencing Texts").

If a `<subject>` or `<object>` points via `@scriptum` to a scriptum, specifying the claim necessarily takes a different approach than that used for `@work` or `@src`. Bear in mind, it is encouraged in these guidelines to avoid scriptum-oriented methods of dividing class 1 files. Therefore, clarifying a portion of a scriptum (e.g., a particular manuscript folio number) requires an apparatus that likely does not correspond to a TAN file. Therefore, a `<subject>` or `<object>` with a `@scriptum` can be restricted through descendant `<div>`s that specify via `@n` and `@type` a specific region on the scriptum. These scriptum filters, unlike TAN-T `<div>`s, are always empty; their sole purpose is to point in native terms to a specific region on a scriptum.

Multiple values in any component of a `<claim>` are distributed, which means that one `<claim>` might contain multiple assertions. For example, `<claim subject="A B" verb="taught promoted" object="X Y Z"/>` has within it twelve claims (the combinatory permutations of the three attributes' individual values). The exception to this general rule is `@adverb`, whose multiple values are taken as ampliative and restrictive. For example, `<claim subject="A" adverb="probably not" verb="taught" object="X"/>` is a single claim, not two, even though `@adverb` has two values.

A limited set of verbs have been defined in standard TAN vocabulary; see the section called “TAN keywords for verbs (<verb>)”. The strictures defined in these verbs are checked during Schematron validation. For a brief discussion on defining your own verbs in a TAN-voc file see the section called “Data (<body>)”.

## Token-Based Annotations and Alignments (<TAN-A-tok>)

TAN-A-tok files facilitate the microscopic alignment of two related sources. The format is intended to allow you to specify exactly where, how, and why two transcriptions align, and to do so on the most granular level possible. TAN-A-tok files also allow you to express levels of confidence or alternative opinions. The two class-1 sources should be two different versions of the same work. Most often, one will be a translation of the other, but the format can be used for two versions of the text in the same language, e.g., paraphrase, revision.

Creators and editors of TAN-A-tok files should be able to read the languages of their sources and to explain as precisely as possible the relationship between the two sources. They should be prepared to think about and specify types of textual reuse. TAN-A-tok files tend to be more demanding to create and edit than are TAN-A files because of the level of detail involved.

To simplify the file, token alignment is restricted to two texts, referred to jointly as a *bitext*. Each half of the bitext must be a TAN-T(EI) file. It is assumed that those two sources share some special relationship, direct or indirect, and relate through one or more types of textual reuse: translation, paraphrase, commentary, and so forth. Some of these bitexts, such as literal translations, may line up quite nicely word for word. Others, such as paraphrases, may line up sporadically, vaguely, ambiguously, or, in places, not at all. Annotating a bitext is oftentimes not easy, and requires you to consider and declare assumptions you have made in two key areas: the relationship that holds between two scripta and the types of reuse that was involved in turning one version into the other (or a common ancestor into both).

**Relationship of sources' scripta.** What is the physical relationship or history that connects the two sources' scripta? Is one a direct descendant (copy) of the other? If not, what common ancestor do they share? Here you should consider the material aspect of the bitext, because you are trying to answer how object A's text relates to object B's. See the section called “TAN keywords for types of bitext relations (<bitext-relation>)”.

**Types of reuse.** What categories of text reuse do you consider operative? Users of your data should be informed of the paradigm you bring to your analysis. You may wish to keep your categories nondescript and somewhat vague, using generic terms such as *translation*, *paraphrase*, *quotation*, without much specificity. On the other hand, you may subscribe to a detailed view of text reuse. Perhaps you have adopted field-specific categories such as *obligatory explicitation*, *optional explicitation*, *pragmatic explicitation*, or *translation-inherent explicitation*. You may also wish to declare secondary types of reuse, such as *scribal omission* or *dittography*, to declare secondary types of reuse that may have intervened. You must declare at least one type of reuse. Or you may use those that are built into the TAN format. See the section called “TAN keywords for types of bitext reuse (<reuse-type>)”.

## Root Element and Header

The root element of a token-based alignment file is <TAN-A-tok>.

The TAN-A-tok header builds upon the core and class 2 headers (see the section called “Metadata (<head>)” and the section called “Class 2 Metadata (<head>)”).

TAN-A-tok files take exactly two <source>s. The sequence is arbitrary. Each <source> must take an @xml:id.



<vocabulary-key> takes, in addition to all the elements allowed in class-2 files (see the section called “Class 2 Metadata (<head>)”), two elements unique to TAN-A-tok: <bitext-relation> and <reuse-type>. The former describes the genealogical relationship between each source's scripta. The second attends to the qualitative aspect of the bitext relationship. See above.

## Data (<body>)

The <body> of a TAN-A-tok file takes, in addition to the customary optional attributes (see the section called “Edit Stamp”), required @bitext-relation and @reuse-type, which take one or more IDrefs from <bitext-relation> and <reuse-type>, indicating the default values that govern the alignment.

<body> has only one type of child: one or more <align>s, each of which collects sets of <tok>s from one or both sources, known collectively as a *token cluster*. Clusters may overlap, to handle translations in which words fall in one-to-one, one-to-many, many-to-one, and many-to-many relationships. The independence of token clusters allows you to register differences of opinion about the same set of tokens. An <align> may take an @xml:id, in case you or someone else wishes to refer to a particular <align>.

Nothing should be inferred from silence in a TAN-A-tok file. There is no requirement that everything in a source *must* be encoded or described. In writing and editing a TAN-A-tok file you do not commit yourself to saying everything possible about the bitext. You might choose to encode only a few token clusters. Tokens that are not referred to should not be interpreted as gaps in a translation. All that can be inferred is that the creators and editors of the TAN-A-tok file have said nothing about the tokens. (See discussion on comprehensiveness.) In fact it is oftentimes preferable to have a TAN-A-tok file that points to only a selection of tokens; a file with tens of thousands of <align>s could take a very long time to validate.

Any token may be the object of as many <align>s as you like. In fact, this is preferred if you wish to register competing claims or alternatives.

If you wish to declare that one or more words in a source were omitted from a translation or inserted into one—that is, words in one source have no match in the other—you must do so through a *one-sided alignment*, i.e., a token cluster that has tokens from only one source. A one-sided alignment implies insertions or omissions.

If there are multiple values in @reuse-type or @bitext-relation, the intersection, not the union, of those values is to be understood. For example, reuse-type="translation paraphrase" would indicate that the token cluster results from an activity that is both translation and paraphrase.

Commonly, <tok>s include @ref, pointing to a leaf <div>. But this is not required. The @ref may point to a <div> that takes other <div>s, or @ref may be altogether absent.

## Lexico-Morphology (<TAN-A-lm>)

TAN-A-lm files are used to annotate the lexical and morphological character of individual tokens or morphemes.

These files have two kinds of dependencies: a class 1 source (optional) and the grammatical rules defined in one or more TAN-mor files. This section therefore should be read in close conjunction with the section called “Morphological Concepts and Patterns (TAN-mor)”.

TAN-A-lm files are either *source-specific* or *language-specific*. Source-specific TAN-A-lm files depend exclusively upon one class-1 source. Language-specific TAN-A-lm files depend upon an unknown number of sources. Some language-specific TAN-A-lm files might be based upon a small, specific corpus, others upon a vast, general one. Source-specific TAN-A-lm files are useful for analyzing closely one particular text. Language-specific ones are useful for building language resources for computer applications.

## Principles and Assumptions

Editors of TAN-A-lm files should understand the vocabulary and grammar of the languages of their sources. They should have a good sense of the rules established by the lexical and grammatical authorities adopted. They should be familiar with the conventions and assumptions of the TAN-mor files being used.

Although you must assume the point of view of a particular grammar and lexicon, you need not hold to a single one. In addition, you may bring to the analysis your own expertise and supply lexical headwords unattested in published authorities.

Although TAN-A-lm files are simple, they can be laborious to write and edit, more than any other type of TAN file. They can also be hard to read if the morphological codes are cryptic. It is customary for an editor of a TAN-A-lm file to use tools to create and edit the data.

## Root Element and Header

The root element of a lexico-morphological file is TAN-A-lm.

If the file is source-specific, `<source>` points to the one and only TAN-T(EI) file that is the object of analysis. If the file is language-specific, `<for-lang>` is used in the declarations section of the `<head>` to indicate the languages that are covered. For language-specific TAN-A-lm files, this part of the `<head>` may also include `<tok-starts-with>` and `<tok-is>`, which improve performance when validating and processing numerous or large files.

There is at present no mechanism for automatically reconstructing the corpus that underlies a language-specific TAN-A-lm file. Such a mechanism may be provided in a future version of TAN.

`<vocabulary-key>` takes the elements other class-2 files take (see the section called “Class 2 Metadata (`<head>`)”). It also permits two elements unique to TAN-A-lm: `<lexicon>` (optional) and `<morphology>` (mandatory). Any number of lexica and morphologies may be declared; the order is inconsequential.

There is, at present, no TAN format for lexica and dictionaries. So even if a digital form of a dictionary is identified through the the section called “Digital Entity Metadata Pattern”, the Schematron validation routine will not attempt to check the TAN-A-lm data against the lexical authorities cited.

Because you or other TAN-A-lm editors are likely to be authorities in your own right, `<person>` can be treated as if a `<lexicon>`, and be referred to by `@lexicon`.

## Data (`<body>`)

The `<body>` of a TAN-A-lm file takes, in addition to the customary optional attributes found in other TAN files (see the section called “Edit Stamp”), `@lexicon` and `@morphology`, to specify the default lexicon and grammar.

`<body>` has only one type of child: one or more `<ana>`s (short for analysis), each of which matches one or more tokens (`<tok>`) to one or more lexemes or morphological assertions (`<lm>`, which takes `<l>`s and `<m>`s).

An `<ana>` may take a `@tok-pop`, to specify the number of tokens that the assertion applies to. This is particularly helpful for language-specific files based upon a limited corpus of texts, where the underlying data for the assertion might be difficult or impossible to retrieve. The token population can be used to assign levels of certainty, or to compare statistical profiles of one TAN-A-lm file against another.

If you wish to point to a linguistic token that straddles more than one token, you should use multiple `<tok>`s, wrapping them in a `<group>`.

Any token may be the object of as many <ana>s as you like. In fact, this is preferred if you wish to register competing claims or alternatives.

Claims within an <ana> are distributed. That is, every combination of <l> and <m> (governed by <lm>) is asserted to be true for every <tok> or <group>.

Many TAN-A-lm files will be generated by an algorithm that automatically lists all possible morphological values of each token. It is advised that such automatic calculations always include in their output @cert, with weighted values. That is, if an algorithm identifies two possible lexico-morphological profiles for a word, but one occurs nine times more than the other, then it is advised that this be reflected in the two resultant elements, e.g.: <lm cert="0.9">...</lm> and <lm cert="0.1">...</lm>. If an algorithm is written with a more sophisticated way to weigh possibilities, then adjust the value of @cert accordingly. Be certain that the <algorithm> is credited in the <vocabulary-key> and in a <resp>.

As with TAN-A-tok files, not every word needs to be explained or described. In fact, this is oftentimes undesirable, to avoid files that are overly long and time-consuming to validate or process.

A TAN-A-lm file is rendered more efficient when claims can be grouped. If a particular token always has a particular lexico-morphological profile, this can be declared once, in a <tok> that does not have @ref, or it can be specified through a compound @ref. You do not need to provide a <tok> for every leaf div. In fact, such an approach can result in inefficient validation and processing.

For example, in early versions of TAN, the lexico-morphological values of the Greek Septuagint (8.3 MB) were converted to a TAN-A-lm file of 407,811 <tok>s grouped in 52,703 <ana>s (25.8 MB). Early 2020 validation routines took about 25 minutes (2018 validation routines took hours). That particular TAN-A-lm file itemized every single token in the text. It was revised to be more declarative along the lines advocated above. If a particular token had only one lexico-morphological profile throughout the text, then every instance was reduced to a single <ana>, with no @ref in <tok>. When a particular token value had different lexico-morphological profiles, @ref targeted the rootmost <div>. This revision resulted in a smaller file (15.8 MB; 158,376 <tok>s in 54,335 <ana>s) that validated in about a third of the time (8.5 minutes).

In general, there is always a trade-off between convenience and efficiency. If your priority is speed, you should break a large file into several smaller ones, perhaps recombining them in a master file via <inclusion> (see the section called “Networked Files”).

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# Chapter 7. Class-3 TAN Files, Varia

This chapter provides general background to class-3 TAN files, which are devoted to formats that do not fit the other two classes. For detailed discussion of specific elements and attributes, see Chapter 9, *TAN patterns, elements, and attributes defined*.

## Vocabulary (TAN-voc)

All too often, a project has a set of vocabulary it draws from time and again. To repeat the the section called “IRI + name Pattern” can be both tedious and treacherous. If a project with hundreds of TAN files decides to change or augment its vocabulary it could take a long time to find and make all the changes, everywhere and consistently.

The TAN-voc format addresses that problem. It is intended to allow a project to define, edit, and augment the IRI + name patterns for recurrent vocabulary. TAN supplies several standard TAN-voc files under the subdirectory *vocabularies*, supporting commonly used concepts such token definitions, div types, licenses, and many more. For a complete list of predefined TAN keywords, see Chapter 10, *Official TAN vocabularies*

It is quite common for a person or team to build vocabulary items in the course of developing a corpus, which means that TAN-voc files tend to changed as the project progresses. You can organize your vocabulary in whatever manner makes sense. You might create one large TAN-voc file for all vocabulary or one file per type of vocabulary, each independent of the other. Each approach has strengths and weaknesses. The latter, one TAN-voc file per type of vocabulary, can create quite a bit of extra work. Every TAN file that draws from the vocabulary must insert one `<vocabulary>` for each relevant TAN-voc file. The best approach we have found is to have one relatively small master TAN-voc file, which includes other TAN-voc files via `<inclusion>`s (along with `<group include="[IDREFS]"/>` or `<item include="[IDREFS]"/>`, pointing to the IDrefs of the included TAN-voc files).

For more details on how this format relates to other TAN formats, see the section called “Networked Files”.

## Root Element and Head

A TAN-voc file has `<TAN-voc>` as the root element.

The `<vocabulary-key>` of a TAN-voc file takes, in addition to core vocabulary items, any number of `<group-type>`s.

A TAN-voc file may draw directly from the vocabulary in its body, as if it were referring to itself via `<vocabulary>`.

## Data (<body>)

The `<body>` of a TAN-voc file consists simply of `<item>`s or `<verb>`s, perhaps gathered into groups via `<group>` or `@group`. These groups have, at present, no effect upon other TAN files that use them, but they have been valuable in certain applications. For example, the standard TAN-voc file for `<div-type>` (*vocabularies/div-types.TAN-voc.xml*) groups textual division types into a rudimentary typology that allows applications to decide programmatically whether a particular division should be treated as a block or inline element, or whether it should be indented.

The `@affects-attribute` or `@affects-element`, both weakly inheritable, defines the scope of the vocabulary items, i.e., what elements or attributes can the items be legitimately used for. The vocabulary item will be eligible only for specified attributes or elements.

Nearly all `<item>`s in a TAN-voc file contain the IRI + name pattern. The only exceptions are `<item>`s pertaining to token definitions, which instead of `<IRI>`s take `<token-definition>`s. See the section called “Defining Words and Tokens”.

`<verb>` includes, in addition to the IRI + name pattern, the option to have `<constraints>` added. Those constraints define what components are permitted in any `<claim>` that uses the `<verb>`. At this time, verb constraints are at an early phase of development. Only those constraints that mirror standard TAN vocabulary for verbs, `vocabularies/verbs.TAN-voc.xml`, will be supported during validation. Study that file for examples of how to build a `<verb>`. See the section called “Data (`<body>`)” on the use of verbs in a TAN-A file.

## Morphological Concepts and Patterns (TAN-mor)

TAN-mor files are used to delineate the morphological characteristics or features of a given language, to assign codes to those features, and to define rules governing the application of those codes. It is a kind of Schematron for the grammar of human languages.

The format allows specificity, flexibility, and responsiveness. Grammatical rules may be constructed to return warnings and error messages to users who use a code or pattern incorrectly, or not in accordance with best practices. Such rules may be qualified, or made contingent upon certain conditions.

This chapter should be read in close conjunction with the section called “Lexico-Morphology (`<TAN-Im>`)”.

## Principles and Assumptions

Certain assumptions and recommendations are made regarding morphology files, complementing the more general ones; see the section called “Design Principles”.

TAN-mor files are restricted exclusively to describing the categories and rules for the grammar of a natural language. Editors of these files should be well versed with the grammar of the languages they are describing, and generally acquainted with how the grammars of comparable languages work.

The TAN-mor format has been designed with the assumption that patterns of word inflection and formation can be categorized, classified, named, and described. It has also been assumed that scholars may reasonably differ, perhaps radically, on how categories should be defined and applied. TAN-mor allows scholars to declare clearly their operative assumptions and views. It is up to other users to decide whether or not to adopt them.

The TAN-mor format has also been designed to cater to two different approaches to morphological codes: categorized or uncategorized.

Categorized codes are interpreted according to position. `a b c` would mean something different than `c b a`. For example, Perseus (<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/>) adopts categorized codes for morphological analysis of Greek, Latin, and other highly inflected languages. Every code has ten positions, each one corresponding to a major grammatical category, with the first two being the major and minor parts of speech, and the subsequent categories devoted to person, number, tense, and so forth. Each word that is analyzed must have a value, even if a hyphen or null. A `d` in one position means something different from a `d` in another.

Uncategorized codes, on the other hand, assign one unique code to each grammatical feature. In this approach, codes may be combined and arranged at will. `a b c` would be identical to `c b a`. This approach is viable for any language (including highly inflected ones such as Greek or Latin), but it is in practice most often found serving languages that are not highly inflected, e.g., the Brown and Penn sets for English.

TAN-mor morphological codes may not include either the space or the hyphen, and unlike IDrefs, they are case insensitive. The codes NOUN and noun are interchangeable.

## Root Element and Header

The root element of a morphological rule file is `<TAN-mor>`.

Zero or more `<source>`s describe the grammars or related works that account for the morphological rules. If the categories, codes, and rules are not based upon any published work, then `<source>` may be omitted. Any TAN-mor file without a source may be inferred to be based upon the personal knowledge of the persons or organizations identified in `<file-resp>`.

`<vocabulary-key>` is populated with the grammatical `<feature>`s that are allowed grammatical concepts in the language, and they are assigned codes via `@xml:id`. Because a grammatical feature is not allowed in a TAN-mor file until it is explicitly declared in a `<feature>`, `@xml:id` might simply repeat the value of `@which`.

TAN has a standard vocabulary file for grammatical features: `vocabularies/features.TAN-voc.xml`. This vocabulary file encodes 746 vocabulary items corresponding to core grammatical features declared in the OLiA Reference Model for Morphology, Morphosyntax and Syntax (<http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl>). See the section called “TAN keywords for features (`<feature>`)”.

If you wish to incorporate into your codes characters that are not allowed in `@xml:id`, e.g., `$` or `:`, you should create an `<alias>`, whose `@id` allows such values. `<alias>` of course can be used to assign multiple grammatical features to a single id.

## Data (`<body>`)

The `<body>` of a TAN-mor file takes the customary optional attributes found in other TAN files (see the section called “Edit Stamp”).

Within `<body>`, you begin with a language declaration: one or more `<for-lang>`s.

After the language declaration come rules: zero or more `<where>`s declaring rules to be followed for the feature codes. `<where>` has attributes that establish the context under which its enclosed rules are operative. Those rules are found in the enclosed `<assert>`s or `<report>`s, which declare rules that must be followed, or must never be followed, by any dependent TAN-A-lm file.

An `<assert>` and `<report>` will be checked only if the conditions declared by the attributes in the enclosing `<where>` are met in the context of a given `<m>`:

- `@m-matches` (regular expression): `<m>` matches the pattern.
- `@tok-matches` (regular expression): one of the values of `<tok>` in the given `<ana>` matches the pattern (regular expression).
- `@m-has-features` (space-delimited strings): `<m>` has the specified features.
- `@m-has-how-many-features` (integer): `<m>` has the given number of features.

An `<assert>` also has one or more of the truth conditions above. If the test proves false in a given `<m>` then the `<m>` will be marked as erroneous and the message included by the `<assert>` should be returned.

`<report>` has the same effect, but the test looks for the opposite boolean value: the error and message will be returned only if the test proves true.

After the rules come a structure declaration (if relying upon structured codes): zero or more `<category>`s. Each one sorts `<feature>`s into groups, assigning them `@code` values that are unique within the `<category>`. Sequence is important. The first `<category>` defines the features allowed in the first code position, the second in the second, and so forth.

See sample TAN-mor files in the `examples` directory.

## TAN Catalog Files (collection)

TAN catalog files are used to locate relevant TAN files and to support the XSLT function `collection()`. They catalog or index any TAN files within a local directory and perhaps its subdirectories.

These catalog files must always be named `catalog.tan.xml`. They depart from all other TAN files in their structure. They have no namespace. They have neither body nor head. Rather, they are patterned off the `catalog.xml` description provided by Saxonica (<https://www.saxonica.com>).

Any XML file passed to the stylesheet `applications/create/create TAN catalog file.xsl` will automatically generate one of these files, cataloging all the files in the local directory.

The root element of a catalog file is `<collection>`, with children `<doc>`s that hold simple metadata about the TAN files that are in a directory and its subdirectories. Only TAN files may be registered in a `<doc>`. A `<doc>` may include other material such as each file's resolved `<head>`, but this is not mandated.

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## **Part III. Working with the Text Alignment Network**

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# Chapter 8. Working with TAN Files

This chapter presents ways to manage, create, edit, and share TAN files. The material discussed here is non-normative. That is, these are suggestions based upon the experience of TAN users.

Descriptions in this chapter are both brief and general. To understand better the underlying framework, study the files in the subdirectory `functions`, or their reformatted versions in the chapter Chapter 11, *TAN variables, keys, functions, and templates*.

## Local Setup

TAN can be downloaded from a master data repository listed at <http://textalign.net/>. The project has been developed using the version-control software Git. Whether you download the files directly or use Git, place the TAN code wherever is most convenient on your computer.

The TAN files you create may be set up in whatever structure you want. Because TAN files are meant to be shared and interlinked, it is beneficial to develop predictable directory structures. In the 2018 version of TAN, advice was given on how to organize directories and files. But experience with a variety of projects, each with their own needs and preferences, has shown that such advice is shortsighted. One point does still seem valid, however: keep your TAN libraries separate from the core TAN files.

Many TAN projects will find it necessary to work with dozens of versions of a particular work, and it is easy to get confused as to what file does what. In projects with many text versions, it is recommended that your names for class-1 files (the filename, not the `@id`; see the section called “Identifying TAN files: `@id`”) start with an acronym or short abbreviation for the author and work, followed by the language code, the last name of the editor/author of the scriptum, the date when the scriptum was created or published. If you have multiple TAN files that refer to each other via `<redivision>`, because each has a different reference system, you may need to include that in the filename. Some examples:

- `ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello.ref-logical.xml` (Aristotle's *Categories*, in Greek, 1949, edition by Minio Paluello, following a reference system based on semantic units [paragraphs, sentences, independent clauses]).
- `apocr.eng.kjv.1760.xml` (apocrypha, English, King James Version, 1760 edition)
- `tlg0059.tlg031.perseus-grc1-Pl.Ti.xml` (Plato's *Timaeus* in Greek). This filename has some duplication in that `tlg0059` already implies `Pl` and `tlg031`, `Ti`, but only die-hard users of the *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae* know the meaning of the numerical codes.
- `pl.ti.grc.1905.burnet.stephanus.xml` (Plato's *Timaeus* in Greek). This filename is an alternative way to construct the previous example.

Class-2 files are tougher. They together multiple files and concepts, so filenames could become very long or unpredictably structured, especially if trying to express which class-1 sources they use. At this time, the best recommendation is to make sure that each class-2 file is put into its own subdirectory, separate from class-1 files, and given a brief but meaningful name that points to the research question that motivated its creation. Some examples:

- `ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-LM-sample.xml` (a sample of lexico-morphological data for Aristotle's *Categories*, in Greek)
- `nt.grc-syr.selections.TAN-A-tok.xml` (a selection of word-for-word correspondences between the Syriac and Greek New Testaments)
- `plato.general.TAN-A.xml` (a general alignment and annotation file on Plato's works)

Class-3 filenames are a bit easier. It is recommended that TAN-mor files begin with the language code then an acronym for the person or group responsible for creating the features. TAN-voc files are written generally to serve a specific project or collection, so the collection name and the type of vocabulary should suffice. Examples:

- `eng.example.com,2014.1.xml` (tagging scheme #1 for English, by the owner of the domain `example.com` in 2014)
- `ar.cat.general.TAN-voc.xml` (general vocabulary items for a project for Aristotle's *Categories*)

If you have a local copy of someone else's TAN collection, and you wish to create TAN files that depend on them, you are in all likelihood going to use relative URLs pointing to copies of the files stored on your local drive. It is recommended that you also point to the master versions through absolute URLs in extra `<location>`s. The validation routine checks only the first document available. From time to time, you might comment out the first `<location>` and run the validation process again. This will tell you if there have been any updates since you last accessed the file. Or you should occasionally validate other TAN files you have downloaded. If the `<master-location>` is intact, you will be notified of any updates.

In a given project, you are likely to repeat basic information, particularly `<person>`, `<role>`, and `<work>`. such as elements with the the section called “IRI + name Pattern”, consider moving those to a project TAN-voc file. It is almost always preferable to develop TAN-vocs before resorting to `<inclusion>`s. `<inclusion>`s are powerful, but they can become quickly complex and confusing to navigate.

## Using TAN with Oxygen XML Editor

If you use an advanced XML editor such as oXygen, you can set up a project so that TAN validation files can be easily located and validation can be automatically applied. A sample oXygen project file is included within the TAN library to get you started. You may wish to create a copy of that project file for yourself before developing it.

TAN also includes select oXygen frameworks files, which provides editing tools for oXygen's Author mode. The Author mode includes a variety of editing tools, primarily for class-1 files. After opening the supplied Oxygen project file, `tan.xpr`, use Author mode to view at a sample TAN file and look at the options in the menu, the toolbars, and the context-click menu, to see what is possible.

Both the project file and the frameworks files are in their early infancy, and are therefore incomplete and imperfect. They have tremendous potential for development, slated for future versions of TAN.

## Creating and populating TAN files

TAN is a representational format. Every TAN file models some source.

If those sources are non-digital, it is a relatively straightforward task to create and populate a TAN file. You just start editing everything by hand. In some cases, you might get a head start with an algorithm. For example, optical character recognition (OCR) on an edition might give you a dirty but useful start for a TAN-T file. Applying OCR to a printed index of quotations might get you the basic start to a TAN-A file. Despite the computer's assistance, the majority of the task will be spent in correcting any conversions. Thoughtful, scholarly attention is critical to making these files suitable for use.

In many other cases, you are trying to take something that already exists digitally and convert it into a TAN format. If you find a Word file, a web page, or a plain text file that can serve as the basis for a TAN file, a common first impulse is to copy the desired content, paste it into the body of an empty TAN file, then manually correct the material. That solution is quick and easy, but short-sighted. You may find that you made a major mistake, and you have done so much work, you cannot backtrack. Perhaps you have

accidentally deleted all punctuation when you didn't mean to. Or you eliminated line breaks that you didn't realize at the time were useful signals about where <div>s should be separated. Even if all goes well, after all that hard work you might find out that the pre-TAN data sources you started out with have been updated, with other things corrected. If any significant time has elapsed, you may have forgotten what procedure you followed to convert the data. And even if you remember, you will have to repeat the steps again, and dread the day when those pre-TAN sources are updated yet again.

In these cases, it is advised to think not about fixing the files, but rather about developing a system to fix the files. Your goal try to create a digital pipeline/workflow that can be applied when needed, so that changes to those pre-TAN versions can be channeled into your TAN library. If you or a project member has experience in XSLT, it is a good idea to develop stylesheets to convert the data to TAN. When you find mistakes such as those described above, no harm is done. You can simply adjust and re-run your process, each time getting better and better results. An XSLT-based approach requires extra work, initially. Establishing a stable transformation process can be time consuming, since it requires repeated sequences of trial, error, and diagnosis. But the investment pays off in the long run, especially if you are dealing with dozens, hundreds, or thousands of files. The routines you write for one set of files might be useful for the next.

Here is one approach. Create a template skeleton TAN file that resembles your desired output. Develop a XSLT stylesheet that does the following:

1. Fetches the pre-TAN file (main input).
2. Puts the main input in an XML tree, then applies select alterations.
3. Fetches the template TAN file.
4. Pushes the altered pre-TAN content into the template file.
5. Saves the infused template, either as the primary output, or as a result document.

One of the challenges to this method is that the pre-TAN input might not be XML, in which case it cannot be the initial, catalyzing input to the XSLT file. But that is fine. For such conversions, you can make your XSLT file a MIRU (main input resolved uris) stylesheet. A MIRU stylesheet has as its catalyzing input any XML file, including itself. That initial, catalyzing input is unimportant, because a MIRU stylesheet, through global parameters and variables that point to resolved uris, fetches the main input. For an example of a MIRU stylesheet, see `applications/compare/compare TAN class 1 files.xsl`.

The method described above has been used successfully to handle several different kinds of conversion, including ones where the source files are updated very frequently. In such scenarios, the traditional cut-paste-and-edit method is not only unproductive; it is foolish.

Writing transformations can be laborious at first. Finding the best way to handle and manipulate a pre-TAN file is an intellectual challenge with multiple solutions. But there is a good chance that some of the labor you have in mind has already been done for you in a TAN function (see Chapter 11, *TAN variables, keys, functions, and templates*) or application (see the subdirectory *applications*).

## The TAN Validation Process

TAN files are validated when the file, along with its associated TAN schemas, are passed to a validation engine. Validation can be set up either by pointing explicitly to the schemas within a TAN file (via `<?xml-model ?>` statements in the prolog), or by setting up an oXygen project or framework to automatically apply the schemas to TAN files (see the section called “Local Setup”). There are two types of TAN validation.

Structural validation is conducted through RELAX-NG files that define the attributes, elements, and patterns that are allowed or required in a given TAN format. These files are kept in the `schemas` project sub-

directory. If you are editing a TAN-T file, for example, its RELAX-NG schema is `schemas/TAN-T.rnc`. The RELAX-NG files are written principally in the compact syntax (`.rnc`), then converted to XML syntax (`.rng`). The TAN-TEI format is an exception. The schema begins with `schemas/TAN-TEI.odd`. This file, linked as it is with the other RELAX-NG files, is processed by TEI stylesheets to generate the master `TAN-TEI.rnc` and `TAN-TEI.rng` files that validate TAN-TEI files. The ODD file is processed against TEI All, the largest of the TEI formats, in the version available at the time of the release of a given TAN version.

The second type of validation uses Schematron to check rules that cannot be expressed in RELAX-NG, e.g., no @when should have a date in the future. More than one hundred types of errors are checked during Schematron validation. For a comprehensive list see `../functions/errors/TAN-errors.xml`. Some of these errors can be quite time-consuming for a computer to check. For example, if a class-1 file has a `<redivision>`, the text should be identical. On short texts, the test can be made in seconds; on longer texts it might take minutes. Therefore Schematron validation allows three different levels: terse, normal, and verbose. The names reflect not only how fast each phase takes but how much feedback is provided.

The Schematron files themselves are rather small. The majority of the work is done by a large library of XSLT code that takes the file, resolves it, and expands it, inserting errors and help messages along the way. A greatly reduced version of the expanded file is then passed back to the Schematron processor as a global variable. The Schematron processor returns as messages any errors or warnings found in the generated file, and for any suggested corrections (also embedded as children), it returns a Schematron Quick Fix.

TAN's Schematron validation is more computationally intensive than is its RELAX-NG. The longer and more complex your file and its dependencies, the longer its validation will be. Files such as the Ring-aroses examples in the `examples` subdirectory will take a split second to validate, but a TAN-T file of the Old Testament of the King James Version has been known to take about 33 seconds to validate in the normal phase (the whole Bible about a minute). A TAN-A-lm file with a full morphological analysis of that long TAN-T file will take a long time to validate.

Tests were performed on TAN-A file that had three very large TAN-T sources (each about 1.6 MB and 8,100 elements). If the TAN-A file had 125 claims, Schematron validation under the normal phase took about 13 seconds (run on oXygen 22.1 on a Windows 10 laptop on in Intel i5-8250U @ 1.60GHz). When the number of claims was expanded to 546, the same process took 63 seconds. When the file had 5,421 claims, the file took 78 minutes, 45 seconds to validate.

## Note

Much of the expansion is due to the Schematron process itself. The XSLT component of the three tests above took up 8.3 seconds, 27.1 seconds, and 23 minutes 57 seconds, respectively. The Schematron component becomes more time-consuming faster than does that of the XSLT.

In future versions of TAN this process will be further optimized (the figures above are a very significant improvement over 2018 figures). For now, you must make decisions that pit speed against convenience. If you wish to have validation happen quickly, break files into smaller ones, perhaps to be joined later in a single TAN file via `<inclusion>`s. Validating ten component files each with ten thousand elements will take aggregately less time than validating one long file with one hundred thousand elements. Had the example TAN-A file mentioned above been split into 43 different files, the entire collection would have been validated in less than 12% of the time.

The process behind Schematron validation can be used not only for validation but for other applications, so should be explained. Any TAN file that is processed by the TAN XSLT library goes through two major transformations.

The first transformation *resolves* the file. The goal is to get the file into a state where it can be evaluated without having to consult any `<vocabulary>` or `<inclusion>` dependencies. (See the section called

“Networked Files” for background on TAN's approach to inclusion.) This process also does some basic file-specific normalization; it will:

1. Prepare the file. This includes evaluating `<alias>`, stamping the root element with a base URI (the path location of the file), and every element with a `@q` (an arbitrary name), which contains a unique identifier. This identifier is used by the Schematron file match an element with any error messages in the corresponding element in the XSLT output.
2. Identify those nodes that need to be changed by `<vocabulary>` or `<inclusion>` dependencies.
3. Insert required components from `<vocabulary>`s or `<inclusion>`s through the following method:
  - a. Relevant external vocabulary items are inserted into the `<head>`, either as descendants of the appropriate `<vocabulary>` or if derived from TAN standard vocabulary as new `<tan-vocabulary>` elements immediately following the `<vocabulary-key>`. All vocabulary items are imprinted with an `<id>`, to facilitate rapid retrieval of vocabulary. Any vocabulary `<name>` that is not normalized is given a copy that is name-normalized (signaled by `@norm`): lower-case, hyphens and underscores changed to spaces, and space-normalized.
  - b. Any element with `@include` is replaced by the elements of the same name found in the target inclusion document. In addition, `<inclusion>` is populated with any vocabulary items required to resolve the newly included material (recursively, if that inclusion requires other inclusions). This last point is important, because all IDrefs must be interpreted in light of the original context. IDrefs are brought into the host document, so when you use `<inclusion>` you must ensure there are no id conflicts.
4. Normalize all numbers in original components (i.e., excluding included elements or vocabulary items) as Arabic numerals.

Files are resolved recursively. That is, no `<vocabulary>` or `<inclusion>` components are imported until the files pointed to are themselves first resolved.

Numerals fall at the end of the process because they might need to be resolved in light of resolved vocabulary and inclusions.

The description above is necessarily generalized. For details consult the function library, particularly `../functions/incl/TAN-core-resolve-functions.xsl`. In cases where there is a conflict between the code and the description above, the code is to be interpreted as more current and authoritative.

The second transformation *expands* the file. The goal is to unpack the components of a resolved document and identify any errors along the way (see the master list of errors [`../functions/errors/TAN-errors.xml`]). There are three levels of expansion, corresponding to the three levels of Schematron validation: terse, normal, and verbose.

In terse expansion, for each value of an attribute, an element with the attribute's name is placed within the parent (e.g., `@type="a b"` produces `<type>a</type>` and `<type>b</type>`). If the value is an IDref, and it points to an alias, a copy is made for the IDref of each target vocabulary item. If an id reference does not point to a vocabulary item of the expected type, an error message is also copied in the parent. Any values that are ranges are expanded, if need be. Select networked files are checked for basic validity. Class-2 files include a special set of rounds during terse validation, where their sources are adjusted, and then checked against specific references made in the class-2 file. (See the section called “Class 2 Pointer Syntax: Referencing Texts”.) In terse expansion, all pointing mechanisms are checked, to make sure they point to a valid location. Because of this basic requirement, some terse expansion can take a long time on lengthy files, or ones with complex `<adjustments>`.

Normal expansion builds on terse expansion by interrogating networked files more closely. Any errors that were reported during the terse stage but were suppressed to avoid clutter are enabled.

Verbose expansion generally attends to procedures that are complex, or are not critical to validation. For example, a `<model>` of a class-1 file will be checked, to find references that one has but is lacking in the other. A class-1 `<redivision>` will be analyzed, to make sure that the two transcriptions are identical. A catalog file in the same directory will be checked, to see if it has faulty entries.

Many errors lend themselves to solutions that can be recommended by the TAN function library. Some solutions are returned to the Schematron validation method as Schematron Quick Fixes (SQFs). XML editors that are equipped to handle SQFs (e.g. oXygen XML Editor) can then prompt users to fix an errant section with a quick replacement. For example, if text has not been NFC Unicode-normalized, an SQF will allow a user to make the change in two clicks. Thus, TAN validation does not merely tell you what the problems are; it tries to help fix them.

The term "expansion" describes the process but possibly not the output. If the global parameter `$is-validation` is true, then in the course of expanding the file the TAN templates will abandon any parts that are no longer needed. The output is normally much smaller than the input file, restricted as it is to the root element and elements that have been marked with errors, warnings, or fixes. So although during validation the file is really being expanded, at the end only a small portion of the expanded file is returned to the Schematron processor, to expedite validation. But if `$is-validation` is false (the default value, if the file is not being validated), the entire expanded file and its dependencies are returned. Such output can be very useful in applications.

The description above of file expansion is necessarily generalized. For details consult the function library, particularly `../functions/incl/TAN-core-expand-functions.xsl`.

The validation rules have been tested not only on the files in the `examples` subdirectory, but more importantly upon the files in `functions/errors`. The files there attempt to provide at least one example of every error, and they are validated in reverse: a file is valid if and only if every error has a corresponding comment signaling the error.

## Sharing TAN files

TAN files have been designed to be shared and linked, just like any network of files. Most often, TAN files will be created and distributed as collections, not single files.

One way to distribute a collection is by making it available as a repository via Git or some other version control software (VCS). This approach has many advantages. The files become available to anyone who wants them, and the editorial history is preserved. VCS features and tools are extremely fast and useful, and they allow users to modify TAN collections without impacting the original source.

Collections may also be distributed through shared syncing services (e.g., Drive, Box, or Dropbox), or put on a Web server. In the latter case, it may be difficult for users to browse or download wholesale. In that case, you may wish to expose the collection as a compressed ZIP archive. This saves on your server's bandwidth, and it still exposes the files for XML processing. But a ZIP archive is not suitable for linking from one TAN file to another, nor is it appropriate as a `<master-location>`. Unpacking a compressed file requires writing to the disk, which is considered to be a security risk during validation, and so is disallowed. Such zipped archives are good ways to distribute a collection, but they should not be used as a primary repository or a master location.

## Doing things with TAN files

TAN files are suited for dozens of types of applications, many of which at this point are only imagined or being written. The subdirectory `applications` is populated with folders named with actions you might want to perform on a TAN file, and they contain XSLT stylesheets that give you but a taste of what is

possible. Because the applications in that directory are still under development, this section is devoted not to the specifics of those applications but to the theoretical background behind practical applications of TAN files. It is aimed particularly at those readers who are comfortable working with XSLT or related XML technologies, and want to do something important and useful with their TAN files.

The Schematron validation process was designed with a view to the next steps in practical applications. The extensive function library upon which validation is based provides a foundation for a variety of applications. When developing an application, the first point of order is normally to find an entry point in the functions subdirectory to the TAN function library. In that directory, each XSLT file is named after one of the TAN formats. Point via `<xsl:include>` to the file that most resembles your main input.

## Note

You could also try to fetch the TAN library via `<xsl:import>`, but results may be erratic, particularly if you have not put the import command in the right order, or if templates in your master stylesheet override templates in the TAN library. `<xsl:include>` is always a more certain option.

If you point to `../functions/TAN-A-functions.xml`, you will have most of the functions and templates used for both class-1 and class-2 files. It tends to be a good default entry point if you are uncertain which master function file to use.

It is also common to include `../functions/TAN-extra-functions.xml`, which is the entry point for all TAN functions, global variables, and templates that do not play a role in Schematron validation. Those extra functions include many global variables that are excluded from the core TAN library, so as not to encumber Schematron validation.

You should also pay attention to the files in the subdirectory `parameters`. Some of the global parameters there can be used profitably to change the way an application runs.

All XSLT transformations require at least four components:

1. an input XML file
2. an XSLT file
3. a URL for the output
4. an XSLT engine (e.g., Saxon HE) to process #1 against #2 and send the output to #3.

Although #1 is the principal or catalyzing input, it need not be the main input. Sometimes an XSLT application is written with an eye toward non-XML as the main input. In such cases, it is impossible for the main input to be the catalyzing input. Furthermore, although there is only one principal output document, an application may need to create many other output documents. Those are normally created through `<xsl:result-document>`. So in any XSLT operation, there are really two possible types of input and two types of output. We use the terms *catalyzing input* for #1 and *secondary input* for input that is added during the process. We use the term *primary output* for #3 and *secondary output* for any other output created along the way. The terms *primary* and *secondary* refer only to their position in the process, not their importance. Indeed, there are XSLT applications where the secondary input and secondary output are far more important than the catalyzing input or primary output. In its documentation, an XSLT file should indicate whether the *main input* is the catalyzing input, the secondary input, or both, and whether the *main output* is the primary output, the secondary output, or both.

When developing an application where the main input is a TAN file, it is often best to start with it in its resolved or expanded state. (See the section called “The TAN Validation Process” on resolving and expanding TAN files.) If that TAN file is the catalyzing input, use the global variables `$self-resolved` and `$self-expanded`. If it is secondary input, use `tan:resolve-doc()` and `tan:expand-doc()`.



For a class-2 file, `$self-expanded` or the output of `tan:expand-doc()` is a sequence of documents, starting with an expansion of the class-2 file itself, followed by expansions of its dependencies (TAN-T or TAN-mor). Its expanded class-1 sources will be tokenized where required, and marked with anchors for each reference in the class-2 file. If a token straddles leaf `<div>`s, the token will be reconstituted by moving the tail of the token up. These expanded sources are excellent candidates for other types of transformation. For example, HTML pages can be created to integrate class-2 annotations and their class-1 sources, in a variety of ways.

At the verbose level, an expanded TAN-A file will conclude its `$self-expanded` sequence with one or more documents with a root element `<TAN-T_merge>`, one file per detected work. A TAN-T\_merge file has one `<head>` per class-1 source that has been merged, and the `<body>` contains a master set of `<div>`s that merge all the other sources' `<div>`s that share the same reference, after all `<adjustments>` have been made. Each leaf `<div>` in each source appears in the appropriate place, but as a child of a common `<div>` that encompasses all other leaf `<div>`s with the same reference. For each version's leaf `div`, `@type` is changed to `#version`, and other markers signify which source it corresponds to. A TAN-T\_merge file is a good basis building parallel displays or statistical analyses. These merge files can be created on an ad hoc basis through the function `tan:merge-expanded-docs()`, applied to individual class-1 files, after expansion.

If you are fetching other TAN files as secondary input, and you want to work with them, use `tan:resolve-doc()` and `tan:expand-doc()`, which will put the files in their resolved and expanded states. You must resolve a TAN file before you try to expand it.

If you wish to create a TAN file as output (whether primary or secondary), it is advised that you prepare ahead of time a skeleton TAN file, introduce that skeleton as secondary input, infuse it with the new content, and let it become the primary or secondary output. Because the application you are using to create a TAN file is responsible for creating that file, and because responsibility for TAN files should be documented, the algorithm used to create that new TAN file should be declared in the `<vocabulary-key>` and credited with a `<resp>`, and a `<change>` should be entered in the change log. Users of the file will be warned, during Schematron validation, that the last change was made by an algorithm.

If you are working with a TAN file as catalyzing input, you may want to take advantage of some other global variables derived from its key files (see the section called “Networked Files”):

**Table 8.1. Global variables for networked files**

|                                 | Raw (first document available)  | Resolved                             | Expanded                                |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <code>&lt;inclusion&gt;</code>  | —                               | <code>\$inclusions-resolved</code>   | —                                       |
| <code>&lt;vocabulary&gt;</code> | —                               | <code>\$vocabularies-resolved</code> | —                                       |
| <code>&lt;source&gt;</code>     | —                               | <code>\$sources-resolved</code>      | <code>\$self-expanded[tan:TAN-T]</code> |
| <code>&lt;see-also&gt;</code>   | <code>\$see-alsos-1st-da</code> | <code>\$see-alsos-resolved</code>    | —                                       |

The column labeled “raw” lists variables that hold the first documents available, without alteration. Variables in the next column hold the resolved form, following the same process described above for `$self-resolved`. The resolved forms of `<inclusion>` and `<vocabulary>` are sufficient for validation, therefore they do not have expanded versions. Expanded sources are always bundled with their class-2's `$self-expanded`.

For relatively simple applications, a resolved file is sufficient. But even then, there will be places where you will want to fetch the vocabulary bound to a particular attribute or element. One of the more important

functions to familiarize yourself with is `tan:vocabulary()`, which can be used to get the IRI + name pattern of a specific node, or to get all the vocabulary available for a given type.

Some developers will find even `tan:vocabulary()` a hassle to use. Consider setting the global parameter `$distribute-vocabulary` (default `false`) to `true`. If that happens, whenever an IDref appears, it will be imprinted with the corresponding IRI + name pattern for the referred vocabulary item. Exercise this option with care: such repetition will result in a document considerably larger than the original.

## Using TAN outside the Network

The function library behind TAN is quite powerful, and it can be used in non-TAN applications. Below is a list of some functions that have been extremely helpful. Some of the functions are not central to validation, so must be retrieved through `../functions/TAN-extra-functions.xsl`. For a complete list of all functions, see Chapter 11, *TAN variables, keys, functions, and templates*.

1. `tan:batch-replace()`: runs a sequence of regular expression replacements on any string. The sequence is prepared by constructing a series of `<replace pattern="" replacement="" [flags=""]>` whose attributes follow the rules of `tan:replace()` or `fn:replace()`.
2. `tan:chop-string()`: changes a string into a sequence of characters, as defined in TAN (i.e., combining characters are always kept with the base character). It is roughly equivalent to the XPath expression for `$i` in `fn:string-to-codepoints(.) return fn:codepoints-to-string($i)`.
3. `tan:collate()`: like `tan:diff()`, but applied to any number of strings. The results are treated much like a collation of manuscript readings, with the output xml fragment tethered to sigla corresponding to the input strings. The function can be used to optimize the order of the input strings, and to compute pairwise similarity of each string.
4. `tan:copy-indentation()`: applies the white-space indentation of an element to any other XML fragment. Useful for when you want to insert items in an XML file and preserve/imitate its indentation.
5. `tan:diff()`: compare any two strings for differences. Includes an option to mark the changes letter-for-letter, or merely word-for-word (easier to read in some contexts). This function, which was written under the assumption that the input strings would have some resemblance, has been used successfully on pairs of strings as long as 5M characters.
6. `tan:duplicate-items()`: like `tan:duplicate-values()`, but applied to any item. If a node, duplication is determined based on whether it is deeply equal to any other node.
7. `tan:duplicate-values()`: finds distinct items in a sequence whose values are repeated in the sequence. This function complements `fn:distinct-values()`.
8. `tan:fill()`: repeats a string a given number of times. Helpful for formatting plain-text output.
9. `tan:get-chars-by-name()`: retrieves Unicode characters based upon words in their name.
10. `tan:glob-to-regex()`: changes a glob-like expression (normally used for filenames) into a regular expression (e.g., `*.*` becomes `.*\..*`).
11. `tan:lang-code()`: retrieves an ISO 639-3 code for a language of a given name.
12. `tan:lang-name()`: finds the name of a language, given its ISO 639-3 code.
13. `tan:median()`: retrieves the median from a sequence of numbers

- 14.`tan:most-common-item()`: from a sequence of items, returns the one that occurs most frequently
- 15.`tan:most-common-item-count()`: returns the number of times the most common item appears in a sequence
- 16.`tan:no-outliers()`: removes outliers from a sequence of numbers
- 17.`tan:outliers()`: returns only outliers from a sequence of numbers
- 18.`tan:search-morpheus()`: retrieves lexico-morphological data for Greek and Latin from the Morpheus service
- 19.`tan:search-wikipedia()`: retrieves a set number of records from Wikipedia
- 20.`tan:shallow-copy()`: returns a copy of a node to a set depth. Useful for messages, to provide feedback on a particular element and its attributes, without any descendants (which would make the message hard to read).
- 21.`tan:uri-relative-to()`: converts an absolute URI to a relative one, based on some context URI

Some numeral functions might prove useful:

- 1. Letter numerals  $\leftrightarrow$  integers: `tan:aaa-to-int()`, `tan:int-to-aaa()`
- 2. Roman numerals  $\rightarrow$  integers: `tan:rom-to-int()` (reverse not available)
- 3. Greek numerals  $\leftrightarrow$  integers: `tan:grc-to-int()`, `tan:int-to-grc()`
- 4. Syriac numerals  $\rightarrow$  integers: `tan:syr-to-int()` (reverse not available)
- 5. Hexadecimal  $\leftrightarrow$  decimal: `tan:hex-to-dec()`, `tan:dec-to-hex()`
- 6. String range  $\leftrightarrow$  integers: `tan:expand-numerical-sequence()`, `tan:integers-to-sequence()`

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## Part IV. Appendixes

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---

# Chapter 9. TAN patterns, elements, and attributes defined

Each entry below begins with a description of the attribute, element, or pattern, followed by a formal definition and the name of the master file(s) that should be consulted. Dependencies are listed, along with relevant rules that would trigger errors, and examples (if any).

The contents of this chapter have been generated automatically from the RELAX-NG schemas (XML syntax), the error database, and local examples.

The 95 elements and 73 attributes defined in TAN, excluding TEI, are the following:

*TAN-core*@accessed-when <adjustments> <algorithm> <alias> <at-ref> <body> @cert @cert2 <change> <checksum> <comment> <companion-version> <constraints> @content-datatype @content-lexical-constraint <desc> @div-type <div-type> @ed-when @ed-who <file-resp> @flag @flags <for-lang> @from @group <group> <group-type> <head> @help @href @id @idrefs <in-lang> @include <inclusion> <IRI> @item-type <license> @licensor <location> <master-location> @n <name> <numerals> <object> <organization> @pattern @period <period> <person> <place> <predecessor> @priority @relationship <relationship> <resp> <role> @roles <see-also> <source> @status <subject> <successor> <tail> <TAN-T> @TAN-version @to <to-do> <token-definition> @type <value> <verb> <vocabulary> <vocabulary-key> @when <where> @which @who @xml:id @xml:lang

*TAN-class-1*<annotation> <model> <n-alias> <normalization> <redivision> <replace> @replacement <version> <work>

*TAN-T*<div> <TAN-T>

*TAN-class-2*@by @chars @claim-period @claim-when @claimant <div-ref> <equate> <from-tok> <group> @new <passage> @pos <reassign> @ref <rename> @rgx @shallow <skip> @src <through-tok> <to> <tok> @val

*TAN-A*@adverb <at-ref> <claim> <div> @in-lang <in-lang> <modal> @object <object> <place> @scriptum <scriptum> @subject <subject> <TAN-A> <tok> <topic> <unit> @units @verb @version <version> @where @work <work>

*TAN-A-tok*<align> @bitext-relation <bitext-relation> @reuse-type <reuse-type> <TAN-A-tok>

*TAN-A-lm*<ana> @def-ref <l> @lexicon <lexicon> <lm> <m> @morphology <morphology> <TAN-A-lm> <tok> <tok-is> @tok-pop <tok-starts-with>

*TAN-class-3*

*TAN-voc*@affects-attribute @affects-element <item> <TAN-voc>

*TAN-mor*<assert> <category> @code <feature> @m-has-features @m-has-how-many-features @m-matches <report> <rule> <TAN-mor> @tok-matches

*catalog.tan*<collection> <doc> @href @id @metadata-resolved @root @stable

# TAN attributes

## @accessed-when

*TAN-core.rng* [*../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

The attribute `accessed-when` specifies when an electronic file was last examined

Formal Definition

```
(  
  date |  
  dateTime )
```

Used by: `~element-location`, `~entity-digital-core-content`

### Important

If `@accessed-when` predates one or more dates in a target file, a warning will be returned.

### Caution

Future dates are not permitted.

### Example 9.1. @accessed-when

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:semantic-refs" TAN-version="2020">  
  <head>  
    .....  
    <model>  
      .....  
      <name>Categories, Aristotle, Greek text by Minio-Paluello</name>  
      <location href="ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello.ref-logical.xml" accessed-when="2016-02-10">  
    </model>  
    <see-also relationship="alt">  
      .....  
      <name>Categories, Aristotle, Greek text by Minio-Paluello</name>  
      <location href="ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello.ref-scriptum.xml" accessed-when="2016-02-10">  
    </see-also>  
    <redivision>  
      .....  
      <name>Categories, Aristotle, English translation by E. M. Edghill</name>  
      <location href="ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml" accessed-when="2016-06-22T08:13">  
    </redivision>  
    .....  
    <vocabulary-key>  
      <algorithm xml:id="xslt2">  
        .....  
        <name>Stylesheet to create a TAN file.</name>  
        <location href="../applications/convert/convert%20TAN%202018%20to%20TAN%202020.xsl" acc  
      </algorithm>  
      .....  
    </vocabulary-key>  
  </head>  
</TAN-T>
```

```

        </vocabulary-key>
        .....
    </head>
    .....
</TAN-T>

```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

## @adverb

*TAN-A.rng* [../schemas/TAN-A.rng]

The attribute `adverb` names a `<modal>` that qualifies the claim.

Multiple values of `@adverb` are interpreted to mean "and" with intersection. No distribution takes place. `@adverb="X Y"` specifies that the claim is expressed in both X and Y modes. For example, `adverb="not probably"` means that the claim is probably not true.

The sequence of multiple values of `@adverb` is immaterial. This attribute is not inheritable.

Takes IDrefs to vocabulary items `<modal>`, `<modal>`

Used by: `~element-claim`

## Caution

Every idref in an attribute must point to a vocabulary item (by `@xml:id` or `name`) that is of the appropriate corresponding element.

## Caution

All idrefs in an attribute must be unique.

## Caution

Multiple idrefs in a single attribute should not point to the same entity.

## Example 9.2. @adverb

```
<TAN-A TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ar.cat.tan-a:claims">
```

```
.....
```

```
<body claimant="park" claim-period="per2010s">
```

```

    <comment when="2017-03-10-05:00" who="park">The next two claims interpret Minio-Paluello's
    apparatus criticus entry for 1a2, which claims that Andronicus and Boethus might have
    omitted τῆς οὐσίας (based on what Porphyry and Dexippus say) and asserts that the
    reading adopted is found in the seven commentators. The interpretation below sticks
    close to M-P's original, and does not fill in important gaps. For example, Dexippus's
    remark comes from his commentary, 1.18 (p. 21.20) and is reliant wholly on a fragment of
    Porphyry preserved in Simplicius's commentary, p. 30.1-2. Furthermore, a careful reading
    of these texts shows that Porphyry claimed not that Andronicus and Boethus omitted the
    text, or relied on sources that had omitted it, but that they observed that there were

```

```

        manuscripts that had done so.</comment>
<claim subject="andronicus boethus" adverb="perhaps" verb="om" xml:id="c11a2a">
  <at-ref src="grc" ref="1 a 2">
    .....
  </at-ref>
</claim>
<claim subject="δ π" verb="shows" object="c11a2a"/>
.....
<claim subject="B" verb="reads">
  .....
</claim>
<claim subject="Λ" adverb="perhaps" verb="reads">
  <at-ref src="grc" ref="1 a 5">
    .....
  </at-ref>
  <object>τις ἀποδιδῶ</object>
</claim>
<claim subject="π α φ ο" verb="matches">
  .....
</claim>
.....
</body>
</TAN-A>

```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

## @affects-attribute

*TAN-voc.rng* [../schemas/TAN-voc.rng]

The attribute `affects-attribute` names one or more TAN attributes that an item applies to.

This attribute is weakly inheritable. An element will be affected only by the values of the closest `@affects-attribute`.

Currently this attribute may be applied only to `@n`.

Formal Definition

`n`

Used by: `~body-attributes-non-core`, `~group-attributes-non-core`

### Example 9.3. @affects-attribute

```

<TAN-voc TAN-version="2020" id="tag:textalign.net,2015:tan-voc:n:eng:bible">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body affects-attribute="n" affects-element="work">
    <item>

```

```
.....
</item>
<item>
.....
</item>
<item>
.....
</item>
.....
</body>
</TAN-voc>
```

### Note

Taken from n.bible.eng.tan-voc [../vocabularies/extra/n.bible.eng.tan-voc.xml]

### Example 9.4. @affects-attribute

```
<TAN-voc TAN-version="2020" id="tag:textalign.net,2015:tan-voc:n:spa:bible">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body affects-attribute="n" affects-element="work">
    <item>
      .....
    </item>
    <item>
      .....
    </item>
    <item>
      .....
    </item>
    <item>
      .....
    </item>
  </body>
</TAN-voc>
```

### Note

Taken from n.bible.spa.tan-voc [../vocabularies/extra/n.bible.spa.tan-voc.xml]

### Example 9.5. @affects-attribute

```
<TAN-voc TAN-version="2020" id="tag:textalign.net,2015:tan-voc:n:eng-ara:quran">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body affects-attribute="n" affects-element="work">
    <item>
      .....
    </item>
    <item>
      .....
    </item>
    <item>
      .....
    </item>
  </body>
</TAN-voc>
```



```
.....
</item>
.....
</body>
</TAN-voc>
```

### Note

Taken from n.quran.eng-ara.tan-voc [../../vocabularies/extra/n.quran.eng-ara.tan-voc.xml]

### Example 9.6. @affects-attribute

```
<TAN-voc TAN-version="2020" id="tag:textalign.net,2015:tan-voc:n:eng:unlabeled-divs-1">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body affects-attribute="n">
    <item>
      .....
    </item>
    <item>
      .....
    </item>
    <item>
      .....
    </item>
  </body>
</TAN-voc>
```

### Note

Taken from n.unlabeled-divs-1.eng.tan-voc [../../vocabularies/extra/n.unlabeled-divs-1.eng.tan-voc.xml]

## @affects-element

*TAN-voc.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-voc.rng]

The attribute `affects-element` names one or more TAN elements that an item applies to.

This attribute is weakly inheritable. An element is be affected only by the values of the closest `@affects-element`.

Used by: `~body-attributes-non-core`, `~group-attributes-non-core`, `~element-item`

### Caution

`@affects-element` may take names only of those TAN elements that accept `@which`

### Caution

`@affects-element` may take the value "vocabulary" only in official TAN-voc files.

### Example 9.7. @affects-element

```
<TAN-voc TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-key:ar.cat">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body affects-element="work">
    <item>
      .....
    </item>
    <item>
      .....
    </item>
    <group>
      .....
    </group>
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-voc>
```

#### Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-voc [../../examples/TAN-voc/ar.cat.TAN-voc.xml]

### Example 9.8. @affects-element

```
<TAN-voc TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-voc:standard">
  .....
  <body>
    <group affects-element="person">
      <item>
        .....
      </item>
    </group>
    <item affects-element="work">
      <IRI>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Ring_a_Ring_o%27_Roses</IRI>
      <name>Ring a Ring o' Roses</name>
      <name>Ring Around the Rosie</name>
    </item>
    <group affects-element="scriptum source">
      <item>
        .....
      </item>
    </group>
  </body>
</TAN-voc>
```

#### Note

Taken from park-projects.TAN-voc [../../examples/TAN-voc/park-projects.TAN-voc.xml]

## @bitext-relation

TAN-A-tok.rng [../../schemas/TAN-A-tok.rng]

The attribute `bitext-relation` points via idrefs to one or more bitext-relations. Multiple values are combinatory.

This attribute is weakly inheritable. See the section called “Attribute inheritability and priority”

See the section called “TAN keywords for types of bitext relations (<bitext-relation>)” for standard TAN values.

Takes IDrefs to vocabulary items `<bitext-relation>`

Used by: `~body-attributes-non-core`, `~element-align`

## Caution

Every idref in an attribute must point to a vocabulary item (by `@xml:id` or name) that is of the appropriate corresponding element.

## Caution

All idrefs in an attribute must be unique.

## Caution

Multiple idrefs in a single attribute should not point to the same entity.

### Example 9.9. @bitext-relation

```
<TAN-A-tok TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-A-tok,ring01+ring02">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body bitext-relation="B-descends-from-A" reuse-type="adaptation">
    <align>
      .....
    </align>
    <align>
      .....
    </align>
    <align>
      .....
    </align>
    <align>
      .....
    </align>
  </body>
</TAN-A-tok>
```

## Note

Taken from `ringoroses.01+02.token.1` [`../../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+02.token.1.xml`]

### Example 9.10. @bitext-relation

```
<TAN-A-tok TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-A-tok,ring01+ring03">
```

```
<head>
    .....
</head>
<body reuse-type="correlationGeneral" bitext-relation="unclear" claimant="xslt2">
    <align>
        .....
    </align>
    <align>
        .....
    </align>
    <align>
        .....
    </align>
    .....
</body>
</TAN-A-tok>
```

### Note

Taken from ringoroses.01+03.token.1 [../../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+03.token.1.xml]

### Example 9.11. @bitext-relation

```
<TAN-A-tok TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-A-tok,ring01+ring03:alt">
    <head>
        .....
    </head>
    <body reuse-type="correlationGeneral" bitext-relation="unclear" claimant="xslt2">
        <align>
            .....
        </align>
        <align>
            .....
        </align>
        <align>
            .....
        </align>
        .....
    </body>
</TAN-A-tok>
```

### Note

Taken from ringoroses.01+03.token.2 [../../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+03.token.2.xml]

## @by

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

The attribute `by` specifies an amount by which an series of `@n` values or the last component in a series of `@ref` values should be incremented or decremented.

Formal Definition

integer

Used by: ~complex-rename

## Caution

@by may be applied only to those @n and @ref values that are calculable as integers.

### Example 9.12. @by

```
<adjustments src="ger">
  <skip div-type="Gedicht"/>
  <rename n="e" by="-1"/>
</adjustments>
```

## Note

Taken from ringoroses.div.1 [../examples/TAN-A/ringoroses.div.1.xml]

## @cert

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute `cert` indicates how certain the claimant is of the claims, expressed as a real number from 0 (no certainty) to 1 (complete certainty).

This attribute is taken into account before all other attributes except `@claimant..` That is, `@cert` is to be interpreted to mean: "`@claimant` has `@cert` confidence about the following assertion:...."

`@cert` is cumulatively inheritable. Any `@cert` value should be multiplied against all ancestors' values of `@cert..` For example, in a TAN-A-tok file, if an `<align>` has a certainty of 0.6 and a child `<tok>` has a certainty of 0.3, then that `<tok>`'s calculated certainty is 0.18. See the section called "Attribute inheritability and priority"

Any claim inherits as its value of `@cert` the product of every component `@cert..` For example, if an `<l>` and an `<m>` in a TAN-A-lm file each have a certainty of 0.5, then the lexico-morphological claim that involves them both has a certainty of 0.25.

Formal Definition

double

(pattern 1|0|(0\.\d\*[1-9]))

Used by: ~certainty-claim

### Example 9.13. @cert

```
<body reuse-type="correlationGeneral" bitext-relation="unclear" claimant="xslt2">
  .....
  <align>
```

```
<tok src="eng" ref="1" pos="5" cert="0.3"/>
<tok src="ger" ref="1" pos="3" cert="0.3"/>
</align>
</body>
```

## Note

Taken from ringoroses.01+03.token.1 [../../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+03.token.1.xml]

### Example 9.14. @cert

```
<body reuse-type="correlationGeneral" bitext-relation="unclear" claimant="xslt2">
.....
<align>
  <tok src="eng" ref="1" pos="5" cert="0.3"/>
  <tok src="ger" ref="1" pos="3" cert="0.3"/>
</align>
</body>
```

## Note

Taken from ringoroses.01+03.token.2 [../../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+03.token.2.xml]

## @cert2

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute `cert2` provides a second measure of certainty. The value is taken along with `@cert` as being the low or high limit to the range of certainty. See documentation on `@cert..`

Formal Definition

double

(pattern 1|0|(0\.\d\*[1-9]))

Used by: ~certainty-claim

## @chars

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

The attribute `chars` identifies one or more characters, specified through Arabic numerals, or the keywords 'last' or 'last-X' (where X is a valid number), joined with commas or hyphens.

Examples: '1', 'last', 'last-3 - last-1', '1, 3, 5, 7 - 11, last-8, last'

Formal Definition

string

(pattern ((last|max|all|\\*))|((last|max)-\d+)|(\d+))(\s\*-\s\*((last|max))|((last|max)-\d+)|(\d+))

Used by: ~element-tok-abstract, ~element-tok-for-claim-no-ref, ~element-tok-for-claim-with-ref, ~element-tok-standard

## Caution

Sequences may not include values less than 1.

## Caution

Sequences may not include values greater than the maximum allowed.

## Caution

Ranges in sequences must go from a lesser value to a greater.

## Caution

Every character must be locatable in every token in every ref in every source.

### Example 9.15. @chars

```
<subject src="eng-uk">
  <tok ref="2" pos="2-3" chars="3-4"/>
  <from-tok ref="1" pos="3"/>
  .....
</subject>
```

## Note

Taken from ringoroses.div.1 [../examples/TAN-A/ringoroses.div.1.xml]

## @claim-period

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

The attribute `claim-period` names a vocabulary item that identifies a time when a claim was made.

Takes IDrefs to vocabulary items `<period>`

Used by: ~claimant-attributes

### Example 9.16. @claim-period

```
<TAN-A TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ar.cat.tan-a:claims">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body claimant="park" claim-period="per2010s">
    <comment when="2017-03-10-05:00" who="park">The next two claims interpret Minio-Paluello's
      apparatus criticus entry for 1a2, which claims that Andronicus and Boethus might have
```

```
omitted τῆς οὐσίας (based on what Porphyry and Dexippus say) and asserts that the
reading adopted is found in the seven commentators. The interpretation below sticks
close to M-P's original, and does not fill in important gaps. For example, Dexippus's
remark comes from his commentary, 1.18 (p. 21.20) and is reliant wholly on a fragment of
Porphyry preserved in Simplicius's commentary, p. 30.1-2. Furthermore, a careful reading
of these texts shows that Porphyry claimed not that Andronicus and Boethus omitted the
text, or relied on sources that had omitted it, but that they observed that there were
manuscripts that had done so.</comment>
<claim subject="andronicus boethus" adverb="perhaps" verb="om" xml:id="c11a2a">
    .....
</claim>
<claim subject="δ π" verb="shows" object="c11a2a"/>
    .....
</body>
</TAN-A>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

## @claim-when

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

The attribute `claim-when` identifies a time when a claim was made.

Formal Definition

```
(
  dateTime |
  date )
```

Used by: ~claimant-attributes

## @claimant

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

The attribute `claimant` points to a `<person>`, `<organization>`, or `<algorithm>` who makes a claim. `@claimant` within `<body>` indicates the default persons to be credited or blamed for an assertion. If `<body>`'s `@claimant` is absent, the default claimant would be the key agents of the file.

This attribute is taken into account before all other attributes. That is, `@claimant` is to be interpreted to mean: "`@claimant` states the following:...." Multiple values of `@claimant` are interpreted to mean "and", resulting in distribution of the claim (e.g., `claimant="x y"` becomes "`x` claims that..." and "`y` claims that...").

In a TAN-A file, nested `@claimants` mean that claimant X claims that claimant Y claims that... and so forth.

In other class-2 files, a nested `@claimant` cancels out any inherited `@claimants`..

This attribute is weakly inheritable. See the section called "Attribute inheritability and priority"



Takes IDrefs to vocabulary items <person>, <organization>, <algorithm>

Used by: ~claimant-attributes

### Example 9.17. @claimant

```
<TAN-A TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ar.cat.tan-a:claims">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body claimant="park" claim-period="per2010s">
    <comment when="2017-03-10-05:00" who="park">The next two claims interpret Minio-Paluello's
      apparatus criticus entry for 1a2, which claims that Andronicus and Boethus might have
      omitted τῆς οὐσίας (based on what Porphyry and Dexippus say) and asserts that the
      reading adopted is found in the seven commentators. The interpretation below sticks
      close to M-P's original, and does not fill in important gaps. For example, Dexippus's
      remark comes from his commentary, 1.18 (p. 21.20) and is reliant wholly on a fragment of
      Porphyry preserved in Simplicius's commentary, p. 30.1-2. Furthermore, a careful reading
      of these texts shows that Porphyry claimed not that Andronicus and Boethus omitted the
      text, or relied on sources that had omitted it, but that they observed that there were
      manuscripts that had done so.</comment>
    <claim subject="andronicus boethus" adverb="perhaps" verb="om" xml:id="cl1a2a">
      .....
    </claim>
    <claim subject="δ π" verb="shows" object="cl1a2a"/>
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-A>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

### Example 9.18. @claimant

```
<TAN-A TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ar.cat.tan-a">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body claimant="park">
    <claim verb="concerns" object="predication">
      .....
    </claim>
  </body>
</TAN-A>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A [../../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.xml]

### Example 9.19. @claimant

```
<TAN-A TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ring01-TAN-A-ring02">
```

```
<head>
    .....
</head>
<body claimant="park">
    <comment when="2019-06-16" who="park">The following claims merely exemplify the statements on
    <claim verb="resembles">
        .....
    </claim>
    <claim verb="quotes">
        .....
    </claim>
    .....
</body>
</TAN-A>
```

## Note

Taken from ringoroses.div.1 [../../examples/TAN-A/ringoroses.div.1.xml]

## Example 9.20. @claimant

```
<TAN-A-lm TAN-version="2020" id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello:seman
<head>
    .....
</head>
<body lexicon="LSJ Lampe new" morphology="Perseus" claimant="xslt2">
    <ana>
        .....
    </ana>
    <ana>
        .....
    </ana>
    <ana>
        .....
    </ana>
    .....
</body>
</TAN-A-lm>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample [../../examples/TAN-A-lm/ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample.xml]

## @code

*TAN-mor.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-mor.rng]

The attribute `code` contains a string that serves as an identifier for `<feature>`.

Formal Definition

string

(pattern `[^\\-\\+\\s][^\\+\\s]+`)

Used by: `~ptr-element-feature`

## Caution

Codes for features must be case-indifferently unique within a given category.

## @content-datatype

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

The attribute `content-datatype` specifies a type of data. This attribute is used in TAN-A claims, and restricts the kind of object a particular verb governs to raw units, not entities definable by the IRI + name pattern. Use this attribute if and only if the verb may not govern objects defined as a vocabulary item.

Formal Definition

```
(
  string |
  boolean |
  decimal |
  float |
  double |
  duration |
  dateTime |
  time |
  date |
  gYearMonth |
  gYear |
  gMonthDay |
  gDay |
  gMonth |
  hexBinary |
  base64Binary |
  anyURI |
  QName |
  normalizedString |
  token |
  language |
  NMTOKEN |
  NMTOKENS |
  Name |
  NCName |
  ID |
  IDREF |
  IDREFS |
  ENTITY |
  ENTITIES |
  integer |
  nonPositiveInteger |
```

```
negativeInteger |  
long |  
int |  
short |  
byte |  
nonNegativeInteger |  
unsignedLong |  
unsignedInt |  
unsignedShort |  
unsignedByte |  
positiveInteger)
```

Used by: ~constraint-content

### Caution

Claims involving verbs whose constrained content requires specification of units must use <object> or <subject> with @units..

### Caution

<object> or <subject> with @units may be used only with verbs with constrained content.

### Caution

A claim with a verb that has content constraints must not allow other verbs.

### Caution

<subject>s' and <object>s' content must be castable to any datatype constraints defined by the verb.

#### Example 9.21. @content-datatype

```
<constraints>  
  <subject status="required" item-type="scriptum work version"/>  
  <object status="required" content-datatype="string"/>  
  <at-ref status="required"/>  
</constraints>
```

### Note

Taken from verbs.TAN-voc [../../vocabularies/verbs.TAN-voc.xml]

## @content-lexical-constraint

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute content-lexical-constraint specifies a regular expression that constrains the value of any <object>.

Note that the regular expression will be strictly followed, e.g., "\d+" will be satisfied by "a1" (because there is at least one digit). If you wish to constrain the entire value, be sure to use ^ and \$, e.g., "^\\d+\$".

Used by: ~constraint-content

### Caution

Claims involving verbs whose constrained content requires specification of units must use <object> or <subject> with @units..

### Caution

<object> or <subject> with @units may be used only with verbs with constrained content.

### Caution

A claim with a verb that has content constraints must not allow other verbs.

### Caution

<subject>'s' and <object>'s' content must match any lexical constraints defined by the verb.

## @def-ref

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng*]

The attribute `def-ref` identifies which lexical definition is meant. This attribute is essential in cases where a lexicon has multiple entries for lexemes (lexical headwords) that are identical.

Because there is no TAN format for lexicons, assertions about lexica will not be validated.

Used by: ~element-1

## @div-type

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

The attribute `div-type` is used by class-2 files to point to one or more <div-type>s in class-1 files or by class-1 files to point to div type vocabulary items. Permits multiple values separated by spaces.

Takes IDrefs to vocabulary items <div-type>

Used by: ~element-n-alias, ~action-condition-attributes, ~adj-element-skip

### Caution

Every div type reference must be valid in every source

### Example 9.22. @div-type

```
<adjustments src="ger">
  <skip div-type="Gedicht"/>
```

```
<rename n="e" by="-1"/>
</adjustments>
```

### Note

Taken from ringoroses.div.1 [../../examples/TAN-A/ringoroses.div.1.xml]

### Example 9.23. @div-type

```
<adjustments src="ger">
  <skip div-type="Gedicht"/>
</adjustments>
```

### Note

Taken from ringoroses.01+03.token.1 [../../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+03.token.1.xml]

### Example 9.24. @div-type

```
<adjustments src="ger">
  <skip div-type="Gedicht"/>
  <rename ref="1 e" new="4"/>
</adjustments>
```

### Note

Taken from ringoroses.01+03.token.2 [../../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+03.token.2.xml]

## @ed-when

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute `ed-when` marks the date or time when an element or its content was edited (added or modified)

The value of must always conform to an ISO date or dateTime pattern. See the section called “Dates and times”.

Along with `@ed-who`, this forms the Edit Stamp pattern. See the section called “Edit Stamp”

This attribute is weakly inheritable. See the section called “Attribute inheritability and priority”

Formal Definition

```
(
  dateTime |
  date )
```

Used by: `~ed-stamp`

### Caution

Future dates are not permitted.

### Example 9.25. @ed-when

```
<head>
.....
<adjustments>
.....
</adjustments>
<vocabulary-key ed-who="park" ed-when="2015-10-31">
  <algorithm xml:id="xslt1">
.....
  </algorithm>
  <div-type xml:id="1">
.....
  </div-type>
  <person xml:id="park">
.....
  </person>
.....
</vocabulary-key>
<file-resp who="park"/>
.....
</head>
```

#### Note

Taken from ring-o-roses.eng.1987 [../examples/ring-o-roses.eng.1987.xml]

### Example 9.26. @ed-when

```
<vocabulary-key>
  <algorithm xml:id="xslt2">
.....
  </algorithm>
  <morphology xml:id="penn" ed-when="2015-08-20-04:00" ed-who="park">
    <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-r-mor:eng:penn</IRI>
    <name>Penn Treebank tag set</name>
    <location href="../TAN-mor/eng.kalvesmaki.com%2C2014.2.xml" accessed-when="2015-11-03-00">
.....
    </location>
  </morphology>
  <lexicon xml:id="english">
.....
  </lexicon>
.....
</vocabulary-key>
```

#### Note

Taken from ring-o-roses.eng.1881.lm [../examples/TAN-A-lm/ring-o-roses.eng.1881.lm.xml]

### Example 9.27. @ed-when

```
<head>
.....
<comment when="2015-03-10" who="kalvesmaki">Codes developed as a synthesis of
  ftp://ftp.cis.upenn.edu/pub/treebank/doc/tagguide.ps.gz and
```

```
    http://www.comp.leeds.ac.uk/amalgam/tagsets/upenn.html</comment>
<vocabulary-key ed-when="2015-03-03" ed-who="kalvesmaki">
  <algorithm xml:id="xslt2">
    .....
  </algorithm>
  <person xml:id="kalvesmaki">
    .....
  </person>
  <algorithm xml:id="xslt1">
    .....
  </algorithm>
  .....
</vocabulary-key>
<file-resp who="kalvesmaki"/>
.....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2 [../examples/TAN-mor/eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2.xml]

## @ed-who

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute `ed-who` refers to one or more `<agent>`s who have edited (added or modified) an element or its content.

Along with `@ed-when`, this forms the Edit Stamp pattern. See the section called “Edit Stamp”

This attribute is weakly inheritable. See the section called “Attribute inheritability and priority”

Takes IDrefs to vocabulary items `<person>`, `<organization>`, `<algorithm>`

Used by: `~ed-stamp`

## Caution

Every idref in an attribute must point to a vocabulary item (by `@xml:id` or name) that is of the appropriate corresponding element.

## Caution

All idrefs in an attribute must be unique.

## Caution

Multiple idrefs in a single attribute should not point to the same entity.

### Example 9.28. @ed-who

```
<head>
.....
```



```

<adjustments>
    .....
</adjustments>
<vocabulary-key ed-who="park" ed-when="2015-10-31">
    <algorithm xml:id="xslt1">
        .....
    </algorithm>
    <div-type xml:id="1">
        .....
    </div-type>
    <person xml:id="park">
        .....
    </person>
    .....
</vocabulary-key>
<file-resp who="park"/>
    .....
</head>

```

## Note

Taken from ring-o-roses.eng.1987 [../examples/ring-o-roses.eng.1987.xml]

### Example 9.29. @ed-who

```

<vocabulary-key>
    <algorithm xml:id="xslt2">
        .....
    </algorithm>
    <morphology xml:id="penn" ed-when="2015-08-20-04:00" ed-who="park">
        <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-r-mor:eng:penn</IRI>
        <name>Penn Treebank tag set</name>
        <location href="../TAN-mor/eng.kalvesmaki.com%2C2014.2.xml" accessed-when="2015-11-03-00">
        </morphology>
    <lexicon xml:id="english">
        .....
    </lexicon>
    .....
</vocabulary-key>

```

## Note

Taken from ring-o-roses.eng.1881.lm [../examples/TAN-A-lm/ring-o-roses.eng.1881.lm.xml]

### Example 9.30. @ed-who

```

<head>
    .....
    <comment when="2015-03-10" who="kalvesmaki">Codes developed as a synthesis of
        ftp://ftp.cis.upenn.edu/pub/treebank/doc/tagguide.ps.gz and
        http://www.comp.leeds.ac.uk/amalgam/tagsets/upenn.html</comment>
    <vocabulary-key ed-when="2015-03-03" ed-who="kalvesmaki">
        <algorithm xml:id="xslt2">
            .....

```

```

        </algorithm>
        <person xml:id="kalvesmaki">
            .....
        </person>
        <algorithm xml:id="xslt1">
            .....
        </algorithm>
        .....
    </vocabulary-key>
    <file-resp who="kalvesmaki"/>
    .....
</head>

```

## Note

Taken from eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2 [../examples/TAN-mor/eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2.xml]

## @flag

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute **flag** indicates the level of error to be attached to the enclosed message. This attribute is similar to Schematron's **@role**, but under a different name, to avoid confusion with TAN **@roles**..

This attribute is non-inheritable.

Formal Definition

```

(
  warning |
  error |
  info |
  fatal)

```

Used by: ~condition-pattern, ~element-change

### Example 9.31. @flag

```

<head>
    .....
    <change when="2014-10-28" who="park">Created new TAN-TEI file.</change>
    <change when="2017-10-21" who="park" flag="error">The unnecessary top-level div, poem, has be
    <change who="xslt1" when="2017-11-02T22:05:03.898-04:00">TAN file updated to 2018 schemas.</c
    .....
</head>

```

## Note

Taken from ring-o-roses.eng.1957 [../examples/ring-o-roses.eng.1957.xml]

## @flags

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute `flags` specifies flags to be applied in an XPath function that uses regular expressions.

s = dot-all mode; m = multi-line mode; i = case-insensitive mode; x = remove whitespace characters from regular expression; q = no metacharacters

For more see <http://www.w3.org/TR/xpath-functions-30/#flags>

This attribute is non-inheritable.

Formal Definition

string

(pattern [smixq]+)

Used by: `~element-replace`, `~element-token-definition`

## @from

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

The attribute `from` specifies the beginning of a period of time.

Formal Definition

(  
  dateTime |  
  date )

Used by: `<period>`

### Caution

Future dates are not permitted.

### Caution

`@from` must predate `@to`

### Example 9.32. @from

```
<vocabulary-key>
  .....
  <role xml:id="creator">
    .....
  </role>
  <period xml:id="per2010s" from="2010-01-01" to="2019-12-31"/>
  <period xml:id="late-antiquity">
    .....
  </period>
</vocabulary-key>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

## @group

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute `group` identifies one or more `<group-type>`s under which the parent element, and its children, should be grouped.

This attribute is cumulatively inheritable. An `<item>` is to be associated by all values of `@group` in itself and its ancestors.

Takes IDrefs to vocabulary items `<group-type>`, `<group-type>`

Used by: `~element-ana`, `~element-align`, `~extra-verb-attrs`, `~element-item`

## Caution

Every idref in an attribute must point to a vocabulary item (by `@xml:id` or `name`) that is of the appropriate corresponding element.

## Caution

All idrefs in an attribute must be unique.

## Caution

Multiple idrefs in a single attribute should not point to the same entity.

### Example 9.33. @group

```
<body affects-element="div-type">
  <group type="logical">
    <item group="line-start line-end leading-start leading-end">
      <IRI>tag:textalign.net,2015:div-type:abstract</IRI>
      <IRI>tag:textalign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:abstract</IRI>
      <IRI>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Abstract_(summary)</IRI>
      .....
    </item>
    <item>
      .....
    </item>
    .....
    <item>
      .....
    </item>
    <item group="page-start page-end">
      <IRI>tag:textalign.net,2015:div-type:afterword</IRI>
      <IRI>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Afterword</IRI>
      <name>afterword</name>
    </item>
```

```

<item>
    .....
</item>
<item group="annotation">
    <IRI>tag:textalign.net,2015:div-type:apparatus_criticus</IRI>
    <IRI>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Critical_apparatus</IRI>
    <name>apparatus criticus</name>
    .....
</item>
<item group="annotation">
    <IRI>tag:textalign.net,2015:div-type:apparatus_fontium</IRI>
    <name>apparatus fontium</name>
    <desc>Section of a critical edition, usually at the bottom of the page, indicating
        parallel textual sources</desc>
</item>
<item group="line-start line-end">
    .....
</item>
    .....
</group>
    .....
</body>

```

## Note

Taken from div-types.TAN-voc [../vocabularies/div-types.TAN-voc.xml]

## @help

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute `help` requests help on the context element. This attribute is equivalent to the help requested string, `???`, but is useful in cases where the string cannot be placed (e.g., elements with no content or few attributes)

Formal Definition

{empty}

Used by: ~inclusion

## @href

*catalog.tan.rng* [../schemas/catalog.tan.rng]

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute `href` points to the location of a file. In some contexts, this attribute is permitted only as a temporary measure, to assist editing via Schematron Quick Fixes.

Used by: <doc>, ~element-location, ~element-master-location, ~entity-digital-tan-other-content

## Caution

@href must have <location> or <master-location> as a parent; any other parent will trigger a quick fix to populate the element with the IRI + name pattern of the target file.

## Important

If an @href points to a local file that is not available, a warning will be returned. “@href points to file that is either (1) not available or (2) not valid XML”

## Important

If an @href points to a file that is not local, and no internet is available, a warning will be returned. “No internet access.”

## Important

If the internet is available, and an @href points to a non-local file that is not available, a warning will be returned. “@href points to non-local file that is either (1) not available, (2) not valid XML, or (3) at a server not trusted by the validation engine.”

## Caution

The only @href in a TAN document that may point to another document with the same document id is that of <master-location> or <see-also>

## Caution

No @href should point to the URI of the document itself.

## Caution

No <master-location> may have an @href that points to a compressed archive.

## Caution

Every @href in a catalog.tan.xml file must point to a document that is available.

## Important

@href values in catalog.tan.xml should be unique

### Example 9.34. @href

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:semantic-refs" TAN-version="2020">
  <head>
    <name>Categories, Aristotle, English translation by E. M. Edghill</name>
    <master-location href="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/textalign/TAN-2020/master/examples/c">
    <license licenser="kalvesmaki">
      .....
    </license>
    .....
  </model>
```

```
.....
<name>Categories, Aristotle, Greek text by Minio-Paluello</name>
<location href="ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello.ref-logical.xml" accessed-when="2016-02-10"
</model>
<see-also relationship="alt">
.....
<name>Categories, Aristotle, Greek text by Minio-Paluello</name>
<location href="ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello.ref-scriptum.xml" accessed-when="2016-02-10"
</see-also>
<redivision>
.....
<name>Categories, Aristotle, English translation by E. M. Edghill</name>
<location href="ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml" accessed-when="2016-06-22T08:13:00"
</redivision>
.....
</head>
.....
</TAN-T>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

## @id

*catalog.tan.rng* [../schemas/catalog.tan.rng]

### Definition 1

Formal Definition

anyURI

### Definition 2

Formal Definition

anyURI

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

### Definition 1

The attribute `id` provides a unique identifier for an `<alias>`. Must be unique within a given file. Must consist only of non-spacing characters.

Formal Definition

string

(pattern `\S+`)

### Definition 2

The attribute `id` contains a tag URN that permanently and uniquely names the current file.

For more on the syntax of tag URNs see the section called “Tag URNs”

Formal Definition

anyURI

(pattern tag:([\-a-zA-Z0-9.\_%+]+@)?[\-a-zA-Z0-9.]+\.[A-Za-z]{2,4},\d{4}(-(0\d|1[0-2]))?(-(0-2

Used by: <collection>, <doc>, ~voc-element-alias, ~TAN-root

## Caution

Every TAN file must have at least one organization or person with an <IRI> that is a tag URI whose namespace matches the namespaces of @id in the root element.

## Caution

@xml:id values may not be repeated in the same document.

## Important

An @xml:id on a vocabulary item need not duplicate a <name> (except in a TAN-mor file).

## Caution

In a catalog.tan.xml, @id should match the target's root element @id

## Important

Different TAN files should have unique @ids..

## Important

If a local catalog.tan.xml file lacks a reference to a TAN file being validated, a warning will appear.

### Example 9.35. @id

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:semantic-refs" TAN-version="2020">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body xml:lang="eng">
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-T>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

### Example 9.36. @id

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:model-object-refs" TAN-version="20
```



```
<head>
    .....
</head>
<body xml:lang="eng">
    .....
</body>
</TAN-T>
```

### Note

Taken from `ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum` [`../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml`]

### Example 9.37. @id

```
<TAN-T TAN-version="2020" id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire:semantic-refs">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body xml:lang="fra">
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-T>
```

### Note

Taken from `ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949` [`../../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml`]

### Example 9.38. @id

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire:semantic-refs" TAN-version="2020">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body xml:lang="fra">
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-T>
```

### Note

Taken from `ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical` [`../../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical.xml`]

## @idrefs

`TAN-core.rng` [`../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng`]

The attribute `idrefs` contains references to one or more values of `@xml:id` or `@id` in the file

Used by: `~voc-element-alias`

## Caution

<alias> references must not be circular.

### Example 9.39. @idrefs

```
<vocabulary-key>
.....
<div-type xml:id="v" which="verse (scripture)"/>
<alias xml:id="test" idrefs="ch v"/>
</vocabulary-key>
```

## Note

Taken from matt.eng.kjv.1760 [../../examples/matt.eng.kjv.1760.xml]

### Example 9.40. @idrefs

```
<head>
.....
<vocabulary-key>
.....
<work xml:id="α.c" which="Explanaciones de commentario graeco Ammonii"/>
<alias xml:id="α.d" idrefs="α α.c"/>
<work xml:id="φ" which="Lemmata de commentario graeco Ioannis Philoponi"/>
<work xml:id="φ.c" which="Explanaciones de commentario graeco Ioannis Philoponi"/>
<alias xml:id="φ.d" idrefs="φ φ.c"/>
<work xml:id="o" which="Lemmata de commentario graeco Olympiodori"/>
<work xml:id="o.c" which="Explanaciones de commentario graeco Olympiodori"/>
<alias xml:id="o.d" idrefs="o o.c"/>
<work xml:id="η" which="Lemmata de commentario graeco Eliae"/>
.....
</vocabulary-key>
.....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

## @in-lang

*TAN-A.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-A.rng]

The attribute `in-lang` restricts a claim to a particular language; used with only certain verbs, e.g., "translates"

By default, this feature is disallowed. A verb's <constraint> must explicitly require or allow it.

Formal Definition

language

Used by: ~element-claim, ~in-lang

## @include

*TAN-core.rng [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]*

The attribute `include` signals that the parent element is to be replaced by all elements of the same name found in the referred `<inclusion>`.

A slight exception is made in the case of `<div include=""/>`, where only the rootmost `<div>`s are included (which come with all descendant `<div>`s preserved intact).

Takes IDrefs to vocabulary items `<inclusion>`

Used by: `~inclusion`

### Caution

Every idref in an attribute must point to a vocabulary item (by `@xml:id` or `name`) that is of the appropriate corresponding element.

### Caution

All idrefs in an attribute must be unique.

### Caution

Multiple idrefs in a single attribute should not point to the same entity.

### Caution

For any element with `@include`, at least one element of the same name must be found in target inclusion document.

### Caution

Inclusions are integral parts of any TAN file. Access to at least one copy is absolutely mandatory.

### Example 9.41. @include

```
<body xml:lang="eng">
  .....
  <div n="4" type="ch">
    .....
  </div>
  <div include="serm-mount"/>
  <div n="8" type="ch">
    .....
  </div>
  .....
</body>
```

### Note

Taken from `matt.eng.kjv.1760 [../../examples/matt.eng.kjv.1760.xml]`

### Example 9.42. @include

```
<div n="6" type="chapter">
  .....
  <div n="9" type="v">After this manner therefore pray ye:</div>
  <div include="lords-prayer"/>
  <div n="14" type="v">For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also
    forgive you:</div>
  .....
</div>
```

#### Note

Taken from sermon-on-the-mount.eng.kjv.1760 [../../examples/sermon-on-the-mount.eng.kjv.1760.xml]

### Example 9.43. @include

```
<TAN-A-lm TAN-version="2020" id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello:seman">
  <head>
    .....
    <vocabulary-key>
      .....
      <group-type xml:id="status" which="status"/>
      <person include="rel"/>
      <person xml:id="stylesheet">
        .....
      </person>
      .....
    </vocabulary-key>
    <file-resp include="rel"/>
    <resp who="xslt2" roles="stylesheet1"/>
    .....
  </head>
  .....
</TAN-A-lm>
```

#### Note

Taken from ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample [../../examples/TAN-A-lm/ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample.xml]

## @item-type

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute `item-type` specifies what type of item a verb's object or subject must be. Expected values are names of elements allowed in any vocabulary.

To bind the type to a textual reference in a class-1 source, let the value of `@item-type` be 'ref'; this anticipates a claim with object/subject element with `@ref` (and either `@src` or `@work`).

Used by: `~constraint-item-type`

### Example 9.44. @item-type

```
<head>
.....
<vocabulary-key>
.....
<verb xml:id="om">
.....
  <constraints>
    <subject status="required" item-type="person work version scriptum"/>
    <at-ref status="required"/>
    .....
  </constraints>
</verb>
<verb xml:id="attests">
.....
  <constraints>
    <subject status="required" item-type="person work version scriptum"/>
    <object status="required" item-type="ref"/>
  </constraints>
</verb>
.....
</vocabulary-key>
.....
</head>
```

#### Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

### Example 9.45. @item-type

```
<constraints>
  <subject status="required" item-type="scriptum"/>
  <object status="disallowed"/>
  .....
</constraints>
```

#### Note

Taken from verbs.TAN-voc [../../vocabularies/verbs.TAN-voc.xml]

## @lexicon

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng]

The attribute `lexicon` points via idrefs to one or more lexicons, persons, organizations, or algorithms.

This attribute is weakly inheritable. See the section called “Attribute inheritability and priority”

Takes IDrefs to vocabulary items `<lexicon>`

Used by: ~group-attributes-non-core, ~body-attributes-non-core, ~element-ana, ~element-l, ~element-lm

## Caution

Every idref in an attribute must point to a vocabulary item (by @xml:id or name) that is of the appropriate corresponding element.

## Caution

All idrefs in an attribute must be unique.

## Caution

Multiple idrefs in a single attribute should not point to the same entity.

### Example 9.46. @lexicon

```
<TAN-A-lm TAN-version="2020" id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello:sema
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body lexicon="LSJ Lampe new" morphology="Perseus" claimant="xslt2">
    <ana>
      .....
    </ana>
    <ana>
      .....
    </ana>
    <ana>
      .....
    </ana>
    <ana>
      .....
    </ana>
  </body>
</TAN-A-lm>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample [../examples/TAN-A-lm/ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample.xml]

### Example 9.47. @lexicon

```
<TAN-A-lm TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ring01-lm">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body lexicon="english" morphology="penn" claimant="xslt2">
    <ana>
      .....
    </ana>
    <ana>
      .....
    </ana>
    <ana>
      .....
    </ana>
  </body>
</TAN-A-lm>
```

```
    </ana>
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-A-lm>
```

## Note

Taken from ring-o-roses.eng.1881.lm [../../examples/TAN-A-lm/ring-o-roses.eng.1881.lm.xml]

## @licensor

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute `licensor` specifies one or more persons or organizations who hold the rights over the material specified by the parent element (either the data of the current file, or of the source that forms the basis for the data).

For more, see the section called “Key Declarations”

Takes IDrefs to vocabulary items `<person>`, `<organization>`

Used by: `~element-license`

## Caution

Every idref in an attribute must point to a vocabulary item (by `@xml:id` or name) that is of the appropriate corresponding element.

## Caution

All idrefs in an attribute must be unique.

## Caution

Multiple idrefs in a single attribute should not point to the same entity.

### Example 9.48. @licensor

```
<head>
  .....
  <master-location href="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/textalign/TAN-2020/master/examples/a
  <license licensor="kalvesmaki">
    <IRI>http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.en_US</IRI>
    <name>Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License</name>
    <desc>Exclusive of rights held and licenses offered by rightsholders of the source or
      sources listed below, this data file, insofar as it constitutes an independent work, is
      licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.</desc>
  </license>
  <work>
    .....
  </work>
  .....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

### Example 9.49. @licensor

```
<head>
.....
<master-location href="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/textalign/TAN-2020/master/examples/a
<license licensor="kalvesmaki">
  <IRI>http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.en_US</IRI>
  <name>Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License</name>
  <desc>Exclusive of rights held and licenses offered by rightsholders of the source or
    sources listed below, this data file, insofar as it constitutes an independent work, is
    licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.</desc>
</license>
<work>
.....
</work>
.....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum [../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml]

### Example 9.50. @licensor

```
<head>
.....
<master-location href="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/textalign/TAN-2020/master/examples/a
<license licensor="kalvesmaki">
  <IRI>http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.en_US</IRI>
  <name>Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License</name>
  <desc>Exclusive of rights held and licenses offered by rightsholders of the source or
    sources listed below, this data file, insofar as it constitutes an independent work, is
    licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.</desc>
</license>
<work>
.....
</work>
.....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949 [../../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml]

### Example 9.51. @licensor

```
<head>
```



```
.....
<master-location href="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/textalign/TAN-2020/master/examples/a
<license licensor="kalvesmaki">
  <IRI>http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.en_US</IRI>
  <name>Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License</name>
  <desc>Exclusive of rights held and licenses offered by rightsholders of the source or
    sources listed below, this data file, insofar as it constitutes an independent work, is
    licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.</desc>
</license>
<work>
  .....
</work>
.....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical.xml]

## @m-has-features

*TAN-mor.rng* [../schemas/TAN-mor.rng]

The attribute `m-has-features` specifies one or more features. Values must be separated by spaces or the padded `+` (a plus sign with surrounding spaces). A plain space is treated as meaning "or" and the padded `+` as meaning "and." If there is at least one match between the list and the value of the codes in an `<m>` then the condition will be treated as true. The padded plus sign specifies that all the items need to be found in the `<m>`.

For example, `feature-test="A B + C D + E"` means that the condition will be true for a given `<m>` only if that `<m>` has A or (B and C) or (D and E) present as values. This is one of four tests for determining whether to process a `<report>` or `<assert>`

Formal Definition

string

(pattern `[^\s\+](\s(\s)?[^\s\+])*)`)

Takes IDrefs to vocabulary items `<feature>`

Used by: `~action-condition-attributes`

### Example 9.52. @m-has-features

```
<TAN-mor TAN-version="2020" id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-r-mor:eng:penn">
  .....
  <body>
    <rule m-matches="."+>
      .....
    </rule>
    <rule m-has-features="$">
```

```
        <assert tok-matches="$">Only $ may be tagged as a dollar sign.</assert>
    </rule>
    <rule m-has-features="'' . ; :">
        <report tok-matches="\w">Nothing marked as punctuation should have word
            characters.</report>
    </rule>
</body>
</TAN-mor>
```

## Note

Taken from eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2 [../../examples/TAN-mor/eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2.xml]

## @m-has-how-many-features

*TAN-mor.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-mor.rng]

The attribute `m-has-how-many-features` specifies a range or sequence of integers (e.g., 2-4). If the quantity of features in an `<m>` matches a number from that sequence, the condition is true, and false otherwise. If the keyword 'last' or 'max' is used, the total number of features will be substituted.

This test is useful for non-category based grammars to put a limit on the number of features that can be declared in an `<m>`. This is one of four tests for determining whether to process a `<report>` or `<assert>`

Formal Definition

string

```
(pattern ((last|max|all|\*)|(((last|max)-\d+)|(\d+))(\s*\s*(((last|max))|((last|max)-\d+)|(\d+)
```

Used by: ~action-condition-attributes

### Example 9.53. @m-has-how-many-features

```
    <rule m-matches="."+>
        <assert m-has-how-many-features="1">Features may not be combined.</assert>
    </rule>
```

## Note

Taken from eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2 [../../examples/TAN-mor/eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2.xml]

## @m-matches

*TAN-mor.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-mor.rng]

The attribute `m-matches` takes a regular expression. The condition is true only if an `<m>` matches the pattern.

This is one of four tests for determining whether to process a `<report>` or `<assert>`

Used by: ~action-condition-attributes

### Example 9.54. @m-matches

```
<body>
  <rule m-matches=".+">
    <assert m-has-how-many-features="1">Features may not be combined.</assert>
  </rule>
  <rule m-has-features="$">
    .....
  </rule>
  .....
</body>
```

#### Note

Taken from eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2 [../../examples/TAN-mor/eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2.xml]

## @metadata-resolved

*catalog.tan.rng* [../../schemas/catalog.tan.rng]

Formal Definition

boolean

Used by: <collection>

### Example 9.55. @metadata-resolved

```
<collection stable="true" metadata-resolved="false">
  <doc href="ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml" id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml">
    .....
  </doc>
  <doc href="ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml" id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml">
    .....
  </doc>
  <doc href="ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml" TAN-version="2020" id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml">
    .....
  </doc>
  .....
</collection>
```

#### Note

Taken from catalog.tan [../../examples/catalog.tan.xml]

### Example 9.56. @metadata-resolved

```
<collection stable="true" metadata-resolved="false">
  <doc href="ar.cat.TAN-voc.xml" TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-key:ar.cat.TAN-voc.xml">
    .....
  </doc>
  <doc href="park-projects.TAN-voc.xml" TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-key:park-projects.TAN-voc.xml">
    .....
  </doc>
</collection>
```

```
.....  
</doc>  
</collection>
```

## Note

Taken from catalog.tan [../../examples/TAN-voc/catalog.tan.xml]

## @morphology

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng]

The attribute `morphology` points to one or more `<morphology>` IDs

This attribute is inheritable. See the section called “Attribute inheritability and priority”

Takes IDrefs to vocabulary items `<morphology>`

Used by: `~group-attributes-non-core`, `~body-attributes-non-core`, `~element-ana`, `~element-lm`, `~element-m`

## Caution

Every idref in an attribute must point to a vocabulary item (by `@xml:id` or `name`) that is of the appropriate corresponding element.

## Caution

All idrefs in an attribute must be unique.

## Caution

Multiple idrefs in a single attribute should not point to the same entity.

### Example 9.57. @morphology

```
<TAN-A-lm TAN-version="2020" id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello:sema  
<head>  
.....  
</head>  
<body lexicon="LSJ Lampe new" morphology="Perseus" claimant="xslt2">  
  <ana>  
    .....  
  </ana>  
  <ana>  
    .....  
  </ana>  
  <ana>  
    .....  
  </ana>  
  .....  
</body>
```

</TAN-A-lm>

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample [../../examples/TAN-A-lm/ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample.xml]

### Example 9.58. @morphology

```
<TAN-A-lm TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ring01-lm">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body lexicon="english" morphology="penn" claimant="xslt2">
    <ana>
      .....
    </ana>
    <ana>
      .....
    </ana>
    <ana>
      .....
    </ana>
    <ana>
      .....
    </ana>
  </body>
</TAN-A-lm>
```

## Note

Taken from ring-o-roses.eng.1881.lm [../../examples/TAN-A-lm/ring-o-roses.eng.1881.lm.xml]

## @n

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute *n* names a <div> or <group>, or refers to a <div>'s @n..

@n may consist of one or more values, space delimited, which are to be treated as synonyms.

Any itemized value of @n may be numerical or non-numerical. A numerical value follows one of the supported TAN numeration systems, with commas and hyphens to refer to build sequences or ranges. The order of numerical items in an @n are significant. For example n="6, 8" signifies that the text straddles reference 6 then 8. But n="8, 6" signifies the converse. In the context of a <div>, the implication is that in neither case can the text be securely disentangled so as to create one <div> for 6 and another for 8.

The hyphen-minus, - (U+002D, the most common form of hyphen), is reserved to specify a range. This feature is useful for cases where a <div> straddles more than one standard reference number (e.g., a translation of Aristotle that cannot be easily tied to Bekker numbers).

If you need to use a hyphen-like character in an @n that does not specify a range, consider - (U+2010 HYPHEN), - (U+2011 NON-BREAKING HYPHEN), – (U+2012 FIGURE DASH), – (U+2013 EN DASH), or − (U+2212 MINUS SIGN).

The comma is reserved to specify a sequence of references.

The space is reserved to separate synonymous values, or to pad commas and hyphens. If you wish to use a value of @n that should not be split at the space, use the underbar, `_`, instead.

@n does not permit non-word characters, e.g., the period/full stop or colon. Such non-word characters need to be used by @ref to connect @n's.

Because @n is used to construct @ref, it is indirectly cumulatively inheritable. See the section called “Attribute inheritability and priority”.

Extra TAN vocabulary is available for @n, to provide built-in aliases. For more on this feature see the section called “Extra @n vocabulary”. For specific extra vocabulary see the section called “commonly used vocabulary for the bible (<work>)” the section called “vocabulario de uso común para la biblia (<work>)” the section called “Commonly used names for Surahs in the Quran, incorporating English and Arabic. (<work>)” the section called “Commonly used vocabulary in English for divs that are unnamed, first system ()”

Formal Definition

string

(pattern `[\w_]+([\ - ,][\w_]+)*)`

Used by: `~element-div`, `~adj-element-equate`, `~adj-element-skip`, `~simple-rename`, `~complex-rename`, `~group-attributes-core`

## Important

Most div references are unique.

## Caution

An @n taking digit values should not begin with 0.

## Important

An @n's value should not appear in the text.

## Important

A <div>'s reference (self and ancestor @ns, concatenated) should not appear in the text.

## Caution

Any range in either an @n or in a @ref in an adjustment action must be predictably calculated.

## Caution

In adjustment actions involving @n, at least one value should be found in each source.

## Important

The values of @n in <equate> should not have duplicates.

## Important

At least one @n value in an equate should be found in every source.

### Example 9.59. @n

```
<body xml:lang="eng">
  <div type="ch" n="1">
    <div type="par" n="1">
      <div type="s" n="1">
        <div type="ic" n="1">Things are said to be named 'equivocally' when, though they have
          a common name, the definition corresponding with the name differs for each. Thus,
          a real man and a figure in a picture can both lay claim to the name
          'animal';</div>
        <div type="ic" n="2">yet these are equivocally so named, for, though they have a
          common name, the definition corresponding with the name differs for each.</div>
        <div type="ic" n="3">For should any one define in what sense each is an animal, his
          definition in the one case will be appropriate to that case only.</div>
      </div>
      <div type="s" n="2">
        .....
      </div>
      <div type="s" n="3">
        .....
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div type="ch" n="2">
    .....
  </div>
  .....
</body>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

## @new

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

### Definition 1

The attribute new provides the new name for an @n that is to be renamed.

### Definition 2

The attribute new provides the new ref for a <div> that is to be renamed.

Formal Definition

string

(pattern ([\w\_]+([^\w\\_-][\w\_]+)\*)|.\*\?\\?\?.\*)

Used by: ~simple-rename, ~complex-rename

### Caution

In a <rename> the quantity of values in @ref and @new must be identical.

### Caution

@new may not take the same value as what it replaces.

### Caution

No adjustment action should result in the mixing of leaf <div>s and non-leaf <div>s.

#### Example 9.60. @new

```
<adjustments src="ger">
  <skip div-type="Gedicht"/>
  <rename ref="1 e" new="4"/>
</adjustments>
```

### Note

Taken from ringoroses.01+03.token.2 [../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+03.token.2.xml]

## @object

*TAN-A.rng* [../schemas/TAN-A.rng]

The attribute `object` takes one or more ID refs of vocabulary items that serve as the grammatical object of a claim. For example, if you wish to say that work A is a commentary on work B, then @object would have the ID ref for work B. @object is used for simple idrefs. For complex objects such as data content or textual references you must use <object>.

Multiple values of @object are interpreted to mean "and", resulting in distribution of the claim. E.g., object="X Y" means the claim is true about X and about Y.

In RDF, the concept of object (the third element of a triple) is required. In TAN, the object is not required, since some <verb>s may be intransitive (e.g., "Charlie slept.").

The sequence of multiple values of @object are immaterial.

Takes IDrefs to vocabulary items <algorithm>, <organization>, <person>, <work>, <version>, <scriptum>, <topic>, <source>, <claim>

Used by: ~body-content-non-class-2, ~element-claim, ~object

### Caution

Every idref in an attribute must point to a vocabulary item (by @xml:id or name) that is of the appropriate corresponding element.



## Caution

All idrefs in an attribute must be unique.

## Caution

Multiple idrefs in a single attribute should not point to the same entity.

### Example 9.61. @object

```
<TAN-A TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ar.cat.tan-a:claims">
  .....
  <body claimant="park" claim-period="per2010s">
    .....
    <claim subject="andronicus boethus" adverb="perhaps" verb="om" xml:id="cl1a2a">
      .....
    </claim>
    <claim subject="δ π" verb="shows" object="cl1a2a"/>
    <claim subject="comm-omnes" verb="attests">
      .....
    </claim>
    <claim subject="comm-omnes" verb="attests" xml:id="cl1a2b">
      .....
    </claim>
    <claim subject="π" verb="shows" object="cl1a2b"/>
    <comment when="2017-03-10" who="park">The next three claims assert that the reading, ἀποδίδω
      τας, is attested to by π α φ ο but B transposes the words, and perhaps Boethius does as
      well. The claim sticks close to M-P's syntax, and does not fill in statements he would
      expect an intelligent reader to supply, e.g., that the claim is not that Boethius's
      translation perhaps transposed the words, but that Boethius was perhaps following one o
      more Greek manuscripts that did.</comment>
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-A>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

### Example 9.62. @object

```
<body claimant="park">
  <claim verb="concerns" object="predication">
    <subject src="grc" ref="1 1"/>
  </claim>
</body>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A [../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.xml]

## @pattern

TAN-core.rng [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute `pattern` specifies a regular expression pattern to be searched for or matched. TAN regular expressions support the special escape character `\u{}`.

For more see the section called “Regular Expressions” and <https://www.w3.org/TR/xpath-functions-30/#regex-syntax>

Used by: `~element-replace`, `~element-token-definition`

### Example 9.63. `@pattern`

```
<head>
  .....
  <license which="by_4.0" licensor="park"/>
  <token-definition src="eng-us" pattern="[-\w]+"/>
  <source xml:id="eng-uk">
    .....
  </source>
  .....
</head>
```

#### Note

Taken from `ringoroses.div.1` [`../../examples/TAN-A/ringoroses.div.1.xml`]

### Example 9.64. `@pattern`

```
<head>
  .....
  <license licensor="kalvesmaki">
    .....
  </license>
  <token-definition pattern="[\w]+"/>
  <inclusion xml:id="rel">
    .....
  </inclusion>
  .....
</head>
```

#### Note

Taken from `ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample` [`../../examples/TAN-A-lm/ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample.xml`]

### Example 9.65. `@pattern`

```
<head>
  .....
  <license licensor="park">
    .....
  </license>
  <token-definition src="eng ger" pattern="\w+"/>
  <source xml:id="eng">
    .....
  </source>
  .....
</head>
```

```
</source>
.....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ringoroses.01+03.token.1 [../../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+03.token.1.xml]

### Example 9.66. @pattern

```
<item>
  <token-definition pattern="[w] +"/>
  <name>letters</name>
  .....
</item>
```

## Note

Taken from token-definitions.TAN-voc [../../vocabularies/token-definitions.TAN-voc.xml]

## @period

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute `period` names via `idrefs` one or more `<period>`s.

Takes `IDrefs` to vocabulary items `<period>`

Used by: `~element-claim`, `~element-resp`

## Caution

Every `idref` in an attribute must point to a vocabulary item (by `@xml:id` or `name`) that is of the appropriate corresponding element.

## Caution

All `idrefs` in an attribute must be unique.

## Caution

Multiple `idrefs` in a single attribute should not point to the same entity.

## @pos

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

*Definition 1*

The attribute `pos` lists one or more items by position, specified through Arabic numerals or the keywords 'last' or 'last-X' (where X is a valid number), joined with commas or hyphens.

Examples: '1', 'last', 'last-3 - last-1', '1, 3, 5, 7 - 11, last-8, last'

For more see the section called “Referencing Tokens: @pos and @val”

Formal Definition

string

```
(pattern ((last|max|all|\*)|((last|max)-\d+)|(\d+))(\s*-\s*((last|max))|((last|max)-\d+)|(\d+)
```

*Definition 2*

The attribute pos lists the position of one item, specified through Arabic numerals and the keyword 'last' or 'last-X' (where X is a valid number).

Examples: '1', 'last', 'last-3 - last-1'

For more see the section called “Referencing Tokens: @pos and @val”

Formal Definition

string

```
(pattern ((last|max)|((last|max)-\d+)|(\d+))|.*\?\?\?.*)
```

Used by: ~tok-selector-attributes-one, ~tok-selector-attributes-many

## Caution

Sequences may not include values less than 1.

## Caution

Sequences may not include values greater than the maximum allowed.

## Caution

Ranges in sequences must go from a lesser value to a greater.

## Caution

Every token must be locatable in every cited ref in every source.

## Example 9.67. @pos

```
<TAN-A TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ar.cat.tan-a:claims">
.....
<body claimant="park" claim-period="per2010s">
.....
  <claim subject="andronicus boethus" adverb="perhaps" verb="om" xml:id="cl1a2a">
    <at-ref src="grc" ref="1 a 2">
      <tok pos="3-4"/>
    </at-ref>
  </claim>
.....
  <claim subject="comm-omnes" verb="attests">
    <object src="grc" ref="1 a 2">
```

```

        <tok pos="3-4"/>
    </object>
</claim>
<claim subject="comm-omnes" verb="attests" xml:id="c11a2b">
    <object src="grc" ref="1 a 2">
        <tok pos="3-4"/>
    </object>
</claim>
.....
<claim subject="B" verb="reads">
    <at-ref src="grc" ref="1 a 5">
        <tok pos="1-2"/>
    </at-ref>
    .....
</claim>
<claim subject="Λ" adverb="perhaps" verb="reads">
    <at-ref src="grc" ref="1 a 5">
        <tok pos="1-2"/>
    </at-ref>
    .....
</claim>
<claim subject="π α φ ο" verb="matches">
    <object src="grc" ref="1 a 5">
        <tok pos="1-2"/>
    </object>
</claim>
.....
</body>
</TAN-A>

```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

## @priority

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute `priority` specifies whether roman numerals should have interpretive priority over letter numerals. For example, should "c" be interpreted as 3 or 100? Default is roman.

Formal Definition

```
(
  letters |
  roman)
```

Used by: <numerals>

### Example 9.68. @priority

```

<head>
.....

```

```
<version>
    .....
</version>
<numerals priority="letters"/>
<source>
    .....
</source>
    .....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ring-o-roses.deu.1897 [../../examples/ring-o-roses.deu.1897.xml]

### Example 9.69. @priority

```
<head>
    .....
<license licenser="park">
    .....
</license>
<numerals priority="letters"/>
<source xml:id="grc">
    .....
</source>
    .....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A [../../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.xml]

## @ref

*TAN-class-2.rng [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]*

### Definition 1

The attribute `ref` lists references to one or more `<div>`s. It consists of one or more simple references joined by commas or hyphens. A simple reference is a string value that points to a single `<div>` by joining one of its values of `@n` with those of its ancestors, e.g., "1 1".

Truncation is allowed. For example, 1 1 - 3 will be interpreted first as 1.1 through 1.3; if that is invalid, it will be interpreted as 1.1 through 3. Another example: '2.4 - 7, 9' and 'ii iv - vii, 9' will be treated as identical, to mean 2.4 through 2.7 and 2.9.

In a range with members of uneven depth, those complete `<div>`s that are closest to the shallowest member are retrieved. For example, 2 - 4 2 2 might fetch 2, 3, 4.1, and 4.2.1, 4.2.2 (and not 4 as a whole).

For more, see the section called “Referencing Divisions: @ref”

Formal Definition

string

```
(pattern ([\w_]+([^\w\-\_][\w_]+)*)(((\s*-\s*)|(\s*,\s+))([\w_]+([^\w\-\_][\w_]+)*)*)|.*\?\\?\?.*)
```

#### Definition 2

The attribute `ref` refers to a single `<div>`. It consists of one simple reference e.g., "1 1".

Formal Definition

string

```
(pattern ([\w_]+([^\w\-\_][\w_]+)*)|.*\?\\?\?.*)
```

Used by: `~element-tok-for-claim-with-ref`, `~multi-source-whole-div-textual-reference`, `~single-div-partial-textual-reference`, `~adj-element-skip`, `~element-div-ref`, `~element-from-tok-with-ref`, `~element-passage`, `~element-to`, `~element-tok-standard`, `~element-through-tok-with-ref`, `~simple-rename`, `~complex-rename`

### Caution

Every part of a `@ref` must correspond to a `<div>` in every source.

### Important

If a reference to a work is not found in some sources for that work, a warning will be returned.

### Caution

In a `@ref` range the first reference should precede the second.

### Caution

Any range in either an `@n` or in a `@ref` in an adjustment action must be predictably calculated.

### Caution

In a `<rename>` the quantity of values in `@ref` and `@new` must be identical.

### Example 9.70. `@ref`

```
<TAN-A TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ar.cat.tan-a:claims">
.....
<body claimant="park" claim-period="per2010s">
.....
  <claim subject="andronicus boethus" adverb="perhaps" verb="om" xml:id="c11a2a">
    <at-ref src="grc" ref="1 a 2">
      <tok pos="3-4"/>
    </at-ref>
  </claim>
.....
  <claim subject="comm-omnes" verb="attests">
    <object src="grc" ref="1 a 2">
      <tok pos="3-4"/>
    </object>
  </claim>
```

```
<claim subject="comm-omnes" verb="attests" xml:id="c11a2b">
  <object src="grc" ref="1 a 2">
    <tok pos="3-4"/>
  </object>
</claim>
.....
<claim subject="B" verb="reads">
  <at-ref src="grc" ref="1 a 5">
    <tok pos="1-2"/>
  </at-ref>
  <object>τις ἀποδιδῶ</object>
</claim>
<claim subject="Λ" adverb="perhaps" verb="reads">
  <at-ref src="grc" ref="1 a 5">
    <tok pos="1-2"/>
  </at-ref>
  <object>τις ἀποδιδῶ</object>
</claim>
.....
</body>
</TAN-A>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

## @relationship

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute `relationship` names via `idrefs` one or more `<relationship>`s

Takes `IDrefs` to vocabulary items `<relationship>`

Used by: `~link-element-see-also`

## Caution

Every `idref` in an attribute must point to a vocabulary item (by `@xml:id` or `name`) that is of the appropriate corresponding element.

## Caution

All `idrefs` in an attribute must be unique.

## Caution

Multiple `idrefs` in a single attribute should not point to the same entity.

### Example 9.71. @relationship

```
<head>
.....
```



```
<model>
    .....
</model>
<see-also relationship="alt">
    <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello:object-refs</IRI>
    <name>Categories, Aristotle, Greek text by Minio-Paluello</name>
    <location href="ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello.ref-scriptum.xml" accessed-when="2016-02-1"
</see-also>
<redivision>
    .....
</redivision>
    .....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

### Example 9.72. @relationship

```
<head>
    .....
<source>
    .....
</source>
<see-also relationship="alt">
    <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello:semantic-refs</IRI>
    <name>Categories, Aristotle, Greek text by Minio-Paluello</name>
    <location accessed-when="2018-12-11-05:00" href="ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello.ref-logical"
</see-also>
<vocabulary-key>
    .....
</vocabulary-key>
    .....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.lat.1961.minio-paluello.ref-scriptum [../examples/ar.cat.lat.1961.minio-paluello.ref-scriptum.xml]

## @replacement

*TAN-class-1.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng]

The attribute `replacement` contains a string used to replace any occurrence of `@pattern`

Used by: `~element-replace`

## @reuse-type

*TAN-A-tok.rng* [../schemas/TAN-A-tok.rng]

The attribute `reuse-type` points via idrefs to one or more reuse-types. Multiple values are combinatory.

This attribute is weakly inheritable. See the section called “Attribute inheritability and priority”

Takes IDrefs to vocabulary items `<reuse-type>`

Used by: `~body-attributes-non-core`, `~element-align`

## Caution

Every idref in an attribute must point to a vocabulary item (by `@xml:id` or name) that is of the appropriate corresponding element.

## Caution

All idrefs in an attribute must be unique.

## Caution

Multiple idrefs in a single attribute should not point to the same entity.

### Example 9.73. `@reuse-type`

```
<TAN-A-tok TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-A-tok,ring01+ring02">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body bitext-relation="B-descends-from-A" reuse-type="adaptation">
    <align>
      .....
    </align>
    <align>
      .....
    </align>
    <align>
      .....
    </align>
  </body>
</TAN-A-tok>
```

## Note

Taken from `ringoroses.01+02.token.1` [`../../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+02.token.1.xml`]

### Example 9.74. `@reuse-type`

```
<TAN-A-tok TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-A-tok,ring01+ring03">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body reuse-type="correlationGeneral" bitext-relation="unclear" claimant="xslt2">
```

```

    <align>
    .....
  </align>
  <align>
  .....
  </align>
  <align>
  .....
  </align>
  .....
</body>
</TAN-A-tok>

```

### Note

Taken from ringoroses.01+03.token.1 [../../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+03.token.1.xml]

### Example 9.75. @reuse-type

```

<TAN-A-tok TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-A-tok,ring01+ring03:alt">
  <head>
  .....
  </head>
  <body reuse-type="correlationGeneral" bitext-relation="unclear" claimant="xslt2">
    <align>
    .....
    </align>
    <align>
    .....
    </align>
    <align>
    .....
    </align>
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-A-tok>

```

### Note

Taken from ringoroses.01+03.token.2 [../../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+03.token.2.xml]

## @rgx

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

The attribute `rgx` contains a regular expression. In the context of `<tok>` it is an alternative to `@val` and points to a particular word token according to a match on its string value. Values of `@rgx` are case-sensitive. The TAN extension character class `\u{}` may be used.

For more see the section called “Referencing Tokens: `@pos` and `@val`”

Formal Definition

string

(pattern .+)

Used by: ~element-tok-abstract, ~tok-selector-attributes-one, ~tok-selector-attributes-many

### Caution

Attributes that take regular expressions must use escape sequences recognized by XML schema or TAN escape extensions (`\u{}`). See <http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/#regexs>

### Caution

Every token must be locatable in every cited ref in every source.

## @roles

*TAN-core.rng* [`../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng`]

The attribute `roles` refers via `idrefs` one or more `<role>`s

Takes `IDrefs` to vocabulary items `<role>`

Used by: ~element-resp

### Caution

Every `idref` in an attribute must point to a vocabulary item (by `@xml:id` or `name`) that is of the appropriate corresponding element.

### Caution

All `idrefs` in an attribute must be unique.

### Caution

Multiple `idrefs` in a single attribute should not point to the same entity.

### Example 9.76. @roles

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:semantic-refs" TAN-version="2020">
  <head>
    .....
    <file-resp who="kalvesmaki"/>
    <resp who="xslt2" roles="stylesheet1"/>
    <resp roles="editor" who="kalvesmaki"/>
    <resp who="xslt1" roles="stylesheet1"/>
    <change when="2016-06-22T08:04:25.003-04:00" who="kalvesmaki">Reformatted according to first
      model found. Backup made at
      file:/C:/Users/jdkalv/Dropbox/TAN/library/TAN-2018/examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.sem-20
    .....
  </head>
</TAN-T>
```

```
</head>
.....
</TAN-T>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

### Example 9.77. @roles

```
<head>
.....
  <file-resp who="kalvesmaki"/>
  <resp roles="editor" who="kalvesmaki"/>
  <resp who="xslt1" roles="stylesheet1"/>
.....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum [../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml]

## @root

*catalog.tan.rng* [../../schemas/catalog.tan.rng]

Formal Definition

NCName

Used by: <doc>

## Caution

@root should match the target's root element name

## @scriptum

*TAN-A.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-A.rng]

The attribute `scriptum` points to one or more ID refs of vocabulary items that are scripta (text-bearing objects).

Multiple values of @scriptum are interpreted to mean "and", resulting in distribution of the claim.

The sequence of multiple values of @scriptum is immaterial.

Takes IDrefs to vocabulary items <scriptum>

Used by: ~scriptum-reference

## @shallow

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

The attribute `shallow` indicates whether skipping should be done shallowly (default) or deeply

Formal Definition

boolean

Used by: `~adj-element-skip`

## @src

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

*Definition 1*

The attribute `src` refers via `idref` to only one `<source>`

Formal Definition

NCName

*Definition 2*

The attribute `src` refers via `idrefs` to one or more `<source>`s

Takes `IDrefs` to vocabulary items `<source>`

Used by: `~multi-source-whole-div-textual-reference`, `~single-source-partial-div-textual-reference`, `~token-definition-attributes`, `~action-condition-attributes`, `~tok-sources-ref-opt`

### Caution

Every `idref` in an attribute must point to a vocabulary item (by `@xml:id` or `name`) that is of the appropriate corresponding element.

### Caution

All `idrefs` in an attribute must be unique.

### Caution

Multiple `idrefs` in a single attribute should not point to the same entity.

### Caution

Every part of a `@ref` must correspond to a `<div>` in every source.

### Example 9.78. @src

```
<TAN-A TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ar.cat.tan-a:claims">
```

```

<head>
  .....
  <license licenser="park">
    .....
  </license>
  <token-definition src="*" which="letters only"/>
  <vocabulary>
    .....
  </vocabulary>
  .....
</head>
<body claimant="park" claim-period="per2010s">
  .....
  <claim subject="andronicus boethus" adverb="perhaps" verb="om" xml:id="cl1a2a">
    <at-ref src="grc" ref="1 a 2">
      <tok pos="3-4"/>
    </at-ref>
  </claim>
  .....
  <claim subject="comm-omnes" verb="attests">
    <object src="grc" ref="1 a 2">
      <tok pos="3-4"/>
    </object>
  </claim>
  <claim subject="comm-omnes" verb="attests" xml:id="cl1a2b">
    <object src="grc" ref="1 a 2">
      <tok pos="3-4"/>
    </object>
  </claim>
  .....
</body>
</TAN-A>

```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

## @stable

*catalog.tan.rng* [../schemas/catalog.tan.rng]

Formal Definition

boolean

Used by: <collection>

### Example 9.79. @stable

```

<collection stable="true" metadata-resolved="false">
  <doc href="ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml" id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng
    .....
  </doc>

```

```
<doc href="ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml" id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml">
    .....
</doc>
<doc href="ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml" TAN-version="2020" id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml">
    .....
</doc>
    .....
</collection>
```

### Note

Taken from catalog.tan [../../examples/catalog.tan.xml]

### Example 9.80. @stable

```
<collection stable="true" metadata-resolved="false">
  <doc href="ar.cat.TAN-voc.xml" TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-key:ar.cat.TAN-voc.xml">
    .....
  </doc>
  <doc href="park-projects.TAN-voc.xml" TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-key:park-projects.TAN-voc.xml">
    .....
  </doc>
</collection>
```

### Note

Taken from catalog.tan [../../examples/TAN-voc/catalog.tan.xml]

### Example 9.81. @stable

```
<collection stable="true">
  <doc href="bitext-relations.TAN-voc.xml" id="tag:textalign.net,2015:tan-voc:bitext-relation" root="TAN-voc">
    .....
  </doc>
  <doc href="div-types.TAN-voc.xml" id="tag:textalign.net,2015:tan-voc:div-types" root="TAN-voc">
    .....
  </doc>
  <doc href="extra/n.bible.eng.tan-voc.xml" id="tag:textalign.net,2015:tan-voc:n:eng:bible" root="TAN-voc">
    .....
  </doc>
    .....
</collection>
```

### Note

Taken from catalog.tan [../../vocabularies/catalog.tan.xml]

### Example 9.82. @stable

```
<collection stable="true">
  <doc href="bitext-relations.TAN-voc.xml"/>
  <doc href="catalog.tan.xml"/>
  <doc href="collection.xml"/>
</collection>
```



```
.....  
</collection>
```

## Note

Taken from collection [../vocabularies/collection.xml]

## @status

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute `status` specifies whether an element is required by in any `<claim>` that uses the `<verb>` in question.

Formal Definition

```
(  
  required |  
  allowed |  
  disallowed)
```

Used by: `~element-at-ref-constraint`, `~element-in-lang-constraint`, `~element-object-constraint`, `~element-period-constraint`, `~element-place-constraint`, `~element-subject-constraint`

### Example 9.83. @status

```
<sourceDesc default="false">  
  <bibl default="false" status="draft">  
    <title type="main">My Name is Patrick</title>  
    <title type="subtitle">The Confessio of St Patrick and his Letter to the Soldiers of  
      Coroticus</title>  
    <author>  
      .....  
    </author>  
    .....  
  </bibl>  
</sourceDesc>
```

## Note

Taken from patricius.confessio.2003.eng [../examples/patricius.confessio.2003.eng.xml]

### Example 9.84. @status

```
<teiHeader>  
  <fileDesc>  
    .....  
  </fileDesc>  
  <revisionDesc status="draft">  
    <change when-iso="2015-05-14T16:30:25.958-04:00" status="draft"/>  
  </revisionDesc>  
</teiHeader>
```

## Note

Taken from ring-o-roses.eng.1957 [../../examples/ring-o-roses.eng.1957.xml]

### Example 9.85. @status

```
<constraints>
  <subject status="required" item-type="person work version scriptum"/>
  <at-ref status="required"/>
  .....
</constraints>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

## @subject

*TAN-A.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-A.rng]

The attribute `subject` points to one or more ID refs of vocabulary items in `<head>` that serve as the grammatical subject of a claim. `@subject` within `<body>` indicates the default subject(s) for `<claim>`s. `@subject` is used for idrefs; data content, textual references, or complex objects must be encoded with `<subject>`.

Multiple values of `@subject` are interpreted to mean "and", resulting in distribution of the claim. E.g., `subject="X Y"` means the claim is true about X and about Y.

The sequence of multiple values is immaterial.

Takes IDrefs to vocabulary items `<algorithm>`, `<organization>`, `<person>`, `<work>`, `<version>`, `<scriptum>`, `<topic>`, `<source>`

Used by: `~body-content-non-class-2`, `~element-claim`, `~subject`

## Caution

Every idref in an attribute must point to a vocabulary item (by `@xml:id` or name) that is of the appropriate corresponding element.

## Caution

All idrefs in an attribute must be unique.

## Caution

Multiple idrefs in a single attribute should not point to the same entity.

### Example 9.86. @subject

```
<TAN-A TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ar.cat.tan-a:claims">
  .....
  <body claimant="park" claim-period="per2010s">
    <comment when="2017-03-10-05:00" who="park">The next two claims interpret Minio-Paluello's
```

```

apparatus criticus entry for 1a2, which claims that Andronicus and Boethus might have
omitted τῆς οὐσίας (based on what Porphyry and Dexippus say) and asserts that the
reading adopted is found in the seven commentators. The interpretation below sticks
close to M-P's original, and does not fill in important gaps. For example, Dexippus's
remark comes from his commentary, 1.18 (p. 21.20) and is reliant wholly on a fragment of
Porphyry preserved in Simplicius's commentary, p. 30.1-2. Furthermore, a careful reading
of these texts shows that Porphyry claimed not that Andronicus and Boethus omitted the
text, or relied on sources that had omitted it, but that they observed that there were
manuscripts that had done so.</comment>
<claim subject="andronicus boethus" adverb="perhaps" verb="om" xml:id="c11a2a">
  <at-ref src="grc" ref="1 a 2">
    .....
  </at-ref>
</claim>
<claim subject="δ π" verb="shows" object="c11a2a"/>
<claim subject="comm-omnes" verb="attests">
  <object src="grc" ref="1 a 2">
    .....
  </object>
</claim>
<claim subject="comm-omnes" verb="attests" xml:id="c11a2b">
  <object src="grc" ref="1 a 2">
    .....
  </object>
</claim>
<claim subject="π" verb="shows" object="c11a2b"/>
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-A>

```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

## @TAN-version

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute TAN-version specifies a version of TAN.

Used by: ~TAN-root

## Caution

Files must be correlated with the proper TAN version.

## Important

The @TAN-version for inclusions and vocabularies should match the current version.

## Example 9.87. @TAN-version

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:semantic-refs" TAN-version="2020">
```

```
<head>
    .....
</head>
<body xml:lang="eng">
    .....
</body>
</TAN-T>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

### Example 9.88. @TAN-version

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:model-object-refs" TAN-version="2020">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body xml:lang="eng">
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-T>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum [../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml]

### Example 9.89. @TAN-version

```
<TAN-T TAN-version="2020" id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire:semantic-refs">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body xml:lang="fra">
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-T>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949 [../../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml]

### Example 9.90. @TAN-version

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire:semantic-refs" TAN-version="2020">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body xml:lang="fra">
    .....
  </body>
```

</TAN-T>

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical.xml]

## @to

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute `to` specifies the end of a period of time.

Formal Definition

```
(
  dateTime |
  date )
```

Used by: <period>

## Caution

Future dates are not permitted.

## Caution

@from must predate @to

### Example 9.91. @to

```
<vocabulary-key>
  .....
  <role xml:id="creator">
    .....
  </role>
  <period xml:id="per2010s" from="2010-01-01" to="2019-12-31"/>
  <period xml:id="late-antiquity">
    .....
  </period>
</vocabulary-key>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

## @tok-matches

*TAN-mor.rng* [../schemas/TAN-mor.rng]

The attribute `tok-matches` takes a regular expression. When validating a given <m>, a test will be made against each companion <tok> (i.e., those <tok>s that have the same ancestral <ana>). The condition will be treated as true only for those matches with the resolved token value.

This is one of four tests for determining whether to process a <report> or <assert>

Used by: ~action-condition-attributes

### Example 9.92. @tok-matches

```
<TAN-mor TAN-version="2020" id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-r-mor:eng:penn">
.....
<body>
.....
  <rule m-has-features="$">
    <assert tok-matches="$">Only $ may be tagged as a dollar sign.</assert>
  </rule>
  <rule m-has-features="'' . ; :">
    <report tok-matches="\w">Nothing marked as punctuation should have word
      characters.</report>
  </rule>
</body>
</TAN-mor>
```

### Note

Taken from eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2 [../../examples/TAN-mor/eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2.xml]

## @tok-pop

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng]

The attribute `tok-pop` specifies the quantity of tokens that are the subject of the <ana>. This attribute is useful for language-specific TAN-A-lm files, where the total number of tokens that formed the set might be lost. It is also useful for calculating the relative probability of token-to-lm combinations.

This attribute is weakly inheritable. See the section called “Attribute inheritability and priority”

Formal Definition

integer

Used by: ~element-ana

## @type

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute `type` indicates the type of its parent element. In the context of <div> it specifies a type of textual unit, identified by a <div-type>. In the context of <group> it specifies a kind of group identified by a <group-type>. In the context of <category> it specifies a kind of grammatical feature identified by <feature>.

Takes IDrefs to vocabulary items <div-type>, <group-type>, <feature>

Used by: ~element-div, ~element-category, ~ptr-element-feature, ~group-attributes-core

## Caution

Every idref in an attribute must point to a vocabulary item (by @xml:id or name) that is of the appropriate corresponding element.

## Caution

All idrefs in an attribute must be unique.

## Caution

Multiple idrefs in a single attribute should not point to the same entity.

## Caution

Features may not be repeated within a given category.

### Example 9.93. @type

```
<body xml:lang="eng">
  <div type="ch" n="1">
    <div type="par" n="1">
      <div type="s" n="1">
        <div type="ic" n="1">Things are said to be named 'equivocally' when, though they have
          a common name, the definition corresponding with the name differs for each. Thus,
          a real man and a figure in a picture can both lay claim to the name
          'animal';</div>
        <div type="ic" n="2">yet these are equivocally so named, for, though they have a
          common name, the definition corresponding with the name differs for each.</div>
        <div type="ic" n="3">For should any one define in what sense each is an animal, his
          definition in the one case will be appropriate to that case only.</div>
      </div>
      <div type="s" n="2">
        .....
      </div>
      <div type="s" n="3">
        .....
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div type="ch" n="2">
    .....
  </div>
  .....
</body>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

## @units

TAN-A.rng [../schemas/TAN-A.rng]

The attribute `units` points to the ID ref of a `<unit>`, identifying the type of unit.

Takes IDrefs to vocabulary items `<unit>`, `<div-type>`

Used by: `~nontextual-reference`

### Caution

Every idref in an attribute must point to a vocabulary item (by `@xml:id` or name) that is of the appropriate corresponding element.

### Caution

All idrefs in an attribute must be unique.

### Caution

Multiple idrefs in a single attribute should not point to the same entity.

### Caution

Claims involving verbs whose constrained content requires specification of units must use `<object>` or `<subject>` with `@units..`

### Caution

`<object>` or `<subject>` with `@units` may be used only with verbs with constrained content.

## @val

*TAN-class-2.rng [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]*

The attribute `val` contains a string that points to a word token by its value. Matches are case-, space-, and accent-sensitive.

For more see the section called “Referencing Tokens: `@pos` and `@val`”

Formal Definition

string

(pattern `.+`)

Used by: `~element-tok-abstract`, `~tok-selector-attributes-one`, `~tok-selector-attributes-many`

### Caution

Every token must be locatable in every cited ref in every source.

### Example 9.94. @val

```
<TAN-A-lm TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ring01-lm">
```



```
.....
<body lexicon="english" morphology="penn" claimant="xslt2">
  .....
  <ana>
    <tok val="Hush"/>
    <lm>
      .....
    </lm>
  </ana>
  <ana>
    <tok val="!"/>
    <lm>
      .....
    </lm>
  </ana>
  .....
</body>
</TAN-A-lm>
```

### Note

Taken from ring-o-roses.eng.1881.lm [../examples/TAN-A-lm/ring-o-roses.eng.1881.lm.xml]

### Example 9.95. @val

```
<body bitext-relation="B-descends-from-A" reuse-type="adaptation">
  .....
  <align>
    <tok src="ring1881" ref="2" val="A"/>
    <tok src="ring1987" ref="2" val="A"/>
  </align>
  .....
</body>
```

### Note

Taken from ringoroses.01+02.token.1 [../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+02.token.1.xml]

## @verb

*TAN-A.rng* [../schemas/TAN-A.rng]

The attribute `verb` points to one or more `<verb>`s that serve to assert something of the subject.

The TAN term "verb" is the preferred equivalent to RDF "predicate."

Multiple values of `@verb` are interpreted to mean "and", resulting in distribution of the claim. E.g., `verb="X Y"` means the claim is true for verb X and verb Y. Any claim with multiple verbs must observe the constraints of each verb.

Takes IDrefs to vocabulary items `<verb>`

Used by: `~body-content-non-class-2`, `~element-claim`

## Caution

Every idref in an attribute must point to a vocabulary item (by @xml:id or name) that is of the appropriate corresponding element.

## Caution

All idrefs in an attribute must be unique.

## Caution

Multiple idrefs in a single attribute should not point to the same entity.

## Caution

Every <claim> must have or inherit at least one verb.

## Caution

Every <claim> must respect constraints defined by the verb.

## Caution

No <claim> with a verb that disallows an element may have another verb that requires that same element.

### Example 9.96. @verb

```
<TAN-A TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ar.cat.tan-a:claims">
```

```
.....
```

```
<body claimant="park" claim-period="per2010s">
```

```
  <comment when="2017-03-10-05:00" who="park">The next two claims interpret Minio-Paluello's
    apparatus criticus entry for 1a2, which claims that Andronicus and Boethus might have
    omitted τῆς οὐσίας (based on what Porphyry and Dexippus say) and asserts that the
    reading adopted is found in the seven commentators. The interpretation below sticks
    close to M-P's original, and does not fill in important gaps. For example, Dexippus's
    remark comes from his commentary, 1.18 (p. 21.20) and is reliant wholly on a fragment of
    Porphyry preserved in Simplicius's commentary, p. 30.1-2. Furthermore, a careful reading
    of these texts shows that Porphyry claimed not that Andronicus and Boethus omitted the
    text, or relied on sources that had omitted it, but that they observed that there were
    manuscripts that had done so.</comment>
```

```
  <claim subject="andronicus boethus" adverb="perhaps" verb="om" xml:id="c11a2a">
    <at-ref src="grc" ref="1 a 2">
```

```
      .....
```

```
    </at-ref>
```

```
  </claim>
```

```
  <claim subject="δ π" verb="shows" object="c11a2a"/>
```

```
  <claim subject="comm-omnes" verb="attests">
```

```
    <object src="grc" ref="1 a 2">
```

```
      .....
```

```
    </object>
```

```
  </claim>
```

```
  <claim subject="comm-omnes" verb="attests" xml:id="c11a2b">
```

```
        <object src="grc" ref="1 a 2">
            .....
        </object>
    </claim>
    <claim subject="n" verb="shows" object="c11a2b"/>
    .....
</body>
</TAN-A>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

## @version

*TAN-A.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-A.rng]

The attribute `version` points via idrefs to one or more versions of a work-version referred to by a `<subject>` or `<object>`.

Multiple values of `@version` are interpreted to mean "and", resulting in distribution of the claim. E.g., `version="X Y"` means the claim is true for both version X and version Y.

Takes IDrefs to vocabulary items `<version>`

Used by: `~scriptum-reference`

## @when

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute `when` indicates a date or date and time

This attribute is weakly inheritable. See the section called “Attribute inheritability and priority”

Formal Definition

```
(
    dateTime |
    date )
```

Used by: `~element-change`, `~element-comment`

## Caution

Future dates are not permitted.

### Example 9.97. @when

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:semantic-refs" TAN-version="2020">
  <head>
    .....
```

```
<resp who="xslt1" roles="stylesheet1"/>
<change when="2016-06-22T08:04:25.003-04:00" who="kalvesmaki">Reformatted according to first
  model found. Backup made at
    file:/C:/Users/jdkalv/Dropbox/TAN/library/TAN-2018/examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.sem-20
</change>
<change when="2016-01-26-04:00" who="kalvesmaki">Started new file.</change>
<change who="xslt1" when="2017-11-02T22:29:17.742-04:00">TAN file updated to 2018 schemas.</change>
<change who="xslt2" when="2018-08-04T23:55:36.096-04:00">Converted from 2018 to 2019 schemas.
</change>
</head>
.....
</TAN-T>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

## @where

*TAN-A.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-A.rng]

The attribute `where` restricts the domain of a `<claim>` to a specific `<place>`.

Multiple values of `@where` are interpreted to mean "or" with union. Unlike most other attributes for `<claim>`, no distribution takes place. For example, `where="X Y"` means the claim occurred in either X or Y or both.

The sequence of multiple values of `@where` is immaterial.

Takes IDrefs to vocabulary items `<place>`

Used by: `~element-claim`

## Caution

Every idref in an attribute must point to a vocabulary item (by `@xml:id` or `name`) that is of the appropriate corresponding element.

## Caution

All idrefs in an attribute must be unique.

## Caution

Multiple idrefs in a single attribute should not point to the same entity.

## @which

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute `which` points to a single vocabulary item. Reference is made either via idref or `<name>`. Because this attribute points to only one vocabulary item, spaces are permitted, if using a vocabulary's `<name>`. Before evaluation `@which` will be name-normalized: spaces, hyphens, and underscores will be treated as identical, and text will be rendered lowercase.

Used by: ~scriptum-reference, ~element-token-definition, ~entity-digital-core-content, ~entity-nondigital-content, ~entity-nondigital-with-constraints-content

## Caution

An element's @which must have a value that corresponds to a <name>, either in a standard TAN vocabulary or an associated TAN-voc file, that is marked as applying to that element.

## Caution

A @which in a <vocabulary> may point only to items in the standard TAN file vocabularies.TAN-voc.xml

### Example 9.98. @which

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:semantic-refs" TAN-version="2020">
  <head>
    .....
    <adjustments>
      <normalization which="no hyphens"/>
    </adjustments>
    <vocabulary-key>
      .....
      <div-type xml:id="ic">
        .....
      </div-type>
      <div-type xml:id="pt" which="part"/>
      <person xml:id="kalvesmaki">
        .....
      </person>
      .....
      <role xml:id="editor">
        .....
      </role>
      <role xml:id="stylesheet1" which="stylesheet"/>
      <relationship xml:id="alt">
        .....
      </relationship>
    </vocabulary-key>
    .....
  </head>
  .....
</TAN-T>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

### Example 9.99. @which

```
<adjustments>
  <normalization which="no hyphens"/>
```

</adjustments>

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum [../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml]

## @who

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute who refers via idrefs to a person, organization, or algorithm.

Takes IDrefs to vocabulary items <person>, <organization>, <algorithm>

Used by: ~element-change, ~element-comment, ~element-file-resp, ~element-resp

## Caution

Every idref in an attribute must point to a vocabulary item (by @xml:id or name) that is of the appropriate corresponding element.

## Caution

All idrefs in an attribute must be unique.

## Caution

Multiple idrefs in a single attribute should not point to the same entity.

### Example 9.100. @who

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:semantic-refs" TAN-version="2020">
  <head>
    .....
    <vocabulary-key>
      .....
    </vocabulary-key>
    <file-resp who="kalvesmaki"/>
    <resp who="xslt2" roles="stylesheet1"/>
    <resp roles="editor" who="kalvesmaki"/>
    <resp who="xslt1" roles="stylesheet1"/>
    <change when="2016-06-22T08:04:25.003-04:00" who="kalvesmaki">Reformatted according to first
      model found. Backup made at
      file:/C:/Users/jdkalv/Dropbox/TAN/library/TAN-2018/examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.sem-20
    .....
  </head>
  .....
</TAN-T>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

## @work

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

The attribute `work` refers via `idrefs` to one or more works. The ensuing `claim(s)` will be considered to be true of any sources that share the same work.

If you wish to avoid making a claim applying to all other versions of a work, use `@src` instead.

Multiple values of `@work` are interpreted to mean "and", resulting in distribution of the claim. E.g., `work="X Y"` means the claim is true for both work X and work Y.

Takes `IDrefs` to vocabulary items `<source>`, `<work>`

Used by: `~multi-source-whole-div-textual-reference`, `~scriptum-reference`

### Caution

Every `idref` in an attribute must point to a vocabulary item (by `@xml:id` or name) that is of the appropriate corresponding element.

### Caution

All `idrefs` in an attribute must be unique.

### Caution

Multiple `idrefs` in a single attribute should not point to the same entity.

### Important

If a reference to a work is not found in some sources for that work, a warning will be returned.

#### Example 9.101. @work

```
<claim verb="refers-to">
  <subject src="grc" ref="1 b 25"/>
  <object work="grc" ref="1 a 16"/>
</claim>
```

### Note

Taken from `ar.cat.TAN-A.claims` [*../../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml*]

#### Example 9.102. @work

```
<TAN-A TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ring01-TAN-A-ring02">
  .....
  <body claimant="park">
    .....
    <claim verb="resembles">
      <subject src="eng-uk">
```

```

.....
</subject>
<object work="eng-uk" ref="3-4"/>
</claim>
<claim verb="quotes">
  <subject work="ring" ref="1"/>
  <object work="ring" ref="2"/>
</claim>
.....
</body>
</TAN-A>

```

## Note

Taken from ringoroses.div.1 [../../examples/TAN-A/ringoroses.div.1.xml]

## @xml:id

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute `xml:id` identifies an entity described within an element. Must be unique within a given file. Must consist only of word characters.

Used by: ~element-claim, ~link-element-inclusion, ~voc-element-alias, ~voc-element-period, ~entity-digital-nontan-id, ~entity-digital-tan-id, ~entity-nondigital-constrained, ~entity-nondigital-id

## Caution

`@xml:id` values may not be repeated in the same document.

## Important

An `@xml:id` on a vocabulary item need not duplicate a `<name>` (except in a TAN-mor file).

### Example 9.103. @xml:id

```

<head>
.....
<vocabulary-key>
  <algorithm xml:id="xslt2">
    <IRI>tag:textalign.net,2015:stylesheet:convert-tan2018-to-tan2020</IRI>
    <name>Stylesheet to create a TAN file.</name>
    <location href="../../applications/convert/convert%20TAN%202018%20to%20TAN%202020.xsl" acco
  </algorithm>
  <div-type xml:id="ch">
    <IRI>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Chapter_(books)</IRI>
    <name>chapter</name>
  </div-type>
  <div-type xml:id="par">
    <IRI>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Paragraph</IRI>
    <name xml:lang="eng">paragraph</name>
  </div-type>

```



```
<div-type xml:id="s">
  <IRI>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Sentence_(linguistics)</IRI>
  <name>sentence</name>
</div-type>
<div-type xml:id="ic">
  .....
</div-type>
  .....
</vocabulary-key>
  .....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

## @xml:lang

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The attribute `xml:lang` specifies a language code that names the language of the text enclosed by the parent element. Values are inherited by all descendants except for those that have an `@xml:lang` and their descendants.

Values should adhere to BCP (Best Common Practices) 47, <http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/bcp/bcp47.txt>. For more details see the section called “Languages”.

Examples: 'eng' (English), 'gre' (classical Greek), 'lat' (Latin)

Formal Definition

language

Used by: ~nontextual-reference, ~body-attributes-non-core, ~element-div, ~metadata-human-readable-attributes

### Example 9.104. @xml:lang

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:semantic-refs" TAN-version="2020">
  <head>
    .....
    <vocabulary-key>
      .....
      <div-type xml:id="par">
        <IRI>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Paragraph</IRI>
        <name xml:lang="eng">paragraph</name>
      </div-type>
      .....
      <person xml:id="kalvesmaki">
        .....
        <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:self</IRI>
        <name xml:lang="eng">Joel Kalvesmaki</name>
      </person>
```

```

.....
<role xml:id="editor">
  <IRI>http://schema.org/editor</IRI>
  <name xml:lang="eng">Editor</name>
</role>
.....
</vocabulary-key>
.....
</head>
<body xml:lang="eng">
  <div type="ch" n="1">
    .....
  </div>
  <div type="ch" n="2">
    .....
  </div>
  <div type="ch" n="3">
    .....
  </div>
  .....
</body>
</TAN-T>

```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

# TAN elements

## <adjustments>

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element `adjustments` declares alterations. In a class-1 file, it specifies alterations that have been made to the underlying source. In a class-2 file, it specifies alterations that should be made to the class-1 source(s) before processing any claims in the `<body>`.

The sequence of consecutive adjustments matters, in that their contents will be processed first by priority (`<skip>`, `<rename>`, `<equate>`, `<reassign>`), then in document order. The instructions in one `<adjustment>` may render null an instruction in a lower-priority, or subsequent adjustment action.

Formal Definition

```

~ed-stamp?,
  (~inclusion |
    (
      {[TAN-class-2 (~adjust-condition):]
        {[TAN-A-lm (~action-condition):]
          {{{[TAN-mor (~action-condition-attributes):] ~action-condition-attributes}}}} OR
          {{{[TAN-class-2 (~action-condition-attributes):] ~action-condition-attributes}}}} OR

```

```

{{{[TAN-core (~action-condition-attributes):]   {empty}}}}}} OR
{[TAN-core (~action-condition):]
  (
    {{{[TAN-mor (~action-condition-attributes):]   ~action-condition-attributes}}}} OR
    {{{[TAN-class-2 (~action-condition-attributes):]   ~action-condition-attributes}}}} OR
    {{{[TAN-core (~action-condition-attributes):]   {empty}}}} | <where>+))}} OR
{[TAN-core (~adjust-condition):]   {empty}},
  (<comment>* &
   {empty},
{[TAN-class-1 (~adjust-non-core):]
  (<normalization>* & <replace>*)} OR
{[TAN-class-2 (~adjust-non-core):]   ~adjust-non-core} OR
{[TAN-class-3 (~adjust-non-core):]
  ({empty} & {empty})} OR
{[TAN-core (~adjust-non-core):]   {empty}})))))

```

Used by: ~adjustment-list

## Caution

Any range in either an @n or in a @ref in an adjustment action must be predictably calculated.

## Caution

No adjustment action should result in the mixing of leaf <div>s and non-leaf <div>s.

### Example 9.105. <adjustments>

```

<head>
  .....
  <redivision>
    .....
  </redivision>
  <adjustments>
    <normalization which="no hyphens"/>
  </adjustments>
  <vocabulary-key>
    .....
  </vocabulary-key>
  .....
</head>

```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

### Example 9.106. <adjustments>

```
<head>
  .....
  <model>
    .....
  </model>
  <adjustments>
    <normalization which="no hyphens"/>
  </adjustments>
  <vocabulary-key>
    .....
  </vocabulary-key>
  .....
</head>
```

#### Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml]

### Example 9.107. <adjustments>

```
<head>
  .....
  <model>
    .....
  </model>
  <adjustments>
    <normalization which="no hyphens"/>
  </adjustments>
  <vocabulary-key>
    .....
  </vocabulary-key>
  .....
</head>
```

#### Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949 [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml]

### Example 9.108. <adjustments>

```
<head>
  .....
  <redivision>
    .....
  </redivision>
  <adjustments>
    <normalization which="no hyphens"/>
  </adjustments>
  <vocabulary-key>
    .....
  </vocabulary-key>
  .....
</head>
```

```
</vocabulary-key>
.....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical.xml]

## <algorithm>

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element `algorithm` contains an IRI + name pattern identifying an algorithm.

The term "algorithm" covers any set of computational instructions. It does not include the hardware used to run the algorithm, nor does it identify any algorithms used to run an algorithm. For example, an algorithm might identify one or more XSLT stylesheets, but it does not identify the engine (e.g., Saxon), catalyzing software (e.g., oXygen), or operating system (e.g., Windows) used to run the algorithm.

Formal Definition

~entity-digital-nontan-id

Used by: ~voc-element-agent

## Caution

An element that has a `<location>` and is key for validation should have at least one document available.

## Caution

Every TAN file referred to by way of an element containing `<location>` should have an `@id` that matches the `<IRI>` of the parent of the `<location>`

## Caution

No element may point to a TAN file that has an identical `@id` value; the only exception is `<predecessor>` and `<successor>`.

## Important

If a target file has children items in the `<to-do>` the corresponding comments will be returned as warnings.

## Important

If a target file has a `<successor>` a warning will be returned, noting the update.

## Important

If an element's `<location>` is faulty and if a catalog file entry is found pointing to a document with the same IRI, location information on those alternative locations will be returned

## Important

If a target file points only to non-local locations and no internet is available, the following message will be returned. “No internet available.”

## Important

If an element not essential to validation has no `<location>` that points to a document a warning should be returned.

### Example 9.109. `<algorithm>`

```
<head>
.....
<vocabulary-key>
  <algorithm xml:id="xslt2">
    <IRI>tag:textalign.net,2015:stylesheet:convert-tan2018-to-tan2020</IRI>
    <name>Stylesheet to create a TAN file.</name>
    <location href="../applications/convert/convert%20TAN%202018%20to%20TAN%202020.xsl" ac
  </algorithm>
  <div-type xml:id="ch">
    .....
  </div-type>
  .....
  <person xml:id="kalvesmaki">
    .....
  </person>
  <algorithm xml:id="xslt1">
    <IRI>tag:textalign.net,2015:stylesheet:convert-tan2017-to-tan2018</IRI>
    <name>Stylesheet to populate a TAN-A file from collections.</name>
    <location href="../applications/convert/convert%20TAN%202017%20to%20TAN%202018.xsl" ac
  </algorithm>
  <role xml:id="editor">
    .....
  </role>
  .....
</vocabulary-key>
.....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

### Example 9.110. `<algorithm>`

```
<vocabulary-key>
.....
  <person xml:id="kalvesmaki">
    .....
  </person>
  <algorithm xml:id="xslt1">
    <IRI>tag:textalign.net,2015:stylesheet:convert-tan2017-to-tan2018</IRI>
```

```
    <name>Stylesheet to populate a TAN-A file from collections.</name>
    <location href="../applications/convert/convert%20TAN%202017%20to%20TAN%202018.xsl" acco
</algorithm>
<role xml:id="editor">
    .....
</role>
    .....
</vocabulary-key>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml]

### Example 9.111. <algorithm>

```
<vocabulary-key>
  <algorithm xml:id="xslt2">
    <IRI>tag:textalign.net,2015:stylesheet:convert-tan2018-to-tan2020</IRI>
    <name>Stylesheet to create a TAN file.</name>
    <location href="../applications/convert/convert%20TAN%202018%20to%20TAN%202020.xsl" acco
  </algorithm>
  <div-type xml:id="ch">
    .....
  </div-type>
  .....
</vocabulary-key>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949 [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml]

## <alias>

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element `alias` assigns a single id (`@xml:id` or `@id`) to multiple idrefs. An `<alias>` effectively groups multiple vocabulary items together. `@xml:id` and `@id` are equivalent alternatives. The latter supports characters disallowed by the former (e.g., colons).

This feature is useful for creating groups of persons, works, scripta, etc., and referring to them. It is inspired by the model of the critical edition, where multiple manuscripts, each of which have their own identifier, can be assigned a family that has its own special siglum.

Because ids and idrefs are encapsulated within a single file, and because `<alias>` serves exclusively idrefs, this element may neither include nor be included.

The sequence of consecutive `<alias>`es is immaterial.

Formal Definition

~ed-stamp?,

```
((@xml:id | @id),  
@idrefs)
```

Used by: ~voc-key-core

## Caution

<alias> references must not be circular.

### Example 9.112. <alias>

```
<vocabulary-key>  
.....  
  <div-type xml:id="v" which="verse (scripture)"/>  
  <alias xml:id="test" idrefs="ch v"/>  
</vocabulary-key>
```

## Note

Taken from matt.eng.kjv.1760 [../examples/matt.eng.kjv.1760.xml]

### Example 9.113. <alias>

```
<head>  
.....  
  <vocabulary-key>  
    .....  
    <work xml:id="α.c" which="Explanaciones de commentario graeco Ammonii"/>  
    <alias xml:id="α.d" idrefs="α α.c"/>  
    <work xml:id="φ" which="Lemmata de commentario graeco Ioannis Philoponi"/>  
    <work xml:id="φ.c" which="Explanaciones de commentario graeco Ioannis Philoponi"/>  
    <alias xml:id="φ.d" idrefs="φ φ.c"/>  
    <work xml:id="ο" which="Lemmata de commentario graeco Olympiodori"/>  
    <work xml:id="ο.c" which="Explanaciones de commentario graeco Olympiodori"/>  
    <alias xml:id="ο.d" idrefs="ο ο.c"/>  
    <work xml:id="η" which="Lemmata de commentario graeco Eliae"/>  
    .....  
  </vocabulary-key>  
  .....  
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

## <align>

*TAN-A-tok.rng* [../schemas/TAN-A-tok.rng]

The element `align` declares one or more groups of word-tokens that should be aligned with each other. `<align>` specifies that all the tokens invoked for one source collectively align with the tokens in the other. No special meaning is attached to sequences of `<tok>`s that do not follow the source order.



The sequence of consecutive `<align>`s is immaterial.

Formal Definition

```
(~inclusion |
  (~certainty-stamp?,
  @bitext-relation?,
  @reuse-type?,
  @group?,
  (<comment>* & (<tok> | <group>+)))
```

Used by: `~body-item`

### Example 9.114. `<align>`

```
<TAN-A-tok TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-A-tok,ring01+ring02">
  .....
  <body bitext-relation="B-descends-from-A" reuse-type="adaptation">
    <align>
      <tok src="ring1881" ref="1" pos="1"/>
      <tok src="ring1987" ref="1" pos="1"/>
    </align>
    <align>
      <tok src="ring1881" ref="1" pos="2"/>
      <tok src="ring1987" ref="1" pos="2"/>
    </align>
    <align>
      <tok src="ring1881" ref="1" pos="3"/>
      <tok src="ring1987" ref="1" pos="3"/>
    </align>
    <align>
      <tok src="ring1881" ref="1" pos="4"/>
      <tok src="ring1987" ref="1" pos="4"/>
    </align>
    <align>
      .....
    </align>
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-A-tok>
```

### Note

Taken from ringoroses.01+02.token.1 [[../../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+02.token.1.xml](#)]

## `<ana>`

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [[../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng](#)]

The element `ana` contains a one or more assertions about the lexical or morphological properties of one or more tokens.

Claims within an <ana> are distributive. That is, every combination of <l> and <m> within an <lm> is claimed to be true for every <tok>.

The sequence of consecutive <ana>s is immaterial.

Formal Definition

```
(~inclusion |
    (~certainty-stamp?,
    @lexicon?,
    @morphology?,
    ~claimant-attributes?,
    @group?,
    @tok-pop?,
    (<comment>* &
    ((
    {[TAN-A-lm (~default-tok-element):]
    (<tok> | <tok>)} OR
    {[TAN-class-2 (~default-tok-element):] <tok>} | <group>)+, <lm>+))))
```

Used by: ~body-item

### Example 9.115. <ana>

```
<TAN-A-lm TAN-version="2020" id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello:sema
.....
<body lexicon="LSJ Lampe new" morphology="Perseus" claimant="xslt2">
  <ana>
    <tok ref="11 2 1 1" pos="1"/>
    <lm>
      .....
    </lm>
  </ana>
  <ana>
    <tok ref="10 6 3 2" pos="4"/>
    <tok ref="10 6 3 3" pos="15"/>
    <tok ref="10 6 4 2" pos="37"/>
    .....
  </ana>
  <ana>
    <tok ref="8 3 5 4" pos="6"/>
    <tok ref="8 3 7 3" pos="7"/>
    <lm>
      .....
    </lm>
  </ana>
  <ana>
    <tok ref="7 1 2 1" pos="12"/>
    <tok ref="7 3 1 3" pos="22"/>
    <tok ref="7 3 1 3" pos="24"/>
```

```
.....  
</ana>  
<ana>  
.....  
</ana>  
.....  
</body>  
</TAN-A-lm>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample [../../examples/TAN-A-lm/ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample.xml]

## <annotation>

*TAN-class-1.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng]

The element `annotation` identifies a class-2 file that is an annotation on (and therefore a dependent of) the current file.

The sequence of consecutive `<annotation>`s is immaterial.

Formal Definition

~entity-digital-tan-no-id

Used by: ~networked-files-non-core

## Caution

`<annotation>` must point to class 2 TAN files

## Caution

An element that has a `<location>` and is key for validation should have at least one document available.

## Caution

Every TAN file referred to by way of an element containing `<location>` should have an `@id` that matches the `<IRI>` of the parent of the `<location>`

## Caution

No element may point to a TAN file that has an identical `@id` value; the only exception is `<predecessor>` and `<successor>`.

## Important

If a target file has children items in the `<to-do>` the corresponding comments will be returned as warnings.

## Important

If a target file has a <successor> a warning will be returned, noting the update.

## Important

If an element's <location> is faulty and if a catalog file entry is found pointing to a document with the same IRI, location information on those alternative locations will be returned

## Important

If a target file points only to non-local locations and no internet is available, the following message will be returned. "No internet available."

## Caution

If a linking element points to a file that must be resolved, that file must be a TAN file.

## <assert>

*TAN-mor.rng [../../schemas/TAN-mor.rng]*

The element `assert` names a pattern that, if found to be false in any <m> in a dependent TAN-A-lm file, will return the enclosed message upon validation of the dependent file, along with an error or warning. Modeled on Schematron <report>.

The sequence of consecutive <assert>s is immaterial.

Formal Definition

~condition-pattern

Used by: ~element-rule

### Example 9.116. <assert>

```
<TAN-mor TAN-version="2020" id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-r-mor:eng:penn">
  .....
  <body>
    <rule m-matches=".">
      <assert m-has-how-many-features="1">Features may not be combined.</assert>
    </rule>
    <rule m-has-features="$">
      <assert tok-matches="$">Only $ may be tagged as a dollar sign.</assert>
    </rule>
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-mor>
```

## Note

Taken from eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2 [../../examples/TAN-mor/eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2.xml]

## <at-ref>

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

The element `at-ref` restricts a claim to a particular abstract textual reference.

`<at-ref>` was designed primarily to serve claims related to apparatus critici. In traditional critical editions, the main text has an apparatus at the bottom of the page, indicating variations in the manuscript, e.g., "A om." or "A: γάρ". These terse statements are shorthand for: "Manuscript A omits the passage at line X word Y" and "Manuscript A reads γάρ in place of the passage at line X word Y." In those statements, the siglum A refers to the subject, and the reading (or lack thereof) is the object. The qualifier "at line X word Y" is the phrase that corresponds to `<at-ref>`. It functions much like `<where>`, but the geography is textual rather than spatial.

`<at-ref>` is special, and must be explicitly allowed or required by each `<verb>` or `@verb`'s IRI + name pattern plus constraints.

`<at-ref>` contains a textual reference, and will look similar to `<subject>` or `<object>` built as a textual reference.

The sequence of consecutive `<at-ref>`s is immaterial.

Formal Definition

~ed-stamp?,  
(~multi-source-whole-div-textual-reference | ~single-source-partial-div-textual-reference | ~sc

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

The element `at-ref` specifies whether a verb uses `<at-ref>` (default: disallowed).

Formal Definition

~ed-stamp?, @status

Used by: ~element-claim, ~constraints-on-verb

### Example 9.117. <at-ref>

```
<TAN-A TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ar.cat.tan-a:claims">
  <head>
    .....
    <vocabulary-key>
      .....
      <verb xml:id="om">
        .....
        <constraints>
          <subject status="required" item-type="person work version scriptum"/>
          <at-ref status="required"/>
          <object status="disallowed"/>
        </constraints>
      </verb>
```

```

.....
</vocabulary-key>
.....
</head>
<body claimant="park" claim-period="per2010s">
.....
<claim subject="andronicus boethus" adverb="perhaps" verb="om" xml:id="cl1a2a">
  <at-ref src="grc" ref="1 a 2">
    <tok pos="3-4"/>
  </at-ref>
</claim>
.....
<claim subject="B" verb="reads">
  <at-ref src="grc" ref="1 a 5">
    <tok pos="1-2"/>
  </at-ref>
  <object>τις ἀποδιδῶ</object>
</claim>
<claim subject="Λ" adverb="perhaps" verb="reads">
  <at-ref src="grc" ref="1 a 5">
    <tok pos="1-2"/>
  </at-ref>
  <object>τις ἀποδιδῶ</object>
</claim>
.....
</body>
</TAN-A>

```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

## <bitext-relation>

*TAN-A-tok.rng* [../schemas/TAN-A-tok.rng]

The element `bitext-relation` identifies how the text of one text-bearing object relates to that of another by specifying a relationship, e.g., B is a direct copy of A; B and A descend from a common parent, etc. See the section called “Token-Based Annotations and Alignments (<TAN-A-tok>)” for theoretical background.

In most cases, there will be need for only one of these elements as a vocabulary item. But multiple values may be helpful for cases where a bitext has a complex history, for example, a textual object that was created over time, and in different phases.

This element should not be used to describe any activities (e.g., translation, copying), reserved for `<reuse-type>`.

For examples see the section called “TAN keywords for types of bitext relations (<bitext-relation>)”

Formal Definition

~entity-nondigital-id

Used by: ~voc-element-non-class-2

### Example 9.118. <bitext-relation>

```
<vocabulary-key>
  <algorithm xml:id="xslt2">
    .....
  </algorithm>
  <bitext-relation xml:id="B-descends-from-A">
    <IRI>tag:textalign.net,2015:bitext-relation:a/x+/b</IRI>
    <name>B descends directly from A, unknown number of intermediaries</name>
    <desc>The 1987 versions is hypothesized to descend somehow from the 1881 version,
      mainly for the sake of illustration.</desc>
  </bitext-relation>
  <reuse-type xml:id="adaptation">
    .....
  </reuse-type>
  .....
</vocabulary-key>
```

#### Note

Taken from ringoroses.01+02.token.1 [../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+02.token.1.xml]

### Example 9.119. <bitext-relation>

```
<vocabulary-key>
  <algorithm xml:id="xslt2">
    .....
  </algorithm>
  <bitext-relation xml:id="unclear">
    <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki@gmail.com,2014:bitext-relation:unclear</IRI>
    <name>The German and English versions bear some relationship, but what exactly is
      unclear.</name>
  </bitext-relation>
  <reuse-type xml:id="correlationGeneral">
    .....
  </reuse-type>
  .....
</vocabulary-key>
```

#### Note

Taken from ringoroses.01+03.token.1 [../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+03.token.1.xml]

### Example 9.120. <bitext-relation>

```
<vocabulary-key>
  <algorithm xml:id="xslt2">
    .....
  </algorithm>
  <bitext-relation xml:id="unclear">
    <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki@gmail.com,2014:bitext-relation:unclear</IRI>
```

```

        <name>The German and English versions bear some relationship, but what exactly is
            unclear.</name>
    </bitext-relation>
    <reuse-type xml:id="correlationGeneral">
        .....
    </reuse-type>
    .....
</vocabulary-key>

```

## Note

Taken from ringoroses.01+03.token.2 [../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+03.token.2.xml]

## <body>

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element `body` contains the data of a TAN file.

Formal Definition

```

~ed-stamp?,
{[TAN-A-lm (~body-attributes-non-core):] ~body-attributes-non-core} OR

{[TAN-A-tok (~body-attributes-non-core):] ~body-attributes-non-core} OR

{[TAN-T (~body-attributes-non-core):] @xml:lang} OR

{[TAN-voc (~body-attributes-non-core):] ~body-attributes-non-core} OR

{[TAN-core (~body-attributes-non-core):] {empty}}, (<comment>* &
{[TAN-class-1 (~body-content-non-core):]
  ({empty} &
  {[TAN-T (~body-content-non-class-1):]
    {[TAN-T (~body-item):] <div>}}} OR

    {[TAN-core (~body-item):] {empty}}}]}) OR

    {[TAN-class-1 (~body-content-non-class-1):] {empty}}}) OR

{[TAN-class-2 (~body-content-non-core):]
  (~claimant-attributes? &
  {[TAN-A (~body-content-non-class-2):] ~body-content-non-class-2}} OR

  {[TAN-class-2 (~body-content-non-class-2):]
    (<group>* &
    {[TAN-A-lm (~body-item):] <ana>}}} OR

    {[TAN-A-tok (~body-item):] <align>}}} OR

    {[TAN-core (~body-item):] {empty}}}]}) OR

{[TAN-class-3 (~body-content-non-core):]
  ({empty} &

```



```
{{[TAN-mor (~body-content-non-class-3):]
  (<category>* & <rule>*)}} OR

{{[TAN-voc (~body-content-non-class-3):]
  (<group>* &
  {{{[TAN-voc (~body-item):]
    (<item> | <verb>)}}}} OR

  {{{[TAN-core (~body-item):]   {empty}}}}*)}} OR

  {{{[TAN-class-3 (~body-content-non-class-3):]   {empty}}}} OR

{[TAN-core (~body-content-non-core):]   {empty}}}
```

Used by: ~TAN-root

### Example 9.121. <body>

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:semantic-refs" TAN-version="2020">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body xml:lang="eng">
    <div type="ch" n="1">
      .....
    </div>
    <div type="ch" n="2">
      .....
    </div>
    <div type="ch" n="3">
      .....
    </div>
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-T>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [.../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

### Example 9.122. <body>

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:model-object-refs" TAN-version="2020">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body xml:lang="eng">
    <div type="p" n="1">
      .....
    </div>
    <div type="p" n="2">
      .....
    </div>
  </body>
</TAN-T>
```

```

    <div type="p" n="3">
        .....
    </div>
    .....
</body>
</TAN-T>

```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml]

### Example 9.123. <body>

```

<TAN-T TAN-version="2020" id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire:semantic-
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body xml:lang="fra">
    <div n="ti_1" type="ti">
      .....
    </div>
    <div n="1" type="ch">
      .....
    </div>
    <div n="2" type="ch">
      .....
    </div>
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-T>

```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949 [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml]

### Example 9.124. <body>

```

<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire:semantic-refs" TAN-version=
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body xml:lang="fra">
    <div type="ti" n="ti">CATÉGORIES</div>
    <div type="sec" n="1">
      .....
    </div>
    <div type="sec" n="2">
      .....
    </div>
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-T>

```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical.xml]

## <category>

*TAN-mor.rng* [../schemas/TAN-mor.rng]

The element `category` groups a set of features that share a common grammatical trait such as gender, number, etc. The sequence of consecutive `<category>`s is important, dictating the sequence in which codes should appear in the values of `<m>` in a dependent TAN-A-lm file.

Formal Definition

```
~ed-stamp?,  
  (~inclusion |  
  
    (@type,  
     (<comment>* & <feature>+)))
```

Used by: ~TAN-mor-body

## Caution

Features may not be repeated within a given category.

## <change>

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element `change` declares a change made to the current file. Must credit/blame someone, specified by `@who`, and indicate when the change was made, specified by `@when`.

Collectively, `<change>` elements are called the changelog, the revision history of the document.

The editor has discretion as to how long or detailed a `<change>` should be, or how many should be retained in a changelog. Ideally, `<change>`s documenting every published version should be retained.

`<change>` elements may appear in any order, but it is good practice to put the most recent at the top.

Formal Definition

```
~ed-stamp?, @when, @flag?, @who, text
```

### Example 9.125. <change>

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:semantic-refs" TAN-version="2020">  
  <head>  
    .....  
    <resp who="xslt1" roles="stylesheet1"/>  
    <change when="2016-06-22T08:04:25.003-04:00" who="kalvesmaki">Reformatted according to first  
      model found. Backup made at
```

```
file:/C:/Users/jdkalv/Dropbox/TAN/library/TAN-2018/examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.sem-20
<change when="2016-01-26-04:00" who="kalvesmaki">Started new file.</change>
<change who="xslt1" when="2017-11-02T22:29:17.742-04:00">TAN file updated to 2018 schemas.</c
<change who="xslt2" when="2018-08-04T23:55:36.096-04:00">Converted from 2018 to 2019 schemas
<to-do/>
</head>
.....
</TAN-T>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

## <checksum>

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element `checksum` specifies some checksum value of a digital file. This element contains other elements that define the type and value of the checksum. Must begin with an IRI + name pattern that identifies the type of checksum being used (e.g., SHA-1).

This element allows other users to check to see if copies of a file are identical.

No checksums will be generated, checked, or validated by TAN schemas.

Formal Definition

```
(((<IRI>+, ~metadata-human-readable) |
@which), <value>
```

Used by: ~entity-digital-core-content

## <claim>

*TAN-A.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-A.rng]

The element `claim` makes one or more claims (assertions).

Formal Definition

```
(~inclusion |
  (~ed-stamp?,
  @xml:id?,
  ~certainty-claim?,
  ~claimant-attributes?,
  @period?,
  @adverb?,
  @verb?,
  @where?,
  (
```

```
(@subject | <subject>+)? &  
(@object |  
  (<object> | <claim>+)+)? & <at-ref>* &  
(@in-lang | <in-lang>+)?)))
```

Used by: ~body-content-non-class-2, ~complex-object

## Caution

Claims involving verbs whose constrained content requires specification of units must use <object> or <subject> with @units..

## Caution

<object> or <subject> with @units may be used only with verbs with constrained content.

## Caution

A claim with a verb that has content constraints must not allow other verbs.

## Caution

Every <claim> must have or inherit at least one verb.

## Caution

Every <claim> must respect constraints defined by the verb.

## Caution

No <claim> with a verb that disallows an element may have another verb that requires that same element.

### Example 9.126. <claim>

```
<TAN-A TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ar.cat.tan-a:claims">
```

```
.....
```

```
<body claimant="park" claim-period="per2010s">
```

```
<comment when="2017-03-10-05:00" who="park">The next two claims interpret Minio-Paluello's  
  apparatus criticus entry for 1a2, which claims that Andronicus and Boethus might have  
  omitted τῆς οὐσίας (based on what Porphyry and Dexippus say) and asserts that the  
  reading adopted is found in the seven commentators. The interpretation below sticks  
  close to M-P's original, and does not fill in important gaps. For example, Dexippus's  
  remark comes from his commentary, 1.18 (p. 21.20) and is reliant wholly on a fragment of  
  Porphyry preserved in Simplicius's commentary, p. 30.1-2. Furthermore, a careful reading  
  of these texts shows that Porphyry claimed not that Andronicus and Boethus omitted the  
  text, or relied on sources that had omitted it, but that they observed that there were  
  manuscripts that had done so.</comment>
```

```
<claim subject="andronicus boethus" adverb="perhaps" verb="om" xml:id="cl1a2a">  
  <at-ref src="grc" ref="1 a 2">
```

```
.....
```

```
</at-ref>
```

```
</claim>
```

```
<claim subject="δ π" verb="shows" object="cl1a2a"/>
<claim subject="comm-omnes" verb="attests">
  <object src="grc" ref="1 a 2">
    .....
  </object>
</claim>
<claim subject="comm-omnes" verb="attests" xml:id="cl1a2b">
  <object src="grc" ref="1 a 2">
    .....
  </object>
</claim>
<claim subject="π" verb="shows" object="cl1a2b"/>
.....
</body>
</TAN-A>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

## <collection>

*catalog.tan.rng* [../schemas/catalog.tan.rng]

Formal Definition

@stable, @id?, @metadata-resolved?, <doc>+

## <comment>

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element `comment` discusses issues relevant to nearby data. Must credit someone, specified by `@who`, and indicate when the comment was made, specified by `@when`.

Formal Definition

@when, @who, text

Used by: ~element-ana, ~element-lm, ~element-align, ~element-category, ~element-item, ~element-replace, ~element-adjustments, ~element-group, ~element-head, ~element-license, ~element-to-do, ~element-vocabulary-key, ~link-element-inclusion, ~link-element-see-also, ~body-content-core, ~constraints-on-verb, ~entity-digital-nontan-id, ~entity-digital-nontan-no-id, ~entity-digital-tan-id, ~entity-digital-tan-no-id, ~entity-nondigital-constrained, ~entity-nondigital-id, ~entity-nondigital-no-id

### Example 9.127. <comment>

```
<TEI TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:gomme.1898.ring-o-roses">
.....
<head>
.....
```

```
<source>
  .....
  <name>The traditional games of England, Scotland, and Ireland : with tunes, singing-rhymes
  and methods of playing according to the variants extant and recorded in different parts of
  the Kingdom</name>
  <comment when="2015-03-10" who="park">This work is to be found at vol. 2, pp.
  108-111.</comment>
</source>
.....
<to-do>
  <comment when="2018-08-09-04:00" who="park">Finish file.</comment>
</to-do>
</head>
.....
</TEI>
```

## Note

Taken from gomme.1989.ring-o-roses [../../examples/gomme.1989.ring-o-roses.xml]

### Example 9.128. **<comment>**

```
<TAN-T id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:patricius.confession.2003.eng" TAN-version="2020">
  <head>
    .....
    <vocabulary-key>
      .....
      <div-type xml:id="para" which="paragraph"/>
      <comment when="2016-01-25-05:00" who="park">The following agents and roles apply on
      preparation of the TAN file, not the original TEI file that serves as the source. See the
      teiHeader for details on responsibility.</comment>
      <person xml:id="park">
        .....
      </person>
      .....
    </vocabulary-key>
    .....
    <to-do>
      <comment when="2018-08-09-04:00" who="park">File needs to be checked.</comment>
    </to-do>
  </head>
  .....
</TAN-T>
```

## Note

Taken from patricius.confessio.2003.eng.tan-t [../../examples/patricius.confessio.2003.eng.tan-t.xml]

## **<companion-version>**

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element companion-version identifies a file closely associated with the current one.

In a class 1 file, <companion-version> points to another class 1 file that has a different version of the same work found in the same scriptum.

In class 2 and class 3 files, <companion-version> points to a file of the same type, but the nature of the relationship between the two files is not stipulated. It can be used to point to a continuation of a dataset, or to competing one.

The sequence of consecutive <companion-version>s is immaterial.

Formal Definition

~entity-digital-tan-no-id

Used by: ~networked-files-core

### Caution

<successor>, <predecessor>, and <companion-version> must point to TAN files of the same type.

### Caution

Class 1 files must share the same source as any redivision or companion version.

### Caution

Class 1 files must share the same work as any model, redivision, or companion version.

## <constraints>

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element constraints specifies the expectations for a given verb. Any verb without constraints is presumed to be transitive, requiring a subject and an object, allowing adverbs, but disallowing opt-in elements, e.g., <in-lang>.

Formal Definition

~ed-stamp?, (<comment>\* & <subject>? & <object>? & <at-ref>? & <in-lang>? & <period>? & <place>?)

Used by: ~entity-nondigital-with-constraints-content

### Example 9.129. <constraints>

```
<head>
.....
<vocabulary-key>
.....
<verb xml:id="om">
.....
  <desc>This verb is similar to the standard TAN verb
    "lacks", but expands the definition to persons.</desc>
  <constraints>
    <subject status="required" item-type="person work version scriptum"/>
```



```

        <at-ref status="required"/>
        <object status="disallowed"/>
    </constraints>
</verb>
<verb xml:id="attests">
    .....
    <desc>This verb is similar to the standard TAN verb
        "matches", but expands the definition to persons.</desc>
    <constraints>
        <subject status="required" item-type="person work version scriptum"/>
        <object status="required" item-type="ref"/>
    </constraints>
</verb>
    .....
</vocabulary-key>
    .....
</head>

```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

### Example 9.130. <constraints>

```

<group type="textual_subject">
    .....
    <group type="one_or_more_at_refs">
        <verb group="zero_objects">
            .....
            <desc>At the <at-ref>, the textual entity referred to by the subject lacks
                any text. The claim takes no object.</desc>
            <constraints>
                <subject status="required" item-type="scriptum"/>
                <object status="disallowed"/>
                <at-ref status="required"/>
            </constraints>
        </verb>
        <verb group="one_object">
            .....
            <desc>At the <at-ref>, the textual entity referred to by the subject has the
                words contained in the object.</desc>
            <constraints>
                <subject status="required" item-type="scriptum work version"/>
                <object status="required" content-datatype="string"/>
                <at-ref status="required"/>
            </constraints>
        </verb>
    </group>
    .....
</group>

```

## Note

Taken from verbs.TAN-voc [../vocabularies/verbs.TAN-voc.xml]

## <desc>

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

The element `desc` provides a human-readable description of a concept, person, or thing referred to by the parent element (or the current document, if the parent element is `<head>`). `<desc>` is, in effect, a `<comment>` about that concept, person, or thing.

Formal Definition

~metadata-human-readable-attributes, text

Used by: ~metadata-human-readable

### Caution

All text must be normalized (Unicode NFC).

### Example 9.131. <desc>

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:semantic-refs" TAN-version="2020">
  <head>
    .....
    <license licenser="kalvesmaki">
      .....
      <name>Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License</name>
      <desc>Exclusive of rights held and licenses offered by rightsholders of the source or
        sources listed below, this data file, insofar as it constitutes an independent work, is
        licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.</desc>
    </license>
    .....
    <vocabulary-key>
      .....
      <div-type xml:id="ic">
        .....
        <name>independent clause</name>
        <desc>used to identify two or more sentence parts that have a subject and predicate and
          function as a sentence.</desc>
      </div-type>
      .....
    </vocabulary-key>
    .....
  </head>
  .....
</TAN-T>
```

### Note

Taken from `ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical` [*../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml*]

### Example 9.132. <desc>

```
<license licenser="kalvesmaki">
```

```
.....
<name>Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License</name>
<desc>Exclusive of rights held and licenses offered by rightsholders of the source or
sources listed below, this data file, insofar as it constitutes an independent work, is
licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.</desc>
</license>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml]

### Example 9.133. <desc>

```
<license licensor="kalvesmaki">
.....
<name>Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License</name>
<desc>Exclusive of rights held and licenses offered by rightsholders of the source or
sources listed below, this data file, insofar as it constitutes an independent work, is
licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.</desc>
</license>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949 [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml]

## <div>

*TAN-A.rng* [../schemas/TAN-A.rng]

The element `div` restricts a claim to a particular passage in a subject or object. In this context `<div>` is especially useful for clarifying which part of a scriptum is meant, e.g., page ranges.

Unlike class-1 `<div>`s, this one takes no text and no inclusions.

The sequence of consecutive `<div>`s in a `<subject>` or `<object>` is important. A `<div>` specifies not only which parts of an `<object>` or `<subject>` are relevant, but the sequence of those parts.

Formal Definition

~ed-stamp?, @type, @n, <div>\*

*TAN-T.rng* [../schemas/TAN-T.rng]

The element `div` marks a textual unit. Contains other `<div>`s or text, but not both (i.e., no mixed content).

TAN's `<div>` differs from the TEI's, in that the latter is intended for the first level or levels of subdivision in the front, body, or back of a text, but not for paragraphs or anonymous blocks. The TAN `<div>` better resembles HTML's, and can be applied to any kind of textual division, even a single character.

Formal Definition

~ed-stamp?,

```
(~inclusion |  
  
    (@type,  
    @n,  
    @xml:lang?,  
    (<div>+ | text)))
```

Used by: ~element-div, ~scriptum-reference, ~body-item

## Caution

All text must be normalized (Unicode NFC).

## Important

Most div references are unique.

## Caution

An @n taking digit values should not begin with 0.

## Caution

Every leaf div must have at least some non-space text.

## Caution

No text may begin with a modifying character.

## Caution

No text may have a spacing character followed by a modifying character.

## Caution

No text may have Unicode characters that are disallowed, e.g., U+A0, NO BREAK SPACE.

## Caution

No reference may point to a mixture of leaf and non-leaf <div>s.

## Important

An @n's value should not appear in the text.

## Important

A <div>'s reference (self and ancestor @ns, concatenated) should not appear in the text.

### Example 9.134. <div>

```
<body xml:lang="eng">  
  <div type="ch" n="1">
```

```
<div type="par" n="1">
  <div type="s" n="1">
    <div type="ic" n="1">Things are said to be named 'equivocally' when, though they have
      a common name, the definition corresponding with the name differs for each. Thus,
      a real man and a figure in a picture can both lay claim to the name
      'animal';</div>
    <div type="ic" n="2">yet these are equivocally so named, for, though they have a
      common name, the definition corresponding with the name differs for each.</div>
    <div type="ic" n="3">For should any one define in what sense each is an animal, his
      definition in the one case will be appropriate to that case only.</div>
  </div>
  <div type="s" n="2">
    .....
  </div>
  <div type="s" n="3">
    .....
  </div>
</div>
<div type="ch" n="2">
  .....
</div>
.....
</body>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

## <div-ref>

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

The element `div-ref` refers to one or more `<div>`s.

`<div-ref>`s are expanded against `@src/@work` and `@ref..`. That is, a `<div-ref>` points to every `div` of every source cited.

The sequence of consecutive `<div-ref>`s is important, because they will be processed in document order. The effect of one `<div-ref>` may affect the results of subsequent ones.

Formal Definition

`~ed-stamp?`, `@ref`

## <div-type>

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element `div-type` declares a type of textual division (e.g., title, paragraph, stanza).

For more information, see the section called “One Reference System” and the section called “TAN keywords for types of divisions (`<div-type>`)” for standard TAN values.

Formal Definition

~entity-nondigital-id

Used by: ~voc-element-tan-a, ~voc-element-class-1

### Example 9.135. <div-type>

```
<head>
.....
<vocabulary-key>
  <algorithm xml:id="xslt2">
    .....
  </algorithm>
  <div-type xml:id="ch">
    <IRI>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Chapter_(books)</IRI>
    <name>chapter</name>
  </div-type>
  <div-type xml:id="par">
    <IRI>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Paragraph</IRI>
    <name xml:lang="eng">paragraph</name>
  </div-type>
  <div-type xml:id="s">
    <IRI>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Sentence_(linguistics)</IRI>
    <name>sentence</name>
  </div-type>
  <div-type xml:id="ic">
    <IRI>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Independent_clause</IRI>
    <name>independent clause</name>
    <desc>used to identify two or more sentence parts that have a subject and predicate and
      function as a sentence.</desc>
  </div-type>
  <div-type xml:id="pt" which="part"/>
  .....
</vocabulary-key>
.....
</head>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

## <doc>

*catalog.tan.rng* [../../schemas/catalog.tan.rng]

Formal Definition

```
~doc-attributes, @[ANY]*,
{[catalog.tan (~any-content):]
  (
    {[[catalog.tan (~any-element):]   <[ANY]>}} OR
```

```

{{{[TAN-core (~any-element):]    <[ANY]>}}}* & text)}} OR
{[TAN-core (~any-content):]
  (
    {{{[catalog.tan (~any-element):]    <[ANY]>}}}} OR
    {{{[TAN-core (~any-element):]    <[ANY]>}}}* & text)}}

```

Used by: <collection>

## <equate>

*TAN-class-2.rng [ ../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng ]*

The element **equate** declares an ad hoc equivalence in @n values. It behaves like <alias> but has scope only over a particular source. For example, <equate n="pr pref preface introduction"/> specifies that sources with <div> @n values of either "pr", "pref", "preface", or "introduction" should be treated as equivalent. Hence, in the <body> any @ref="pr" will also match a <div n="introduction"/>

This element does not imply that the @n values are the same. It merely states that, for the purposes of this class-2 file, they should be treated as equivalent.

Only the first <equate> applying to a <div> in a given source will be applied.

Formal Definition

~ed-stamp?, (~inclusion | @n)

Used by: ~adjust-class-2

### Important

Only the first of multiple adjustment actions will be applied. Action priority: skip, ref-based rename, then for every @n n-based rename, equate.

### Caution

In adjustment actions involving @n, at least one value should be found in each source.

### Important

The values of @n in <equate> should not have duplicates.

### Important

At least one @n value in an equate should be found in every source.

### Example 9.136. <equate>

```

<adjustments src="fra">
  <equate n="ti title"/>

```

</adjustments>

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A [../../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.xml]

## <feature>

*TAN-mor.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-mor.rng]

### Definition 1

Formal Definition

@type, @code

### Definition 2

The element **feature** names, through its IRI + name pattern, a grammatical feature or concept (e.g., plural, subjunctive, 1st person) that is part of a language. In the context of <category> a @code is always included. The first <feature> of a <category>, however, never has a @code, because it describes the grammatical class of the <category>.

The sequence of consecutive <feature>s is immaterial.

See the section called “TAN keywords for features (<feature>)” for a list of standard features.

Formal Definition

~entity-nondigital-id

Used by: ~voc-element-non-class-3, ~element-category

## Caution

Features may not be repeated within a given category.

## Caution

Codes for features must be case-indifferently unique within a given category.

### Example 9.137. <feature>

```
<head>
.....
<vocabulary-key ed-when="2015-03-03" ed-who="kalvesmaki">
.....
  <alias id="" idrefs="cl-quo"/>
  <feature xml:id="cl-quo">
    <IRI>tag:textalign.net,2015:morphology:option:quotation-mark-closing</IRI>
    <name>closing quotation mark</name>
    <desc>Examples: ' '</desc>
  </feature>
```



```

    <alias id="--" idrefs="dash"/>
    <feature xml:id="dash">
      <IRI>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Dash</IRI>
      <name>dash</name>
      <desc>Examples: --</desc>
    </feature>
    <alias id="$" idrefs="x24"/>
    <feature xml:id="x24">
      <IRI>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Dollar_sign</IRI>
      <name>dollar</name>
      <desc>Examples: $ -$ --$ A$ C$ HK$ M$ NZ$ S$ U.S.$ US$</desc>
    </feature>
    <alias id="[" idrefs="x5B"/>
    <feature xml:id="x5B">
      <IRI>tag:textalign.net,2015:morphology:option:bracket-opening</IRI>
      <name>opening bracket</name>
      <desc>Examples: ( [ {</desc>
    </feature>
    <alias id="]" idrefs="x5D"/>
    .....
  </vocabulary-key>
  .....
</head>

```

## Note

Taken from [eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2](http://eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2) [[../examples/TAN-mor/eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2.xml](http://eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2/examples/TAN-mor/eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2.xml)]

## <file-resp>

*TAN-core.rng* [[../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng](http://eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2/schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng)]

The element `file-resp` specifies the persons, organizations, or algorithms that are primarily responsible for the file. Any unattributed claims or assertions made in the file will be credited to/blamed upon these agents. At least one of these agents must be given an IRI in the namespace of the file `@id..`

Formal Definition

~ed-stamp?, (~inclusion | @who)

Used by: ~resp-list

### Example 9.138. <file-resp>

```

<head>
  .....
  <vocabulary-key>
  .....
  </vocabulary-key>
  <file-resp who="kalvesmaki"/>
  <resp who="xslt2" roles="stylesheet1"/>
  .....
</head>

```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

### Example 9.139. <file-resp>

```
<head>
  .....
  <vocabulary-key>
    .....
  </vocabulary-key>
  <file-resp who="kalvesmaki"/>
  <resp roles="editor" who="kalvesmaki"/>
  .....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum [../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml]

### Example 9.140. <file-resp>

```
<head>
  .....
  <vocabulary-key>
    .....
  </vocabulary-key>
  <file-resp who="kalvesmaki"/>
  <resp who="xslt2" roles="stylesheet1"/>
  .....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949 [../../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml]

### Example 9.141. <file-resp>

```
<head>
  .....
  <vocabulary-key>
    .....
  </vocabulary-key>
  <file-resp who="kalvesmaki"/>
  <resp who="xslt2" roles="stylesheet1"/>
  .....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical [../../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical.xml]

## <for-lang>

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

The element `for-lang` specifies a language that is being discussed. This element does not identify the language of the text enclosed by the parent element (one must use `@xml:lang` for that purpose).

Values should adhere to BCP (Best Common Practices) 47, <http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/bcp/bcp47.txt>. For more details see the section called “Languages”.

Examples: 'eng' (English), 'grc' (classical Greek), 'lat' (Latin). For more see the section called “Languages”

The sequence of consecutive `<for-lang>`s is immaterial.

Formal Definition

language

Used by: `~decl-non-class-2`, `~decl-non-class-3`

### Example 9.142. <for-lang>

```
<head>
  .....
  <license licenser="kalvesmaki">
    .....
  </license>
  <for-lang>eng</for-lang>
  <source>
    .....
  </source>
  .....
</head>
```

### Note

Taken from `eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2` [*../../examples/TAN-mor/eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2.xml*]

## <from-tok>

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

*Definition 1*

The element `from-tok` points to a single token that is the start of a range of tokens to be selected from a source, but without `@ref..`

Formal Definition

```
((@val | @rgx) |
@pos |
```

```
((@val | @rgx),  
@pos))
```

#### Definition 2

The element `from-tok` points to a single token that is the start of a range of tokens to be selected from a source, in the context of `@ref..`

#### Formal Definition

`@ref,`

```
((@val | @rgx) |  
@pos |  
  
((@val | @rgx),  
@pos))
```

Used by: `~text-passage-selector-no-ref`, `~text-passage-selector-with-ref`

### Caution

Every token must be locatable in every cited ref in every source.

### Caution

In a `<reassign>`, the token referred to at `<from-tok>` must precede the one referred to by `<through-tok>`.

#### Example 9.143. `<from-tok>`

```
<subject src="eng-uk">  
  <tok ref="2" pos="2-3" chars="3-4"/>  
  <from-tok ref="1" pos="3"/>  
  <through-tok ref="2" pos="1"/>  
</subject>
```

### Note

Taken from `ringoroses.div.1` [`../../examples/TAN-A/ringoroses.div.1.xml`]

## `<group>`

*TAN-class-2.rng* [`../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng`]

The element `group` groups token references that should be treated as referring to but a single token.

#### Formal Definition

```
~ed-stamp?,  
  (~inclusion |  
  (~group-attributes,
```

```
{[TAN-A-lm (~default-tok-element):]
  (<tok> | <tok>)} OR

{[TAN-class-2 (~default-tok-element):]  <tok>+))
```

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

The element group collects items that share a common property, defined by the <group-type> to which it refers.

Formal Definition

```
~ed-stamp?,
  (~inclusion |

    (~group-attributes,
      (<comment>* & (
{[TAN-class-1 (~body-group):]  {empty}} OR

{[TAN-core (~body-group):]  <group>} |
{[TAN-A-lm (~body-item):]  <ana>} OR

{[TAN-A-tok (~body-item):]  <align>} OR

{[TAN-T (~body-item):]  <div>} OR

{[TAN-voc (~body-item):]
  (<item> | <verb>)} OR

{[TAN-core (~body-item):]  {empty}}+)))))
```

Used by: ~element-ana, ~element-align, ~body-group

## Caution

@affects-element may take names only of those TAN elements that accept @which

## Caution

@affects-element may take the value "vocabulary" only in official TAN-voc files.

### Example 9.144. <group>

```
<TAN-voc TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-key:ar.cat">
  .....
  <body affects-element="work">
    .....
    <item>
      .....
    </item>
    <group>
      <item>
```

```
.....
</item>
<item>
.....
</item>
</group>
<group>
  <item>
.....
</item>
<item>
.....
</item>
</group>
<group>
  <item>
.....
</item>
<item>
.....
</item>
</group>
<group>
  <item>
.....
</item>
<item>
.....
</item>
</group>
</group>
.....
</body>
</TAN-voc>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-voc [../../examples/TAN-voc/ar.cat.TAN-voc.xml]

## <group-type>

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element `group-type` names types of `<group>`s. See the section called “TAN keywords for types of groups (`<group-type>`)” for standard TAN values.

Formal Definition

~entity-nondigital-id

Used by: ~voc-element-class-2, ~voc-element-class-3

### Example 9.145. <group-type>

```
<vocabulary-key>
.....
<morphology xml:id="Perseus">
.....
</morphology>
<group-type xml:id="status" which="status"/>
<person include="rel"/>
.....
</vocabulary-key>
```

#### Note

Taken from ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample [../examples/TAN-A-lm/ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample.xml]

### Example 9.146. <group-type>

```
<head>
.....
<vocabulary-key>
  <group-type xml:id="inline-start" which="no new line start"/>
  <group-type xml:id="inline-end" which="no new line end"/>
  <group-type xml:id="line-start" which="new line start"/>
  <group-type xml:id="line-end" which="new line end"/>
  .....
</vocabulary-key>
.....
</head>
```

#### Note

Taken from div-types.TAN-voc [../vocabularies/div-types.TAN-voc.xml]

## <head>

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element head contains the metadata (data about the data in the <body>)

For more see the section called “Metadata (<head>)”

Formal Definition

```
~ed-stamp?,
  (<comment>* &
  (~entity-digital-tan-self-content,
  (
    (<license>+ & <numerals>?) &
    {[TAN-class-1 (~declaration-non-core):]
    (
      (<work> & <version>? & <token-definition>* & <n-alias>?) & {empty}})} OR
```

```

{[TAN-class-2 (~declaration-non-core):]
  (<token-definition>* &
   {[TAN-A-lm (~decl-non-class-2):] ~decl-non-class-2}}} OR

{[TAN-class-2 (~decl-non-class-2):] {empty}}}}} OR

{[TAN-class-3 (~declaration-non-core):]
  ({empty} &
   {[TAN-mor (~decl-non-class-3):] <for-lang>+}}} OR

{[TAN-class-3 (~decl-non-class-3):] {empty}}}}} OR

{[TAN-core (~declaration-non-core):] {empty}}},
(
  (<inclusion>* & <vocabulary>* &
   {[TAN-A-lm (~source-list):] <source>*}}} OR

  {[TAN-A-tok (~source-list):] ~source-list}}} OR

  {[TAN-A (~source-list):] <source>*}}} OR

  {[TAN-voc (~source-list):] {empty}}}}} OR

  {[TAN-class-3 (~source-list):] <source>*}}} OR

  {[TAN-core (~source-list):] <source>}}} & <see-also>* & <predecessor>* & <successor>* & <co-
{[TAN-class-1 (~networked-files-non-core):]
  (<redivision>* & <model>? & <annotation>*)}}} OR

{[TAN-core (~networked-files-non-core):] {empty}}}, <adjustments>*, ~vocabulary-list,
  (<resp>+ & <file-resp>), <change>++, <to-do>))

```

Used by: ~TAN-root

### Example 9.147. <head>

```

<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:semantic-refs" TAN-version="2020">
  <head>
    <name>Categories, Aristotle, English translation by E. M. Edghill</name>
    <master-location href="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/textalign/TAN-2020/master/examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml">
    <license licenser="kalvesmaki">
      .....
    </license>
    .....
  </head>
  <body xml:lang="eng">
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-T>

```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]



### Example 9.148. <head>

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:model-object-refs" TAN-version="2020">
  <head>
    <name>Categories, Aristotle, English translation by E. M. Edghill</name>
    <master-location href="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/textalign/TAN-2020/master/examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml">
    <license licensor="kalvesmaki">
      .....
    </license>
    .....
  </head>
  <body xml:lang="eng">
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-T>
```

#### Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml]

### Example 9.149. <head>

```
<TAN-T TAN-version="2020" id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire:semantic-refs">
  <head>
    <name>Realignment of Categories, Aristotle, French translation by J. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire</name>
    <master-location href="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/textalign/TAN-2020/master/examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml">
    <license licensor="kalvesmaki">
      .....
    </license>
    .....
  </head>
  <body xml:lang="fra">
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-T>
```

#### Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949 [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml]

### Example 9.150. <head>

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire:semantic-refs" TAN-version="2020">
  <head>
    <name>Categories, Aristotle, French translation by J. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire</name>
    <master-location href="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/textalign/TAN-2020/master/examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml">
    <license licensor="kalvesmaki">
      .....
    </license>
    .....
  </head>
```

```
<body xml:lang="fra">
    .....
</body>
</TAN-T>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical.xml]

## <in-lang>

*TAN-A.rng* [../schemas/TAN-A.rng]

The element `in-lang` restricts a claim to a particular language; used with only certain verbs, e.g., "translates".

Multiple values of `<in-lang>` are interpreted to mean "and", resulting in distribution of the claim.

By default, `<in-lang>` is disallowed. A verb's constrained IRI + name pattern must explicitly require or allow it.

Formal Definition

~ed-stamp?, language

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element `in-lang` specifies whether a verb uses `<in-lang>` (default: disallowed).

Formal Definition

~ed-stamp?, @status

Used by: ~element-claim, ~in-lang, ~constraints-on-verb

### Example 9.151. <in-lang>

```
<constraints>
    .....
    <object status="required" item-type="ref scriptum work version source"/>
    <in-lang status="allowed"/>
</constraints>
```

### Note

Taken from verbs.TAN-voc [../vocabularies/verbs.TAN-voc.xml]

## <inclusion>

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element `inclusion` specifies a TAN file that is available for inclusion. An inclusion occurs whenever an element `X` points to this inclusion by means of `@include..` TAN-compliant validators and processors

will find every element X that is found in the included file (checked recursively, against any inclusions of X adopted by the inclusion) and insert them at that place in the dependent document.

Only select elements will be included, not the entire inclusion file. Exactly which elements are included is dictated by @include placed in select empty elements.

The presence of an <inclusion> does not require its use, although it may add time to the validation process.

The sequence of consecutive <inclusion>s is immaterial.

For more, see the section called “Networked Files”

Formal Definition

```
~ed-stamp?, @xml:id, (<comment>* &
  (@href |
    (((<IRI>+, ~metadata-human-readable, <checksum>*, <location>+) |
      (@which & @accessed-when))))
```

Used by: ~element-ana, ~element-align, ~element-claim, ~element-category, ~element-rule, ~element-div, ~element-item, ~element-replace, ~adj-element-equate, ~adj-element-reassign, ~adj-element-rename, ~adj-element-skip, ~element-group-for-tok, ~element-adjustments, ~element-file-resp, ~element-group, ~element-license, ~element-resp, ~element-to-do, ~element-token-definition, ~link-element-see-also, ~voc-element-period, ~entity-digital-nontan-id, ~entity-digital-nontan-no-id, ~entity-digital-tan-id, ~entity-digital-tan-no-id, ~entity-nondigital-constrained, ~entity-nondigital-id, ~entity-nondigital-no-id, ~networked-files-core

## Caution

An inclusion must point to a TAN file

## Caution

For any element with @include, at least one element of the same name must be found in target inclusion document.

## Caution

Inclusions are integral parts of any TAN file. Access to at least one copy is absolutely mandatory.

## Caution

Inclusions/vocabularies may not be invoked circularly.

## Caution

The vocabulary of a file may not include it.

## Important

The @TAN-version for inclusions and vocabularies should match the current version.

## Caution

An element that has a `<location>` and is key for validation should have at least one document available.

## Caution

Every TAN file referred to by way of an element containing `<location>` should have an `@id` that matches the `<IRI>` of the parent of the `<location>`

## Caution

No element may point to a TAN file that has an identical `@id` value; the only exception is `<predecessor>` and `<successor>`.

## Important

If a target file has children items in the `<to-do>` the corresponding comments will be returned as warnings.

## Important

If a target file has a `<successor>` a warning will be returned, noting the update.

## Important

If an element's `<location>` is faulty and if a catalog file entry is found pointing to a document with the same IRI, location information on those alternative locations will be returned

## Important

If a target file points only to non-local locations and no internet is available, the following message will be returned. "No internet available."

## Caution

If a linking element points to a file that must be resolved, that file must be a TAN file.

## Important

If `@accessed-when` predates one or more dates in a target file, a warning will be returned.

### Example 9.152. `<inclusion>`

```
<head>
.....
<work which="matthew"/>
<inclusion xml:id="serm-mount">
  <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:bible:matthew:sermon-on-the-mount</IRI>
  <name>Sermon on the Mount, King James Version of the Bible, 1760 edition</name>
  <location accessed-when="2019-10-09T02:09:11.163-04:00" href="sermon-on-the-mount.eng.kjv
</inclusion>
<vocabulary which="bible eng" accessed-when="2019-10-08"/>
```

```
.....  
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from matt.eng.kjv.1760 [../../examples/matt.eng.kjv.1760.xml]

### Example 9.153. <inclusion>

```
<head>  
.....  
<source which="kjv 1760"/>  
<inclusion xml:id="lords-prayer">  
  <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:bible:matthew:lords-prayer</IRI>  
  <name>Matthew's version of the Lord's Prayer, King James Version of the Bible, 1760  
    edition</name>  
  <location accessed-when="2019-10-09T02:32:50.973-04:00" href="lords-prayer.eng.kjv.1760.x  
</inclusion>  
<vocabulary-key>  
  .....  
</vocabulary-key>  
.....  
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from sermon-on-the-mount.eng.kjv.1760 [../../examples/sermon-on-the-mount.en-  
g.kjv.1760.xml]

### Example 9.154. <inclusion>

```
<head>  
.....  
<token-definition pattern="[\w] +"/>  
<inclusion xml:id="rel">  
  <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello:object-refs</IRI>  
  <name>Categories, Aristotle, Greek text by Minio-Paluello</name>  
  <location href="../ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello.ref-scriptum.xml" accessed-when="2016-0  
</inclusion>  
<source>  
  .....  
</source>  
.....  
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample [../../examples/TAN-A-lm/  
ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample.xml]

## <IRI>

TAN-core.rng [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element IRI contains an International Resource Identifier that names the concept, person, or thing referred to by the parent element.

Any kind of IRIs are allowed: URLs, tag URNs, UUIDs, etc. For names of well-known resources, an HTTP URL identifier might be preferred, to facilitate linked data. If an entity/resource lacks a suitable URL-type name, you may use or coin any other valid IRI, such as a UUID, a tag URN, or an OID. Some concepts may be difficult to find IRIs for.

Sibling <IRI>s are to be treated as names for the same thing, not as names of different things. Loosely, sibling <IRI>s can be thought of as synonymous, but technically they are only poecilonymic. In the terms of Web Ontology Language (<http://www.w3.org/TR/owl-ref/>), sibling <IRI>s cannot be assumed to share the relationship owl:sameAs, because they will draw from independent vocabularies that may identify similar concepts differently.

An element given multiple <IRI>s refers to one or more items within the intersection, not the union, of the target concepts. Nevertheless, most interpretations of TAN files will draw inferences based upon the union. That is, if item A is assigned IRI X, item B IRIs X and Y, and item C IRI Y, it is likely that users of the data will infer identity between items A and C.

The sequence of consecutive <IRI>s is immaterial.

The element is named IRI instead of URI to encourage internationalization, and the use of alphabets other than Latin.

An <IRI> from the standard TAN vocabulary may be overridden locally.

For more see the section called “Identifiers and Their Use (IRIs, URIs, URLs, URNs, UUIDs)”.

Formal Definition

~ed-stamp?, anyURI

(pattern [a-zA-Z][\-.+a-zA-Z0-9]+\:\S+)

Used by: ~entity-digital-core-content, ~entity-nondigital-content, ~entity-nondigital-with-constraints-content

## Caution

An IRI may appear no more than once in a TAN document.

## Caution

An IRI that names a TAN file must match that file's @id exactly.

## Caution

Any IRI beginning urn: must continue with a name that is part of the official IANA Registry of URN Namespaces. See RFC 2414, <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc8141>, and <https://www.iana.org/assignments/urn-namespaces/urn-namespaces.xhtml>

## Caution

No file may import vocabularies with items that have duplicate IRIs.

## Caution

All text must be normalized (Unicode NFC).

## Caution

Every item in a reserved TAN-voc must have at least one IRI with a tag URN in the TAN namespace

### Example 9.155. <IRI>

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:semantic-refs" TAN-version="2020">
  <head>
    .....
    <license licensor="kalvesmaki">
      <IRI>http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.en_US</IRI>
      <name>Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License</name>
      .....
    </license>
    <work>
      <IRI>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Categories_(Aristotle)</IRI>
      <name>Aristotle, Categories</name>
    </work>
    <source>
      <IRI>http://id.lib.harvard.edu/aleph/007901738/catalog</IRI>
      <name>Aristotle: Categoriae & De interpretatione by E.M. Edghill. Analytica priora / by
        A.J. Jenkinson. Analytica posteriora / by G.R.G. Mure. Oxford : Clarendon Press, 1926.
      </name>
    </source>
    <model>
      <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello:semantic-refs</IRI>
      <name>Categories, Aristotle, Greek text by Minio-Paluello</name>
      .....
    </model>
    .....
  </head>
  .....
</TAN-T>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

## <item>

*TAN-voc.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-voc.rng]

The element `item` provides a container for IRI, names, and descriptions of something. The item is assumed to be a type (or types) of thing indicated by the values of the closest `@affects-attribute` or `@affects-element..`

An `<item>` does not describe verbs, which have special constraints. Use `<verb>` instead.

Formal Definition

```

~ed-stamp?,
  (~inclusion |

    (@affects-element?,
     @group?,

     (<comment>* &
      (
        (@href |

          ((<IRI>+, ~metadata-human-readable, <checksum>*, <location>+) |
           (@which & @accessed-when))) |

          ((<IRI>+, ~metadata-human-readable) |
           @which) |

          ((<IRI>+, ~metadata-human-readable, <constraints>?) |
           @which) | ~entity-tok-def))))))

```

Used by: ~body-item

## Caution

Names must be unique for vocabulary items assigned to a given element name.

## Caution

@affects-element may take names only of those TAN elements that accept @which

## Caution

@affects-element may take the value "vocabulary" only in official TAN-voc files.

## Caution

Every item in a reserved TAN-voc must have at least one IRI with a tag URN in the TAN namespace

### Example 9.156. <item>

```

<TAN-voc TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-key:ar.cat">
  .....
  <body affects-element="work">
    <item>
      <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:work:porphyry:on-aristotles-categories</IRI>
      <name xml:lang="lat">Commentarium graecum Porphyrii</name>
      <name xml:lang="eng">Porphyry's commentary on Aristotle's Categories</name>
    </item>
    <item>
      <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:work:dexippus:on-aristotles-categories</IRI>
      <name xml:lang="lat">Commentarium graecum Dexippi</name>
      <name xml:lang="eng">Dexippus's commentary on Aristotle's Categories</name>
    </item>
  </group>

```



```

    <item>
      <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:work:ammonius:on-aristotles-categories:lemmata</IRI>
      <name xml:lang="lat">Lemmata de commentario graeco Ammonii</name>
      <name xml:lang="eng">Lemmata from Ammonius's commentary on Aristotle's
        Categories</name>
    </item>
    <item>
      <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:work:ammonius:on-aristotles-categories:discussions</IRI>
      <name xml:lang="lat">Explanaciones de commentario graeco Ammonii</name>
      <name xml:lang="eng">Discussions in Ammonius's commentary on Aristotle's
        Categories</name>
    </item>
  </group>
  .....
</body>
</TAN-voc>

```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-voc [../../examples/TAN-voc/ar.cat.TAN-voc.xml]

## <l>

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng]

The element **l** names a lexeme, by pointing to the main word entry in the lexicon identified by the element's inherited value(s) of @lexicon.. This element should not be used to point to roots, only to lexical headwords.

In many languages, especially those that are lightly inflected, the lexeme will be identical to the word token itself. If <l> is omitted, the calculated value of <tok> is to be inferred as its value.

The sequence of consecutive <l>s is immaterial.

Formal Definition

@lexicon?, @def-ref?, ~certainty-stamp?, text

Used by: ~element-lm

## Example 9.157. <l>

```

<TAN-A-lm TAN-version="2020" id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello:seman
.....
<body lexicon="LSJ Lampe new" morphology="Perseus" claimant="xslt2">
  <ana>
    .....
    <lm>
      <l>Δῆλος</l>
      <m>n e - s - - - f a -</m>
    </lm>
  </ana>
</ana>

```

```

.....
<lm>
  <l>Σωκράτης</l>
  <m>n e - s - - - m g -</m>
</lm>
</ana>
<ana>
  .....
  <lm>
    <l>αίσχυνω</l>
    <m>v - - - a n p - - -</m>
  </lm>
</ana>
<ana>
  .....
  <lm>
    <l>αἴσθησις</l>
    <m>n - - s - - - f n -</m>
  </lm>
</ana>
<ana>
  .....
  <lm>
    <l>αἴσθησις</l>
    <m>n - - s - - - f g -</m>
  </lm>
</ana>
.....
</body>
</TAN-A-lm>

```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample [../../examples/TAN-A-lm/ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample.xml]

## <lexicon>

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng]

The element **lexicon** names a lexicographical authority.

Formal Definition

(~entity-digital-tan-id | ~entity-nondigital-id)

Used by: ~voc-element-non-class-2

### Example 9.158. <lexicon>

```

<head>
  .....
  <vocabulary-key>

```

```

<algorithm xml:id="xslt2">
    .....
</algorithm>
<lexicon xml:id="LSJ">
    <IRI>http://lccn.loc.gov/95032369</IRI>
    <name xml:lang="eng">Liddell-Scott-Jones, 9th ed. plus rev. supplement</name>
</lexicon>
<lexicon xml:id="Lampe">
    <IRI>http://lccn.loc.gov/77372171</IRI>
    <name xml:lang="eng">G.H.W. Lampe, A Patristic Greek Lexicon, Oxford 1961.</name>
</lexicon>
<lexicon xml:id="new">
    <IRI>urn:uuid:d6558d00-8f68-11e3-950a-425861b86ab6</IRI>
    <name xml:lang="eng">Lexicon generated from words in this document not to be found in
        any other lexicon.</name>
</lexicon>
<morphology xml:id="Perseus">
    .....
</morphology>
    .....
</vocabulary-key>
    .....
</head>

```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample [../examples/TAN-A-lm/  
ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample.xml]

## Example 9.159. <lexicon>

```

<vocabulary-key>
    .....
    <morphology xml:id="penn" ed-when="2015-08-20-04:00" ed-who="park">
        .....
    </morphology>
    <lexicon xml:id="english">
        <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:lexicon:eng:test</IRI>
        <name>An English dictionary</name>
    </lexicon>
    <person xml:id="park">
        .....
    </person>
    .....
</vocabulary-key>

```

## Note

Taken from ring-o-roses.eng.1881.lm [../examples/TAN-A-lm/ring-o-roses.eng.1881.lm.xml]

## <license>

TAN-core.rng [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element `license` states the license under which the data is distributed and the rights associated with it, exclusive of any rights attached to the source.

Diligently check to ensure that the license you have claimed respects the rights of your sources' rightsholders. It is recommended that you license your data under a license that is similar to or more liberal than the one under which your sources have been released.

For more discussion, see the section called “Key Declarations” and for a list of standard TAN vocabulary, the section called “TAN keywords for types of rights (<license>)”

Formal Definition

```

~ed-stamp?,
  (~inclusion |

    (@licensor,
     (<comment>* &

       (((<IRI>+, ~metadata-human-readable) |
        @which))))))

```

Used by: ~declaration-core

### Example 9.160. <license>

```

<head>
  .....
  <master-location href="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/textalign/TAN-2020/master/examples/a
  <license licensor="kalvesmaki">
    <IRI>http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.en_US</IRI>
    <name>Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License</name>
    <desc>Exclusive of rights held and licenses offered by rightsholders of the source or
    sources listed below, this data file, insofar as it constitutes an independent work, is
    licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.</desc>
  </license>
  <work>
    .....
  </work>
  .....
</head>

```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

### Example 9.161. <license>

```

<head>
  .....
  <master-location href="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/textalign/TAN-2020/master/examples/a
  <license licensor="kalvesmaki">
    <IRI>http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.en_US</IRI>
    <name>Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License</name>

```

```
        <desc>Exclusive of rights held and licenses offered by rightsholders of the source or
        sources listed below, this data file, insofar as it constitutes an independent work, is
        licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.</desc>
    </license>
    <work>
        .....
    </work>
    .....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml]

### Example 9.162. <license>

```
<head>
    .....
    <master-location href="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/textalign/TAN-2020/master/examples/a
    <license licensor="kalvesmaki">
        <IRI>http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.en_US</IRI>
        <name>Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License</name>
        <desc>Exclusive of rights held and licenses offered by rightsholders of the source or
        sources listed below, this data file, insofar as it constitutes an independent work, is
        licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.</desc>
    </license>
    <work>
        .....
    </work>
    .....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949 [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml]

### Example 9.163. <license>

```
<head>
    .....
    <master-location href="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/textalign/TAN-2020/master/examples/a
    <license licensor="kalvesmaki">
        <IRI>http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.en_US</IRI>
        <name>Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License</name>
        <desc>Exclusive of rights held and licenses offered by rightsholders of the source or
        sources listed below, this data file, insofar as it constitutes an independent work, is
        licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.</desc>
    </license>
    <work>
        .....
    </work>
```

.....  
</head>

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical.xml]

## <lm>

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng]

The element **lm** groups lexical or morphological data.

Components within <lm> combine with each other and with all sibling <tok>s. That is, every <l> is asserted against every <m> within an <lm> is asserted of every <tok>.

The sequence of consecutive <lm>s is immaterial.

Formal Definition

~certainty-stamp?, @lexicon?, @morphology?,  
(<comment>\* &

((<l>+, <m>\*) |  
(<l>\*, <m>+)))

Used by: ~element-ana

## Example 9.164. <lm>

```
<TAN-A-lm TAN-version="2020" id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello:sema
.....
<body lexicon="LSJ Lampe new" morphology="Perseus" claimant="xslt2">
  <ana>
    <tok ref="11 2 1 1" pos="1"/>
    <lm>
      <l>Δῆλος</l>
      <m>n e - s - - - f a -</m>
    </lm>
  </ana>
  <ana>
    .....
    <tok ref="10 6 4 2" pos="37"/>
    <lm>
      <l>Σωκράτης</l>
      <m>n e - s - - - m g -</m>
    </lm>
  </ana>
  <ana>
    .....
    <tok ref="8 3 7 3" pos="7"/>
    <lm>
```

```

        <l>αισχύων</l>
        <m>v - - - a n p - - -</m>
    </lm>
</ana>
<ana>
    .....
    <tok ref="7 4 9 2" pos="4"/>
    <lm>
        <l>αἰσθησις</l>
        <m>n - - s - - - f n -</m>
    </lm>
</ana>
    .....
</body>
</TAN-A-lm>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample [../../examples/TAN-A-lm/ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample.xml]

## <location>

*TAN-core.rng [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]*

The element `location` declares where an electronic file was found and when.

The URL may be absolute or relative to the current document.

The sequence of consecutive `<location>`s is important. During TAN validation, the first `<location>` with an available document will be used, and the following sibling `<location>`s will be ignored.

Formal Definition

~ed-stamp?, @accessed-when, @href

Used by: ~entity-digital-core-content

## Caution

@href must have `<location>` or `<master-location>` as a parent; any other parent will trigger a quick fix to populate the element with the IRI + name pattern of the target file.

## Important

If an @href points to a local file that is not available, a warning will be returned. “@href points to file that is either (1) not available or (2) not valid XML”

## Important

If an @href points to a file that is not local, and no internet is available, a warning will be returned. “No internet access.”

## Important

If the internet is available, and an @href points to a non-local file that is not available, a warning will be returned. “@href points to non-local file that is either (1) not available, (2) not valid XML, or (3) at a server not trusted by the validation engine.”

## Caution

The only @href in a TAN document that may point to another document with the same document id is that of <master-location> or <see-also>

## Caution

No @href should point to the URI of the document itself.

## Caution

An element that has a <location> and is key for validation should have at least one document available.

## Caution

Every TAN file referred to by way of an element containing <location> should have an @id that matches the <IRI> of the parent of the <location>

## Caution

No element may point to a TAN file that has an identical @id value; the only exception is <predecessor> and <successor>.

## Important

If a target file has children items in the <to-do> the corresponding comments will be returned as warnings.

## Important

If a target file has a <successor> a warning will be returned, noting the update.

## Important

If an element's <location> is faulty and if a catalog file entry is found pointing to a document with the same IRI, location information on those alternative locations will be returned

## Important

If a target file points only to non-local locations and no internet is available, the following message will be returned. “No internet available.”

## Caution

If a linking element points to a file that must be resolved, that file must be a TAN file.



## Important

If an element not essential to validation has no `<location>` that points to a document a warning should be returned.

## Important

If `@accessed-when` predates one or more dates in a target file, a warning will be returned.

### Example 9.165. `<location>`

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:semantic-refs" TAN-version="2020">
  <head>
    .....
    <model>
      .....
      <name>Categories, Aristotle, Greek text by Minio-Paluello</name>
      <location href="ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello.ref-logical.xml" accessed-when="2016-02-10">
    </model>
    <see-also relationship="alt">
      .....
      <name>Categories, Aristotle, Greek text by Minio-Paluello</name>
      <location href="ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello.ref-scriptum.xml" accessed-when="2016-02-10">
    </see-also>
    <redivision>
      .....
      <name>Categories, Aristotle, English translation by E. M. Edghill</name>
      <location href="ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml" accessed-when="2016-06-22T08:13">
    </redivision>
    .....
    <vocabulary-key>
      <algorithm xml:id="xslt2">
        .....
        <name>Stylesheet to create a TAN file.</name>
        <location href="../applications/convert/convert%20TAN%202018%20to%20TAN%202020.xsl" accessed-when="2018-06-22T08:13">
      </algorithm>
      .....
    </vocabulary-key>
    .....
  </head>
  .....
</TAN-T>
```

## Note

Taken from `ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical` [`../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml`]

## `<m>`

`TAN-A-lm.rng` [`../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng`]

The element `m` carries a morphological code that conforms to the rules or patterns defined in the `TAN-mor` file upon which the data depends.

Codes are space-delimited. If a value of `<m>` violates the rules established by the dependency TAN-mor file, an error will be generated. For more about how codes are built, and how they function, see the section called “Lexico-Morphology (`<TAN-A-lm>`)”.

The sequence of consecutive `<m>`s is immaterial.

Formal Definition

`~certainty-stamp?, @morphology?, string`

`(pattern [^\s]+(\s+[^\s]+)*)`

Used by: `~element-lm`

### Caution

When using a category-based morphology, the number of feature codes in an `<m>` may not exceed the number of categories.

### Caution

Every feature code in an `<m>` must be found in the target morphology file.

### Caution

Every condition of a relevant dependency morphology `<assert>` (`<report>`) must be true (false) otherwise an error will be returned.

## `<master-location>`

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

The element `master-location` points to a location where a master copy of the file is to be found. Use of this element entails a commitment to updating the TAN file in that location.

The URL may be absolute or relative to the current document.

`<master-location>` does not disallow the file from being kept, published, or distributed elsewhere. It merely indicates where an authoritative version of the file is to be found.

Formal Definition

`~ed-stamp?, @href`

Used by: `~entity-digital-tan-self-content`

### Caution

Any TAN file without a to-do list will be treated as being no longer in progress and should have at least one `master-location`.

### Caution

`@href` must have `<location>` or `<master-location>` as a parent; any other parent will trigger a quick fix to populate the element with the IRI + name pattern of the target file.

## Important

If an @href points to a local file that is not available, a warning will be returned. “@href points to file that is either (1) not available or (2) not valid XML”

## Important

If an @href points to a file that is not local, and no internet is available, a warning will be returned. “No internet access.”

## Important

If the internet is available, and an @href points to a non-local file that is not available, a warning will be returned. “@href points to non-local file that is either (1) not available, (2) not valid XML, or (3) at a server not trusted by the validation engine.”

## Caution

The only @href in a TAN document that may point to another document with the same document id is that of <master-location> or <see-also>

## Caution

No @href should point to the URI of the document itself.

## Caution

No <master-location> may have an @href that points to a compressed archive.

## Important

Files should match the version kept at <master-location>.

### Example 9.166. <master-location>

```
<head>
  <name>Categories, Aristotle, English translation by E. M. Edghill</name>
  <master-location href="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/textalign/TAN-2020/master/examples/...>
  <license licenser="kalvesmaki">
    .....
  </license>
  .....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

### Example 9.167. <master-location>

```
<head>
  <name>Categories, Aristotle, English translation by E. M. Edghill</name>
```

```
<master-location href="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/textalign/TAN-2020/master/examples/o
<license licenser="kalvesmaki">
    .....
</license>
    .....
</head>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scrip-  
tum.xml]

### Example 9.168. <master-location>

```
<head>
  <name>Realignment of Categories, Aristotle, French translation by J. Barthélemy
    Saint-Hilaire</name>
  <master-location href="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/textalign/TAN-2020/master/examples/o
  <license licenser="kalvesmaki">
    .....
  </license>
    .....
</head>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949 [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hi-  
laire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml]

### Example 9.169. <master-location>

```
<head>
  <name>Categories, Aristotle, French translation by J. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire</name>
  <master-location href="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/textalign/TAN-2020/master/examples/o
  <license licenser="kalvesmaki">
    .....
  </license>
    .....
</head>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-log-  
ical.xml]

## <modal>

TAN-A.rng [../schemas/TAN-A.rng]

The element `modal` contains an IRI + name pattern identifying a modal or adverb that qualifies the verb  
of an assertion.

See the section called “TAN keywords for types of modals (<modal>)” for standard TAN vocabulary.

Formal Definition

~entity-nondigital-id

Used by: ~voc-element-tan-a

### Example 9.170. <modal>

```
<vocabulary-key>
.....
<verb xml:id="attests">
.....
</verb>
<modal which="possibly" xml:id="perhaps"/>
<person xml:id="park">
.....
</person>
.....
</vocabulary-key>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

## <model>

*TAN-class-1.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng]

The element `model` identifies a class-1 file has been used as a model for how the current file has been segmented and labeled.

A file need not follow its model exactly. Upon verbose validation, differences between the file and its model will be reported only as warnings.

Formal Definition

~entity-digital-tan-no-id

Used by: ~networked-files-non-core

### Caution

<model> and <redivision> must point to class 1 TAN files

### Caution

An element that has a <location> and is key for validation should have at least one document available.

### Caution

Every TAN file referred to by way of an element containing <location> should have an @id that matches the <IRI> of the parent of the <location>

## Caution

No element may point to a TAN file that has an identical @id value; the only exception is <predecessor> and <successor>.

## Important

If a target file has children items in the <to-do>the corresponding comments will be returned as warnings.

## Important

If a target file has a <successor> a warning will be returned, noting the update.

## Important

If an element's <location> is faulty and if a catalog file entry is found pointing to a document with the same IRI, location information on those alternative locations will be returned

## Important

If a target file points only to non-local locations and no internet is available, the following message will be returned. "No internet available."

## Caution

If a linking element points to a file that must be resolved, that file must be a TAN file.

## Important

If a class 1 file diverges from the structure of its model a warning will be generated specifying where differences exist.

## Caution

Class 1 files must share the same work as any model, redivision, or companion version.

### Example 9.171. <model>

```
<head>
  .....
  <source>
    .....
  </source>
  <model>
    <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello:semantic-refs</IRI>
    <name>Categories, Aristotle, Greek text by Minio-Paluello</name>
    <location href="ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello.ref-logical.xml" accessed-when="2016-02-10" />
  </model>
  <see-also relationship="alt">
    .....
  </see-also>
  .....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

### Example 9.172. <model>

```
<head>
  .....
  <redivision>
    .....
  </redivision>
  <model>
    <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello:object-refs</IRI>
    <name>Categories, Aristotle, Greek text by Minio-Paluello</name>
    <location href="ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello.ref-scriptum.xml" accessed-when="2016-07-07">
  </model>
  <adjustments>
    .....
  </adjustments>
  .....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml]

### Example 9.173. <model>

```
<head>
  .....
  <redivision>
    .....
  </redivision>
  <model>
    <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello:semantic-refs</IRI>
    <name>Categories, Aristotle, Greek text by Minio-Paluello</name>
    <location href="ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello.ref-logical.xml" accessed-when="2016-07-14">
  </model>
  <adjustments>
    .....
  </adjustments>
  .....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949 [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml]

### Example 9.174. <model>

```
<head>
```

```
.....
<vocabulary>
  .....
</vocabulary>
<model>
  <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ring04</IRI>
  <name>TAN transcription of 1790 version of Ring around the Rosie reported by Newell in
    1883</name>
  <location href="ring-o-roses.eng.1957.xml" accessed-when="2017-11-21T08:28:27.168-05:00"/>
</model>
<adjustments>
  .....
</adjustments>
.....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ring-o-roses.eng.1987 [../../examples/ring-o-roses.eng.1987.xml]

## <morphology>

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng]

The element `morphology` identifies a dependency `<TAN-mor>` file that defines the parts of speech for a language, the codes for those parts, and the rules for combining them

Formal Definition

~entity-digital-tan-id

Used by: ~voc-element-non-class-2

## Caution

`<morphology>` must point to TAN-mor files.

### Example 9.175. <morphology>

```
<vocabulary-key>
  .....
  <lexicon xml:id="new">
    .....
  </lexicon>
  <morphology xml:id="Perseus">
    <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-r-mor:grc:perseus</IRI>
    <name xml:lang="eng">Perseus Greek morphology</name>
    <location href="../../library-lm/grc/grc.perseus.tan-mor.xml" accessed-when="2017-0
  </morphology>
  <group-type xml:id="status" which="status"/>
  .....
</vocabulary-key>
```



## Note

Taken from ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample [../examples/TAN-A-lm/ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample.xml]

### Example 9.176. <morphology>

```
<vocabulary-key>
  <algorithm xml:id="xslt2">
    .....
  </algorithm>
  <morphology xml:id="penn" ed-when="2015-08-20-04:00" ed-who="park">
    <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-r-mor:eng:penn</IRI>
    <name>Penn Treebank tag set</name>
    <location href="../TAN-mor/eng.kalvesmaki.com%2C2014.2.xml" accessed-when="2015-11-03-00">
    </morphology>
  <lexicon xml:id="english">
    .....
  </lexicon>
  .....
</vocabulary-key>
```

## Note

Taken from ring-o-roses.eng.1881.lm [../examples/TAN-A-lm/ring-o-roses.eng.1881.lm.xml]

## <n-alias>

*TAN-class-1.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng]

The element `n-alias` specifies whether aliases for `n` should be applied selectively. For files that use `<vocabulary>` with `@which`, for extra `@n` vocabulary, this element improves the efficiency of validation.

Formal Definition

`@div-type`

Used by: `~decl-class-1`

## <name>

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element `name` provides a human-readable name of a concept, person, or thing referred to by the parent element (or the current document, if the parent element is `<head>`).

A name must be unique within a file for a given class of items. That is, if "page" is the name of a div type, there must be no other div type vocabulary item with that name, but "page" could still be used as the `<name>` of a verb or person.

The sequence of consecutive `<name>`s is immaterial. Some applications may adopt the first `<name>` as the primary one.

Formal Definition

~metadata-human-readable-attributes, text

Used by: ~metadata-human-readable

## Caution

All text must be normalized (Unicode NFC).

## Caution

Names must be unique for vocabulary items assigned to a given element name.

## Caution

Names may not duplicate names reserved by standard TAN vocabulary for the affected element.

## Caution

Names may not be duplicates of, case-variants of, or hyphen variants of other names for the same element.

## Caution

Each <name> in standard TAN vocabulary must already be normalized.

### Example 9.177. <name>

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:semantic-refs" TAN-version="2020">
  <head>
    <name>Categories, Aristotle, English translation by E. M. Edghill</name>
    <master-location href="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/textalign/TAN-2020/master/examples/>
    <license licensor="kalvesmaki">
      <IRI>http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.en_US</IRI>
      <name>Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License</name>
      <desc>Exclusive of rights held and licenses offered by rightsholders of the source or
        sources listed below, this data file, insofar as it constitutes an independent work, is
        licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.</desc>
    </license>
    <work>
      <IRI>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Categories_(Aristotle)</IRI>
      <name>Aristotle, Categories</name>
    </work>
    <source>
      <IRI>http://id.lib.harvard.edu/aleph/007901738/catalog</IRI>
      <name>Aristotle: Categoriae & De interpretatione by E.M. Edghill. Analytica priora / by
        A.J. Jenkinson. Analytica posteriora / by G.R.G. Mure. Oxford : Clarendon Press, 1926.
      </name>
    </source>
    .....
    <redivision>
      <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:model-object-refs</IRI>
      <name>Categories, Aristotle, English translation by E. M. Edghill</name>
      <location href="ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml" accessed-when="2016-06-22T08:13>
```

```
</redivision>
.....
</head>
.....
</TAN-T>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

## <normalization>

*TAN-class-1.rng [../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng]*

The element `normalization` specifies an alteration that has been made to a source file to bring the transcription into conformity with standards or common expectations. This element is used typically for minor corrections, e.g., suppression of discretionary hyphenation. You should declare every normalizing change you have made to the source.

<normalization> is especially helpful in reference to nondigital sources, but it may be made also for digital sources, to declare global changes that would be cumbersome, difficult, or impossible to describe via regular expressions in <replace>.

The sequence of consecutive <normalization> is immaterial.

See the section called “TAN keywords for types of normalizations (<normalization>)” for standard TAN vocabulary for normalizations. For general discussion see the section called “Normalizing Transcriptions”

Formal Definition

~entity-nondigital-no-id

Used by: ~adjust-non-core

### Example 9.178. <normalization>

```
<adjustments>
  <normalization which="no hyphens"/>
</adjustments>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

### Example 9.179. <normalization>

```
<adjustments>
  <normalization which="no hyphens"/>
</adjustments>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml]

### Example 9.180. <normalization>

```
<adjustments>
  <normalization which="no hyphens"/>
</adjustments>
```

#### Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949 [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml]

### Example 9.181. <normalization>

```
<adjustments>
  <normalization which="no hyphens"/>
</adjustments>
```

#### Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical.xml]

## <numerals>

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element `numerals` specifies how nonarabic numerals should be interpreted, as letter numerals or as Roman numerals.

If `<numerals>` is not present, any ambiguous numerical values are assumed to be Roman.

Formal Definition

@priority

Used by: ~declaration-core

### Example 9.182. <numerals>

```
<head>
  .....
  <version>
    .....
  </version>
  <numerals priority="letters"/>
  <source>
    .....
  </source>
  .....
</head>
```

#### Note

Taken from ring-o-roses.deu.1897 [../examples/ring-o-roses.deu.1897.xml]

### Example 9.183. <numerals>

```
<head>
  .....
  <license licenser="park">
    .....
  </license>
  <numerals priority="letters"/>
  <source xml:id="grc">
    .....
  </source>
  .....
</head>
```

#### Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A [../../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.xml]

## <object>

*TAN-A.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-A.rng]

The element `object` points to text references that act as the object of the claim.

Unlike `@object`, which points to any entity via `idrefs`, `<subject>` is intended exclusively to point to data content or a textual subject.

Each textual `<object>` is interpreted as a single entity, with all textual references encoded by the element treated as a single, grouped passage. The sequence of its contents is therefore significant.

Formal Definition

```
~ed-stamp?, (~nontextual-reference |
  (~multi-source-whole-div-textual-reference | ~single-source-partial-div-textual-reference | ~sc
```

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element `object` specifies expectations on a verb's use of object. By default, an object is required.

Formal Definition

```
~ed-stamp?, @status, (@item-type | ~constraint-content)?
```

Used by: `~element-claim`, `~complex-object`, `~constraints-on-verb`

#### Caution

Claims involving verbs whose constrained content requires specification of units must use `<object>` or `<subject>` with `@units..`

#### Caution

`<object>` or `<subject>` with `@units` may be used only with verbs with constrained content.

## Caution

<subject>s' and <object>s' content must be castable to any datatype constraints defined by the verb.

## Caution

<subject>s' and <object>s' content must match any lexical constraints defined by the verb.

### Example 9.184. <object>

```
<TAN-A TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ar.cat.tan-a:claims">
  <head>
    .....
    <vocabulary-key>
      .....
      <verb xml:id="om">
        .....
        <constraints>
          .....
          <at-ref status="required"/>
          <object status="disallowed"/>
        </constraints>
      </verb>
      <verb xml:id="attests">
        .....
        <constraints>
          <subject status="required" item-type="person work version scriptum"/>
          <object status="required" item-type="ref"/>
        </constraints>
      </verb>
    </vocabulary-key>
    .....
  </head>
  <body claimant="park" claim-period="per2010s">
    .....
    <claim subject="comm-omnes" verb="attests">
      <object src="grc" ref="1 a 2">
        <tok pos="3-4"/>
      </object>
    </claim>
    <claim subject="comm-omnes" verb="attests" xml:id="c11a2b">
      <object src="grc" ref="1 a 2">
        <tok pos="3-4"/>
      </object>
    </claim>
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-A>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

## <organization>

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element **organization** contains an IRI + name pattern identifying an organization: a group of persons, whether formally incorporated or not.

This term is taken in its loosest sense. "Organization" and "person" are treated as mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories of all human beings, real or fictive. Therefore a tribe or clan, which ordinarily might dislike being thought of as an organization, are nevertheless so classified here.

Formal Definition

~entity-nondigital-id

Used by: ~voc-element-agent

## <passage>

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

The element **passage** specifies a textual passage within a single <div> that should be reassigned to another <div>.

Formal Definition

~ed-stamp?, @ref, ~text-passage-selector-no-ref+

Used by: ~adj-element-reassign

## <period>

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

*Definition 1*

The element **period** as a constraint specifies expectations on a verb's use of period. By default, a period is optional.

Formal Definition

~ed-stamp?, @status

*Definition 2*

The element **period** identifies or defines a period of time, either through specific dates or dateTimes, or to a vocabulary item that names a more generic period of time.

Formal Definition

(~entity-nondigital-id |

(~ed-stamp?,

```
(~inclusion |  
(@xml:id, @from, @to))))
```

Used by: ~constraints-on-verb, ~voc-key-core

### Example 9.185. <period>

```
<head>  
.....  
<vocabulary-key>  
.....  
<role xml:id="creator">  
.....  
</role>  
<period xml:id="per2010s" from="2010-01-01" to="2019-12-31"/>  
<period xml:id="late-antiquity">  
  <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:period:late-antiquity</IRI>  
  <name>late antiquity</name>  
  <desc>Roughly starting in the second to fourth century and finishing from the sixth  
        to ninth, depending upon the context. Late antiquity tends to be later than you  
        think.</desc>  
</period>  
</vocabulary-key>  
.....  
</head>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

## <person>

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element **person** contains an IRI + name pattern identifying an individual human being.

Formal Definition

~entity-nondigital-id

Used by: ~voc-element-agent

### Example 9.186. <person>

```
<vocabulary-key>  
.....  
<div-type xml:id="pt" which="part"/>  
<person xml:id="kalvesmaki">  
  <IRI>http://viaf.org/viaf/299582703</IRI>  
  <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:self</IRI>  
  <name xml:lang="eng">Joel Kalvesmaki</name>
```



```
</person>
<algorithm xml:id="xslt1">
    .....
</algorithm>
    .....
</vocabulary-key>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

### Example 9.187. <person>

```
<vocabulary-key>
    .....
    <div-type xml:id="l">
        .....
    </div-type>
    <person xml:id="kalvesmaki">
        <IRI>http://viaf.org/viaf/299582703</IRI>
        <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:self</IRI>
        <name xml:lang="eng">Joel Kalvesmaki</name>
    </person>
    <algorithm xml:id="xslt1">
        .....
    </algorithm>
    .....
</vocabulary-key>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml]

### Example 9.188. <person>

```
<vocabulary-key>
    .....
    <div-type xml:id="pt" which="part"/>
    <person xml:id="kalvesmaki">
        <IRI>http://viaf.org/viaf/299582703</IRI>
        <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:self</IRI>
        <name xml:lang="eng">Joel Kalvesmaki</name>
    </person>
    <role xml:id="editor">
        .....
    </role>
    .....
</vocabulary-key>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949 [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml]

### Example 9.189. <person>

```
<vocabulary-key>
.....
<div-type xml:id="pt" which="part"/>
<person xml:id="kalvesmaki">
  <IRI>http://viaf.org/viaf/299582703</IRI>
  <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:self</IRI>
  <name xml:lang="eng">Joel Kalvesmaki</name>
</person>
<role xml:id="editor">
.....
</role>
.....
</vocabulary-key>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical.xml]

## <place>

*TAN-A.rng* [../schemas/TAN-A.rng]

The element `place` contains an IRI + name pattern identifying a spatial location, usually somewhere on earth

Formal Definition

~entity-nondigital-id

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element `place` specifies expectations on a verb's use of place. By default, an place is optional.

Formal Definition

~ed-stamp?, @status

Used by: ~voc-element-tan-a, ~constraints-on-verb

## <predecessor>

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element `predecessor` identifies a file that the current file succeeds. Predecessors may or may not have the same @id value.

The sequence of consecutive <predecessor>s is immaterial.

Formal Definition

~entity-digital-tan-no-id

Used by: ~networked-files-core

## Caution

<successor>, <predecessor>, and <companion-version> must point to TAN files of the same type.

## Caution

An element that has a <location> and is key for validation should have at least one document available.

## Caution

Every TAN file referred to by way of an element containing <location> should have an @id that matches the <IRI> of the parent of the <location>

## Caution

No element may point to a TAN file that has an identical @id value; the only exception is <predecessor> and <successor>.

## Important

If a target file has children items in the <to-do> the corresponding comments will be returned as warnings.

## Important

If a target file has a <successor> a warning will be returned, noting the update.

## Important

If an element's <location> is faulty and if a catalog file entry is found pointing to a document with the same IRI, location information on those alternative locations will be returned

## Important

If a target file points only to non-local locations and no internet is available, the following message will be returned. "No internet available."

## Caution

If a linking element points to a file that must be resolved, that file must be a TAN file.

## <reassign>

*TAN-class-2.rng [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]*

The element **reassign** identifies words and phrases that should be moved from one <div> to another in a given source.

Only the first <reassign> applying to a <div> in a given source will be applied.

Formal Definition

```
~ed-stamp?,  
  (~inclusion |  
    (<passage>+, <to>))
```

Used by: ~adjust-class-2

### Caution

Any range in either an @n or in a @ref in an adjustment action must be predictably calculated.

### Caution

No token may be adjusted by more than one <reassign>.

### Caution

A <reassign> may be applied only to leaf <div>s.

### Important

If a <div> is renamed, and the target reference is subject to <reassign> instructions, the following message will appear. “<reassign> targets a reference that has been altered by <rename>. Any reassignments will treat the newly created <div>, not the original.”

### Caution

No adjustment action should result in the mixing of leaf <div>s and non-leaf <div>s.

### Caution

In a <reassign>, the token referred to at <from-tok> must precede the one referred to by <through-tok>.

## <redivision>

```
TAN-class-1.rng [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng]
```

The element **redivision** identifies a class-1 file that has the same work, scriptum, and version, but is segmented according to a different reference system.

The normalized transcriptions of redivided texts must be identical.

The sequence of consecutive <redivision>s is immaterial.

Formal Definition

```
~entity-digital-tan-no-id
```

Used by: ~networked-files-non-core

### Caution

<model> and <redivision> must point to class 1 TAN files

## Caution

An element that has a `<location>` and is key for validation should have at least one document available.

## Caution

Every TAN file referred to by way of an element containing `<location>` should have an `@id` that matches the `<IRI>` of the parent of the `<location>`

## Caution

No element may point to a TAN file that has an identical `@id` value; the only exception is `<predecessor>` and `<successor>`.

## Important

If a target file has children items in the `<to-do>` the corresponding comments will be returned as warnings.

## Important

If a target file has a `<successor>` a warning will be returned, noting the update.

## Important

If an element's `<location>` is faulty and if a catalog file entry is found pointing to a document with the same IRI, location information on those alternative locations will be returned

## Important

If a target file points only to non-local locations and no internet is available, the following message will be returned. "No internet available."

## Caution

If a linking element points to a file that must be resolved, that file must be a TAN file.

## Caution

Class 1 files must share the same source as any redivision or companion version.

## Caution

Class 1 files must share the same work-version, if supplied, as any redivision.

## Caution

Class 1 files must have identical transcriptions, after TAN normalization, as any redivision.

## Caution

Class 1 files must share the same work as any model, redivision, or companion version.

### Example 9.190. <redivision>

```
<head>
  .....
  <see-also relationship="alt">
    .....
  </see-also>
  <redivision>
    <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:model-object-refs</IRI>
    <name>Categories, Aristotle, English translation by E. M. Edghill</name>
    <location href="ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml" accessed-when="2016-06-22T08:13:00Z">
  </redivision>
  <adjustments>
    .....
  </adjustments>
  .....
</head>
```

#### Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

### Example 9.191. <redivision>

```
<head>
  .....
  <source>
    .....
  </source>
  <redivision>
    <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:semantic-refs</IRI>
    <name>Categories, Aristotle, English translation by E. M. Edghill</name>
    <location href="ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml" accessed-when="2016-07-07T16:36:00Z">
  </redivision>
  <model>
    .....
  </model>
  .....
</head>
```

#### Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml]

### Example 9.192. <redivision>

```
<head>
  .....
  <source>
    .....
  </source>
  <redivision>
    <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire:semantic-refs</IRI>
```

```
        <name>Categories, Aristotle, French translation by J. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire</name>
        <location href="ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical.xml" accessed-when="2016-07-14T
    </redivision>
    <model>
        .....
    </model>
    .....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949 [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml]

### Example 9.193. <redivision>

```
<head>
    .....
    <source>
        .....
    </source>
    <redivision>
        <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire:semantic-refs-realigned<
        <name>Realignment of Categories, Aristotle, French translation by J. Barthélemy Saint-Hila
        <location href="ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml" accessed-when="2
    </redivision>
    <adjustments>
        .....
    </adjustments>
    .....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical.xml]

## <relationship>

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element `relationship` specifies a relationship that one document has to another.

Formal Definition

~entity-nondigital-id

Used by: ~voc-key-core

### Example 9.194. <relationship>

```
<vocabulary-key>
    .....
```

```
<role xml:id="stylesheet1" which="stylesheet"/>
<relationship xml:id="alt">
  <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:relationship:diff-work-version</IRI>
  <name>different work version</name>
</relationship>
</vocabulary-key>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

### Example 9.195. <relationship>

```
<vocabulary-key>
  .....
  <role xml:id="stylesheet1" which="stylesheet"/>
  <relationship xml:id="alt">
    <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:relationship:diff-work-version</IRI>
    <name>different work version</name>
  </relationship>
</vocabulary-key>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.lat.1961.minio-paluello.ref-scriptum [../../examples/ar.cat.lat.1961.minio-paluello.ref-scriptum.xml]

## <rename>

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

The element `rename` provisionally reassigns values of `@n`'s in class 1 sources, or their calculated ref value, to another value.

A `<rename>` may be applied on the basis of either `@n` or `@ref`, but a ref-based `<rename>` always supersedes an n-based rename. Only the first matching `<rename>` will be applied to a given `<div>` in a source.

A ref-based rename eliminates any alternative values of `@n`, inherited or native. That is, if a `<div>` has `@n="prol pref"` and the rename has `@ref="prol"` and `@new="prologue"` then the alternative value "pref" will be ignored.

Renames override any equate actions. An exception is made when an n-based rename affects one value of `@n` but an equate affects another value. Ref-based renames always override any equate action.

If a `<div>` is renamed such that it needs to be moved elsewhere in the hierarchy, and it matches the reference of another `<div>`, the text from the renamed `<div>` will be added to the end of the target `<div>`.

Formal Definition

```
~ed-stamp?,
  (~inclusion |
  (
    ((@n, @new) |
    (@ref, @new)) | ~complex-rename))
```



Used by: ~adjust-class-2

### Caution

Any range in either an @n or in a @ref in an adjustment action must be predictably calculated.

### Important

Only the first of multiple adjustment actions will be applied. Action priority: skip, ref-based rename, then for every @n n-based rename, equate.

### Caution

In adjustment actions involving @n, at least one value should be found in each source.

### Caution

@by may be applied only to those @n and @ref values that are calculable as integers.

### Caution

In a <rename> the quantity of values in @ref and @new must be identical.

### Caution

@new may not take the same value as what it replaces.

### Important

If a <div> is renamed, and the target reference is subject to <reassign> instructions, the following message will appear. “<reassign> targets a reference that has been altered by <rename>. Any reassignments will treat the newly created <div>, not the original.”

### Caution

No adjustment action should result in the mixing of leaf <div>s and non-leaf <div>s.

#### Example 9.196. <rename>

```
<adjustments src="ger">
  <skip div-type="Gedicht"/>
  <rename n="e" by="-1"/>
</adjustments>
```

### Note

Taken from ringoroses.div.1 [../examples/TAN-A/ringoroses.div.1.xml]

#### Example 9.197. <rename>

```
<adjustments src="ger">
  <skip div-type="Gedicht"/>
```

```
<rename ref="1 e" new="4"/>
</adjustments>
```

## Note

Taken from ringoroses.01+03.token.2 [../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+03.token.2.xml]

## <replace>

*TAN-class-1.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng]

The element `replace` contains the equivalent of the XPath `replace()` function plus parameters, indicating a replacement operation that should be, or has been, applied to a digital file.

Multiple `<replace>`s will be assumed to have been implemented in the given order.

The conventions of this element and its children parallel the XPath function `replace()`. See <http://www.w3.org/TR/xpath-functions-30/#func-replace>

The sequence of consecutive `<replace>`s is important, reflecting the order in which replacements occurred. Results may differ depending upon the order of replace operations.

Formal Definition

```
~ed-stamp?,
  (~inclusion |
    (<comment>* &
      (@pattern, @replacement, @flags?)))
```

Used by: `~adjust-repl`

## <report>

*TAN-mor.rng* [../schemas/TAN-mor.rng]

The element `report` names a pattern that, if found to be true in any `<m>` in a dependent TAN-A-lm file, will return the enclosed message upon validation of the dependent file, along with an error or warning. Modeled on Schematron `<report>`.

The sequence of consecutive `<report>`s is immaterial.

Formal Definition

```
~condition-pattern
```

Used by: `~element-rule`

### Example 9.198. <report>

```
<rule m-has-features="'' . ; :">
  <report tok-matches="\w">Nothing marked as punctuation should have word
  characters.</report>
```

</rule>

## Note

Taken from eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2 [../../examples/TAN-mor/eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2.xml]

## <resp>

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element `resp` specifies a role held by one or more persons, organizations, or algorithms, perhaps during a specified time period.

The sequence of consecutive `<resp>`s is immaterial.

Formal Definition

```
~ed-stamp?,  
  (~inclusion |  
    (@who, @roles, @period?))
```

Used by: ~resp-list

### Example 9.199. <resp>

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:semantic-refs" TAN-version="2020">  
  <head>  
    .....  
    <file-resp who="kalvesmaki"/>  
    <resp who="xslt2" roles="stylesheet1"/>  
    <resp roles="editor" who="kalvesmaki"/>  
    <resp who="xslt1" roles="stylesheet1"/>  
    <change when="2016-06-22T08:04:25.003-04:00" who="kalvesmaki">Reformatted according to first  
      model found. Backup made at  
      file:/C:/Users/jdkalv/Dropbox/TAN/library/TAN-2018/examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.sem-20  
    .....  
  </head>  
  .....  
</TAN-T>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

### Example 9.200. <resp>

```
<head>  
  .....  
  <file-resp who="kalvesmaki"/>  
  <resp roles="editor" who="kalvesmaki"/>  
  <resp who="xslt1" roles="stylesheet1"/>  
  .....  
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml]

## <reuse-type>

*TAN-A-tok.rng* [../schemas/TAN-A-tok.rng]

The element `reuse-type` identifies a category of text reuse (e.g., translation, mistranslation, paraphrase, ridicule). See the section called “Token-Based Annotations and Alignments (<TAN-A-tok>)” for theoretical background.

For standard TAN vocabulary items see the section called “TAN keywords for types of bitext reuse (<reuse-type>)”

Formal Definition

~entity-nondigital-id

Used by: ~voc-element-non-class-2

### Example 9.201. <reuse-type>

```
<vocabulary-key>
.....
<bitext-relation xml:id="B-descends-from-A">
.....
</bitext-relation>
<reuse-type xml:id="adaptation">
  <IRI>tag:textalign.net,2015:reuse-type:adaptation:general</IRI>
  <name>general adaptation</name>
</reuse-type>
<person xml:id="park">
.....
</person>
.....
</vocabulary-key>
```

## Note

Taken from ringoroses.01+02.token.1 [../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+02.token.1.xml]

### Example 9.202. <reuse-type>

```
<vocabulary-key>
.....
<bitext-relation xml:id="unclear">
.....
</bitext-relation>
<reuse-type xml:id="correlationGeneral">
  <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki@gmail.com,2014:reuse-type:correlation-general</IRI>
  <name>Texts are generally correlated, but without specifying the relation</name>
```

```
</reuse-type>
<comment when="2016-02-22-05:00" who="park">The following is equivalent to @which = 'lette
.....
</vocabulary-key>
```

## Note

Taken from ringoroses.01+03.token.1 [../../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+03.token.1.xml]

### Example 9.203. <reuse-type>

```
<vocabulary-key>
.....
<bitext-relation xml:id="unclear">
.....
</bitext-relation>
<reuse-type xml:id="correlationGeneral">
  <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki@gmail.com,2014:reuse-type:correlation-general</IRI>
  <name>Texts are generally correlated, but without specifying the relation</name>
</reuse-type>
<person xml:id="park">
.....
</person>
.....
</vocabulary-key>
```

## Note

Taken from ringoroses.01+03.token.2 [../../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+03.token.2.xml]

## <role>

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element `role` specifies a role (responsibility, task, or activity) that one or more `<agent>`s had in creating or editing the data.

A role may be any activity, e.g., editor, funder, supervisor, data-processor, peer reviewer, patron, identified through the enclosed IRI + name pattern.

See the section called “TAN keywords for types of roles (<role>)” for standard TAN vocabulary.

Formal Definition

~entity-nondigital-id

Used by: ~voc-key-core

### Example 9.204. <role>

```
<head>
.....
<vocabulary-key>
.....
```

```
<algorithm xml:id="xslt1">
  .....
</algorithm>
<role xml:id="editor">
  <IRI>http://schema.org/editor</IRI>
  <name xml:lang="eng">Editor</name>
</role>
<role xml:id="stylesheet1" which="stylesheet"/>
<relationship xml:id="alt">
  .....
</relationship>
</vocabulary-key>
.....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

### Example 9.205. <role>

```
<head>
  .....
<vocabulary-key>
  .....
  <algorithm xml:id="xslt1">
    .....
  </algorithm>
  <role xml:id="editor">
    <IRI>http://schema.org/editor</IRI>
    <name xml:lang="eng">Editor</name>
  </role>
  <role xml:id="stylesheet1" which="stylesheet"/>
</vocabulary-key>
  .....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum [../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml]

## <rule>

*TAN-mor.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-mor.rng]

The element `rule` encloses asserts and reports that should be evaluated provided that the conditions specified in the attributes (or children `<where>` attributes) are true.

The sequence of consecutive `<rule>`s is immaterial.

Formal Definition

~ed-stamp?,

```
(~inclusion |
(
(
{{{[TAN-mor (~action-condition-attributes):] ~action-condition-attributes}}} OR

{{{[TAN-class-2 (~action-condition-attributes):] ~action-condition-attributes}}} OR

{{{[TAN-core (~action-condition-attributes):] {empty}}}} | <where>+), (<assert> | <report>)+,
```

Used by: ~TAN-mor-body

### Example 9.206. <rule>

```
<TAN-mor TAN-version="2020" id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-r-mor:eng:penn">
.....
<body>
  <rule m-matches="."+>
    <assert m-has-how-many-features="1">Features may not be combined.</assert>
  </rule>
  <rule m-has-features="$">
    <assert tok-matches="$">Only $ may be tagged as a dollar sign.</assert>
  </rule>
  <rule m-has-features="'' . ; :">
    <report tok-matches="\w">Nothing marked as punctuation should have word
      characters.</report>
  </rule>
</body>
</TAN-mor>
```

### Note

Taken from eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2 [../../examples/TAN-mor/eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2.xml]

## <scriptum>

*TAN-A.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-A.rng]

The element `scriptum` contains an IRI + name pattern identifying a text-bearing object.

Formal Definition

~entity-nondigital-id

Used by: ~voc-element-tan-a

### Example 9.207. <scriptum>

```
<head>
.....
<vocabulary-key>
.....
  <work xml:id="Γ">
.....
```

```

</work>
<scriptum xml:id="n">
  <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:scriptum:ita:milan:ambrosianus:L-93</IRI>
  <name>Ambrosianus L 93</name>
  <desc>saec. ix</desc>
</scriptum>
<scriptum xml:id="B">
  <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:scriptum:ita:venezia:marcianus:201</IRI>
  <name>Marcianus 201</name>
  <desc>saec. x</desc>
</scriptum>
<work xml:id="n" which="Commentarium graecum Porphyrii"/>
.....
</vocabulary-key>
.....
</head>

```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

### Example 9.208. <scriptum>

```

<vocabulary-key>
.....
<verb xml:id="resembles">
.....
</verb>
<scriptum xml:id="böhme">
  <IRI>http://www.worldcat.org/oclc/4574384</IRI>
  <name>Franz Magnus Böhme, Deutsches Kinderlied und Kinderspiel: Volksüberlieferungen aus
    allen Landen deutscher Zunge, gesammelt, geordnet und mit Angabe der Quellen. I
    1897.</name>
</scriptum>
<alias id="ring" idrefs="ger eng-us"/>
</vocabulary-key>

```

## Note

Taken from ringoroses.div.1 [../examples/TAN-A/ringoroses.div.1.xml]

## <see-also>

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element **see-also** identifies a file that is related to the current one.

The sequence of consecutive **<see-also>**s is immaterial.

Formal Definition

```

~ed-stamp?,
  (~inclusion |

```



```
(@relationship,  
  (<comment>* &  
    (  
      ((<IRI>+, ~metadata-human-readable, <checksum>*, <location>+) |  
        (@which & @accessed-when)) |  
      (@href |  
        ((<IRI>+, ~metadata-human-readable, <checksum>*, <location>+) |  
          (@which & @accessed-when))))))
```

Used by: ~networked-files-core

## Caution

An element that has a <location> and is key for validation should have at least one document available.

## Caution

Every TAN file referred to by way of an element containing <location> should have an @id that matches the <IRI> of the parent of the <location>

## Caution

No element may point to a TAN file that has an identical @id value; the only exception is <predecessor> and <successor>.

## Important

If a target file has children items in the <to-do>the corresponding comments will be returned as warnings.

## Important

If a target file has a <successor> a warning will be returned, noting the update.

## Important

If an element's <location> is faulty and if a catalog file entry is found pointing to a document with the same IRI, location information on those alternative locations will be returned

## Important

If a target file points only to non-local locations and no internet is available, the following message will be returned. "No internet available."

## Important

If an element not essential to validation has no <location> that points to a document a warning should be returned.

## Important

If @accessed-when predates one or more dates in a target file, a warning will be returned.

### Example 9.209. <see-also>

```
<head>
.....
<model>
.....
</model>
<see-also relationship="alt">
  <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello:object-refs</IRI>
  <name>Categories, Aristotle, Greek text by Minio-Paluello</name>
  <location href="ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello.ref-scriptum.xml" accessed-when="2016-02-11">
</see-also>
<redivision>
.....
</redivision>
.....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

### Example 9.210. <see-also>

```
<head>
.....
<source>
.....
</source>
<see-also relationship="alt">
  <IRI>tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello:semantic-refs</IRI>
  <name>Categories, Aristotle, Greek text by Minio-Paluello</name>
  <location accessed-when="2018-12-11-05:00" href="ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello.ref-logical.xml">
</see-also>
<vocabulary-key>
.....
</vocabulary-key>
.....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.lat.1961.minio-paluello.ref-scriptum [../../examples/ar.cat.lat.1961.minio-paluello.ref-scriptum.xml]

## <skip>

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

The element `skip` marks parts of a source that have been ignored or should be skipped, either shallowly (default) or deeply.

Note, the shallow skip of a `<div>` may result in the creation of empty `<div>`s, which will be ignored during validation.

This element is useful for ignoring extraneous divs, e.g., where a source has introduced divs that do not exist in other versions of the same work. For example, a transcription may group the topmost divisions of a text into parts, or may adopt superfluous divisions (e.g., introducing a `<div>` for chapter in the New Testament book Philemon, which does not have more than one chapter, and can be identified purely by verse).

Only the first `<skip>` applying to a `<div>` in a given source will be applied.

Formal Definition

```
~ed-stamp?,  
  (~inclusion |  
    (@shallow?,  
      (@ref |  
        (@n |  
          @div-type |  
          (@n & @div-type))))))
```

Used by: `~adjust-class-2`

## Caution

Any range in either an `@n` or in a `@ref` in an adjustment action must be predictably calculated.

## Important

Only the first of multiple adjustment actions will be applied. Action priority: skip, ref-based rename, then for every `@n` n-based rename, equate.

## Caution

In adjustment actions involving `@n`, at least one value should be found in each source.

## Caution

Every div type reference must be valid in every source

### Example 9.211. `<skip>`

```
<adjustments src="ger">  
  <skip div-type="Gedicht"/>  
  <rename n="e" by="-1"/>  
</adjustments>
```

## Note

Taken from ringoroses.div.1 [../../examples/TAN-A/ringoroses.div.1.xml]

### Example 9.212. <skip>

```
<adjustments src="ger">
  <skip div-type="Gedicht"/>
</adjustments>
```

## Note

Taken from ringoroses.01+03.token.1 [../../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+03.token.1.xml]

### Example 9.213. <skip>

```
<adjustments src="ger">
  <skip div-type="Gedicht"/>
  <rename ref="1 e" new="4"/>
</adjustments>
```

## Note

Taken from ringoroses.01+03.token.2 [../../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+03.token.2.xml]

## <source>

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element `source` identifies the source upon which the data in the `<body>` of the current file depends.

TAN-T and TAN-A-lm allow only one `<source>`. TAN-A-tok allows exactly two. All other TAN formats require one or more.

The sequence of consecutive `<source>`s is immaterial, but it does dictate the order in which sources are validated and processed.

Formal Definition

```
{[TAN-A-lm (~source-content):] ~entity-digital-nontan-no-id} OR
```

```
{[TAN-class-1 (~source-content):]
 (~entity-nondigital-no-id | ~entity-digital-nontan-no-id)} OR
```

```
{[TAN-class-2 (~source-content):] ~entity-digital-tan-id} OR
```

```
{[TAN-class-3 (~source-content):]
 (~entity-nondigital-no-id | ~entity-digital-nontan-no-id | ~entity-digital-tan-no-id)} OR
```

```
{[TAN-core (~source-content):] {empty}}
```

Used by: `~source-list`

## Caution

An element that has a `<location>` and is key for validation should have at least one document available.

## Caution

Every TAN file referred to by way of an element containing `<location>` should have an `@id` that matches the `<IRI>` of the parent of the `<location>`

## Caution

No element may point to a TAN file that has an identical `@id` value; the only exception is `<predecessor>` and `<successor>`.

## Important

If a target file has children items in the `<to-do>` the corresponding comments will be returned as warnings.

## Important

If a target file has a `<successor>` a warning will be returned, noting the update.

## Important

If an element's `<location>` is faulty and if a catalog file entry is found pointing to a document with the same IRI, location information on those alternative locations will be returned

## Important

If a target file points only to non-local locations and no internet is available, the following message will be returned. "No internet available."

## Caution

If a linking element points to a file that must be resolved, that file must be a TAN file.

## Important

If `@accessed-when` predates one or more dates in a target file, a warning will be returned.

## Caution

A class 1 `<source>` may not point to a TAN file.

## Caution

Sources are integral parts of a class 2 TAN file. Access to at least one non-faulty copy is absolutely mandatory.

### Example 9.214. `<source>`

```
<head>
```

```
.....
<work>
  .....
</work>
<source>
  <IRI>http://id.lib.harvard.edu/aleph/007901738/catalog</IRI>
  <name>Aristotle: Categoriae & De interpretatione by E.M. Edghill. Analytica priora / by
    A.J. Jenkinson. Analytica posteriora / by G.R.G. Mure. Oxford : Clarendon Press, 1926.
  </name>
</source>
<model>
  .....
</model>
.....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

### Example 9.215. <source>

```
<head>
  .....
  <work>
    .....
  </work>
  <source>
    <IRI>http://id.lib.harvard.edu/aleph/007901738/catalog</IRI>
    <name>Aristotle: Categoriae & De interpretatione by E.M. Edghill. Analytica priora / by
      A.J. Jenkinson. Analytica posteriora / by G.R.G. Mure. Oxford : Clarendon Press, 1926.
    </name>
  </source>
  <redivision>
    .....
  </redivision>
  .....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml]

### Example 9.216. <source>

```
<head>
  .....
  <work>
    .....
  </work>
  <source>
    <IRI>http://id.lib.harvard.edu/aleph/002773288/catalog</IRI>
    <name>Logique d'Aristote: Traduite en français pour la première fois et accompagnée de
```

```
        notes perpétuelles par J. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire. Paris : Ladrage, 1839-1844. </name>
    </source>
    <redivision>
        .....
    </redivision>
    .....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949 [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml]

### Example 9.217. <source>

```
<head>
    .....
    <work>
        .....
    </work>
    <source>
        <IRI>http://id.lib.harvard.edu/aleph/002773288/catalog</IRI>
        <name>Logique d'Aristote: Traduite en français pour la première fois et accompagnée de
            notes perpétuelles par J. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire. Paris : Ladrage, 1839-1844. </name>
    </source>
    <redivision>
        .....
    </redivision>
    .....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical.xml]

## <subject>

*TAN-A.rng* [../schemas/TAN-A.rng]

The element `subject` points to text references that act as the subject of the claim.

Unlike `@subject`, which points to any entity via `idrefs`, `<subject>` is intended exclusively to point to data content or a textual subject.

Each textual `<subject>` is interpreted as a single entity, with all textual references encoded by the element treated as a single, grouped passage. The sequence of its contents is therefore significant.

Formal Definition

~ed-stamp?, (~nontextual-reference |  
(~multi-source-whole-div-textual-reference | ~single-source-partial-div-textual-reference | ~sc

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element `subject` specifies expectations on a verb's use of subject. By default, a subject is required.

#### Formal Definition

`~ed-stamp?, @status, (@item-type | ~constraint-content)?`

Used by: `~element-claim`, `~subject`, `~constraints-on-verb`

### Caution

Claims involving verbs whose constrained content requires specification of units must use `<object>` or `<subject>` with `@units..`

### Caution

`<object>` or `<subject>` with `@units` may be used only with verbs with constrained content.

### Caution

`<subject>s'` and `<object>s'` content must be castable to any datatype constraints defined by the verb.

### Caution

`<subject>s'` and `<object>s'` content must match any lexical constraints defined by the verb.

#### Example 9.218. `<subject>`

```
<TAN-A TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ar.cat.tan-a:claims">
  <head>
    .....
    <vocabulary-key>
      .....
      <verb xml:id="om">
        .....
        <constraints>
          <subject status="required" item-type="person work version scriptum"/>
          <at-ref status="required"/>
          .....
        </constraints>
      </verb>
      <verb xml:id="attests">
        .....
        <constraints>
          <subject status="required" item-type="person work version scriptum"/>
          <object status="required" item-type="ref"/>
        </constraints>
      </verb>
      .....
    </vocabulary-key>
    .....
  </head>
  <body claimant="park" claim-period="per2010s">
    .....
```



```
<claim verb="refers-to">
  <subject src="grc" ref="1 b 25"/>
  <object work="grc" ref="1 a 16"/>
</claim>
</body>
</TAN-A>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

### Example 9.219. <subject>

```
<claim verb="concerns" object="predication">
  <subject src="grc" ref="1 1"/>
</claim>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A [../../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.xml]

## <successor>

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element `successor` identifies a file that succeeds the current file. Successors may or may not have the same document `@id` value.

The sequence of consecutive `<successor>`s is immaterial.

Formal Definition

~entity-digital-tan-no-id

Used by: ~networked-files-core

### Caution

`<successor>`, `<predecessor>`, and `<companion-version>` must point to TAN files of the same type.

### Caution

An element that has a `<location>` and is key for validation should have at least one document available.

### Caution

Every TAN file referred to by way of an element containing `<location>` should have an `@id` that matches the `<IRI>` of the parent of the `<location>`

### Caution

No element may point to a TAN file that has an identical `@id` value; the only exception is `<predecessor>` and `<successor>`.

## Important

If a target file has children items in the `<to-do>` the corresponding comments will be returned as warnings.

## Important

If a target file has a `<successor>` a warning will be returned, noting the update.

## Important

If an element's `<location>` is faulty and if a catalog file entry is found pointing to a document with the same IRI, location information on those alternative locations will be returned

## Important

If a target file points only to non-local locations and no internet is available, the following message will be returned. "No internet available."

## Caution

If a linking element points to a file that must be resolved, that file must be a TAN file.

## `<tail>`

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

The element `tail` permits any arbitrary content. This element is suitable as a placeholder for temporary data, especially to improve the efficiency of applications.

Formal Definition

```
{[catalog.tan (~any-content):]
  (
    {[catalog.tan (~any-element):]   <[ANY]>}} OR

    {[TAN-core (~any-element):]   <[ANY]>}}* & text)}} OR

{[TAN-core (~any-content):]
  (
    {[catalog.tan (~any-element):]   <[ANY]>}} OR

    {[TAN-core (~any-element):]   <[ANY]>}}* & text))}
```

Used by: `~TAN-root`

## `<TAN-A>`

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

The element `TAN-A` specifies that the file is a general TAN alignment file. Root element.

## Formal Definition

~TAN-root

### Important

Users should be warned about versions of TAN that are under development. “This version of TAN is under development, and is subject to change. Participants in developing the TAN schemas, functions, and guidelines are welcome. See <http://textalign.net> for details.”

### Important

Users should be warned about TAN files whose last change was made by an algorithm.

#### Example 9.220. <TAN-A>

```
<TAN-A TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ar.cat.tan-a:claims">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body claimant="park" claim-period="per2010s">
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-A>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

#### Example 9.221. <TAN-A>

```
<TAN-A TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ar.cat.tan-a">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body claimant="park">
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-A>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A [../../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.xml]

#### Example 9.222. <TAN-A>

```
<TAN-A TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ring01-TAN-A-ring02">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body claimant="park">
    .....
  </body>
```

</TAN-A>

## Note

Taken from ringoroses.div.1 [../../examples/TAN-A/ringoroses.div.1.xml]

## <TAN-A-lm>

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng]

The element TAN-A-lm specifies that the file is a TAN file containing lexico-morphology data about a class-1 source or a language in general. Root element.

Formal Definition

~TAN-root

## Important

Users should be warned about versions of TAN that are under development. “This version of TAN is under development, and is subject to change. Participants in developing the TAN schemas, functions, and guidelines are welcome. See <http://textalign.net> for details.”

## Important

Users should be warned about TAN files whose last change was made by an algorithm.

### Example 9.223. <TAN-A-lm>

```
<TAN-A-lm TAN-version="2020" id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello:sema
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body lexicon="LSJ Lampe new" morphology="Perseus" claimant="xslt2">
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-A-lm>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample [../../examples/TAN-A-lm/ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample.xml]

### Example 9.224. <TAN-A-lm>

```
<TAN-A-lm TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ring01-lm">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body lexicon="english" morphology="penn" claimant="xslt2">
    .....
  </body>
```

`</TAN-A-lm>`

## Note

Taken from ring-o-roses.eng.1881.lm [[../examples/TAN-A-lm/ring-o-roses.eng.1881.lm.xml](#)]

## <TAN-A-tok>

*TAN-A-tok.rng* [[../schemas/TAN-A-tok.rng](#)]

The element TAN-A-tok specifies that the file contains token-to-token alignments between two sources. Root element.

Formal Definition

~TAN-root

## Important

Users should be warned about versions of TAN that are under development. “This version of TAN is under development, and is subject to change. Participants in developing the TAN schemas, functions, and guidelines are welcome. See <http://textalign.net> for details.”

## Important

Users should be warned about TAN files whose last change was made by an algorithm.

### Example 9.225. <TAN-A-tok>

```
<TAN-A-tok TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-A-tok,ring01+ring02">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body bitext-relation="B-descends-from-A" reuse-type="adaptation">
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-A-tok>
```

## Note

Taken from ringoroses.01+02.token.1 [[../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+02.token.1.xml](#)]

### Example 9.226. <TAN-A-tok>

```
<TAN-A-tok TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-A-tok,ring01+ring03">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body reuse-type="correlationGeneral" bitext-relation="unclear" claimant="xslt2">
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-A-tok>
```

## Note

Taken from ringoroses.01+03.token.1 [../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+03.token.1.xml]

### Example 9.227. <TAN-A-tok>

```
<TAN-A-tok TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-A-tok,ring01+ring03:alt">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body reuse-type="correlationGeneral" bitext-relation="unclear" claimant="xslt2">
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-A-tok>
```

## Note

Taken from ringoroses.01+03.token.2 [../examples/TAN-A-tok/ringoroses.01+03.token.2.xml]

## <TAN-mor>

*TAN-mor.rng* [../schemas/TAN-mor.rng]

The element TAN-mor specifies that the TAN file contains codes and rules for the parts of speech for a language, the codes for those parts, and the rules for combining them. Root element.

Formal Definition

~TAN-root

## Important

Users should be warned about versions of TAN that are under development. “This version of TAN is under development, and is subject to change. Participants in developing the TAN schemas, functions, and guidelines are welcome. See <http://textalign.net> for details.”

## Important

Users should be warned about TAN files whose last change was made by an algorithm.

### Example 9.228. <TAN-mor>

```
<TAN-mor TAN-version="2020" id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-r-mor:eng:penn">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body>
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-mor>
```

## Note

Taken from eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2 [../examples/TAN-mor/eng.kalvesmaki.com,2014.2.xml]

## <TAN-T>

*TAN-T.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-T.rng*]

The element TAN-T specifies that the TAN file contains a transcription. Root element.

Formal Definition

~TAN-root

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

### Important

Users should be warned about versions of TAN that are under development. “This version of TAN is under development, and is subject to change. Participants in developing the TAN schemas, functions, and guidelines are welcome. See <http://textalign.net> for details.”

### Important

Users should be warned about TAN files whose last change was made by an algorithm.

#### Example 9.229. <TAN-T>

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:semantic-refs" TAN-version="2020">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body xml:lang="eng">
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-T>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [*../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml*]

#### Example 9.230. <TAN-T>

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill:model-object-refs" TAN-version="2020">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body xml:lang="eng">
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-T>
```

## Note

Taken from `ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum` [`../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml`]

### Example 9.231. <TAN-T>

```
<TAN-T TAN-version="2020" id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire:semantic-refs"
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body xml:lang="fra">
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-T>
```

## Note

Taken from `ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949` [`../../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml`]

### Example 9.232. <TAN-T>

```
<TAN-T id="tag:kalvesmaki.com,2014:tan-t:ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire:semantic-refs" TAN-version="2020"
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body xml:lang="fra">
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-T>
```

## Note

Taken from `ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical` [`../../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical.xml`]

## <TAN-voc>

`TAN-voc.rng` [`../../schemas/TAN-voc.rng`]

The element `TAN-voc` specifies a TAN file that contains vocabulary items. Root element.

Formal Definition

~TAN-root

## Important

Users should be warned about versions of TAN that are under development. “This version of TAN is under development, and is subject to change. Participants in developing the TAN schemas, functions, and guidelines are welcome. See <http://textalign.net> for details.”



## Important

Users should be warned about TAN files whose last change was made by an algorithm.

## Caution

The vocabulary of a file may not include it.

### Example 9.233. <TAN-voc>

```
<TAN-voc TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-key:ar.cat">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body affects-element="work">
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-voc>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-voc [../examples/TAN-voc/ar.cat.TAN-voc.xml]

### Example 9.234. <TAN-voc>

```
<TAN-voc TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-voc:standard">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body>
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-voc>
```

## Note

Taken from park-projects.TAN-voc [../examples/TAN-voc/park-projects.TAN-voc.xml]

### Example 9.235. <TAN-voc>

```
<TAN-voc TAN-version="2020" id="tag:textalign.net,2015:tan-voc:bitext-relation">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body affects-element="bitext-relation">
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-voc>
```

## Note

Taken from bitext-relations.TAN-voc [../vocabularies/bitext-relations.TAN-voc.xml]

### Example 9.236. <TAN-voc>

```
<TAN-voc TAN-version="2020" id="tag:textalign.net,2015:tan-voc:div-types">
  <head>
    .....
  </head>
  <body affects-element="div-type">
    .....
  </body>
</TAN-voc>
```

### Note

Taken from div-types.TAN-voc [../../vocabularies/div-types.TAN-voc.xml]

## <through-tok>

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

### Definition 1

The element `through-tok` points to a single token that is the end of a range of tokens to be selected from a source, but without `@ref..`

Formal Definition

```
((@val | @rgx) |
@pos |

((@val | @rgx),
@pos))
```

### Definition 2

The element `through-tok` points to a single token in a single reference that is the end of a range of tokens to be selected from a source, in the context of `@ref..`

Formal Definition

`@ref,`

```
((@val | @rgx) |
@pos |

((@val | @rgx),
@pos))
```

Used by: `~text-passage-selector-no-ref`, `~text-passage-selector-with-ref`

### Caution

Every token must be locatable in every cited ref in every source.

## Caution

In a <reassign>, the token referred to at <from-tok> must precede the one referred to by <through-tok>.

### Example 9.237. <through-tok>

```
<subject src="eng-uk">
.....
  <from-tok ref="1" pos="3"/>
  <through-tok ref="2" pos="1"/>
</subject>
```

## Note

Taken from ringoroses.div.1 [../../examples/TAN-A/ringoroses.div.1.xml]

## <to>

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

The element `to` indicates a ref to which the preceding <tok>s should be moved.

Formal Definition

@ref

Used by: ~adj-element-reassign

## Caution

No adjustment action should result in the mixing of leaf <div>s and non-leaf <div>s.

## <to-do>

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element `to-do` lists tasks that remain to be done (via <comment> children). Lack of content in <to-do> suggests that the file is no longer considered a work in progress, but it does not guarantee that the file will not be changed in the future.

An empty <to-do> implies stability, so requires a file to have a <master-location>.

Formal Definition

~ed-stamp?, (~inclusion | <comment>\*)

Used by: ~element-head

## Caution

Any TAN file without a to-do list will be treated as being no longer in progress and should have at least one master-location.

### Example 9.238. <to-do>

```
<head>
  .....
  <change who="xslt2" when="2018-08-04T23:55:36.096-04:00">Converted from 2018 to 2019 schemas
  <to-do/>
</head>
```

#### Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

### Example 9.239. <to-do>

```
<head>
  .....
  <change when="2018-07-30-04:00" who="kalvesmaki">updated to 2019 schemas</change>
  <to-do/>
</head>
```

#### Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum [../../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml]

### Example 9.240. <to-do>

```
<head>
  .....
  <change who="xslt2" when="2018-08-05T00:03:20.142-04:00">Converted from 2018 to 2019 schemas
  <to-do/>
</head>
```

#### Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949 [../../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml]

### Example 9.241. <to-do>

```
<head>
  .....
  <change who="xslt2" when="2018-08-05T00:05:17.879-04:00">Converted from 2018 to 2019 schemas
  <to-do/>
</head>
```

#### Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical [../../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical.xml]

## <tok>

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng]

The element `tok` points to a token in the abstract, no matter where it is found, either in the source (if there is one) or the language (if there is no source).

The sequence of consecutive `<tok>`s is immaterial, except in the context of `<group>`.

Formal Definition

`~certainty-stamp?, (@val | @rgx), @chars?`

*TAN-A.rng* [*../..schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

*Definition 1*

The element `tok` points to one or more tokens in the context source or reference.

Formal Definition

```
((@val | @rgx) |  
@pos |  
  
((@val | @rgx),  
@pos)), @chars?
```

*Definition 2*

The element `tok` points to one or more tokens in the context source.

Formal Definition

`@ref,`

```
((@val | @rgx) |  
@pos |  
  
((@val | @rgx),  
@pos)), @chars?
```

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../..schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

The element `tok` identifies one or more tokens (words or word fragments). Used by class-2 files to make claims about specific words.

In TAN-A and TAN-A-tok files, `<tok>` does not necessarily carry linguistic connotations; in TAN-A-lm, it normally does.

Most `<tok>`s are restricted to a single token, or a portion of a single token, perhaps filtered by the value of `@chars`.. But they can refer to multiple tokens through multiple values of `@src`, `@ref`, and `@pos`, to save space and perhaps enhance legibility. For example, `<tok src="a b" ref="1.1 - 1.3" pos="1-4">` would point to 24 tokens (assuming that the two sources each have at least four tokens in the three references 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3).

If you wish to treat multiple word fragments as a single token, use `<group>`.

The sequence of consecutive <tok>s is immaterial in the context of TAN-A-lm, and TAN-A-tok, except in the context of <group>, where the sequence dictates how the new token is to be constructed.

The sequence of consecutive <tok>s is important in the context of TAN-A, where the sequence specifies the order in which word tokens should be supplied in the context of the <claim>.

Formal Definition

```

~ed-stamp?,
{[TAN-A-lm (~tok-sources-ref-opt):]   {empty}} OR

{[TAN-class-2 (~tok-sources-ref-opt):]
  {[TAN-A-lm (~ptr-attr-src-many):]   {empty}}} OR

  {[TAN-class-2 (~ptr-attr-src-many):]   @src}}}, @ref,

    ((@val | @rgx) |
    @pos |

      ((@val | @rgx),
      @pos)),
{[TAN-A (~tok-cert-opt):]   {empty}} OR

{[TAN-class-2 (~tok-cert-opt):]   ~certainty-claim?, @chars?

```

Used by: ~default-tok-element, ~single-div-partial-textual-reference, ~multi-div-partial-textual-reference

## Caution

Every token must be locatable in every cited ref in every source.

## Caution

Every character must be locatable in every token in every ref in every source.

### Example 9.242. <tok>

```

<TAN-A TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:ar.cat.tan-a:claims">
.....
<body claimant="park" claim-period="per2010s">
.....
  <claim subject="andronicus boethus" adverb="perhaps" verb="om" xml:id="cl1a2a">
    <at-ref src="grc" ref="1 a 2">
      <tok pos="3-4"/>
    </at-ref>
  </claim>
.....
  <claim subject="comm-omnes" verb="attests">
    <object src="grc" ref="1 a 2">
      <tok pos="3-4"/>
    </object>
  </claim>

```

```
<claim subject="comm-omnes" verb="attests" xml:id="c11a2b">
  <object src="grc" ref="1 a 2">
    <tok pos="3-4"/>
  </object>
</claim>
.....
<claim subject="B" verb="reads">
  <at-ref src="grc" ref="1 a 5">
    <tok pos="1-2"/>
  </at-ref>
  .....
</claim>
<claim subject="Λ" adverb="perhaps" verb="reads">
  <at-ref src="grc" ref="1 a 5">
    <tok pos="1-2"/>
  </at-ref>
  .....
</claim>
<claim subject="π α φ ο" verb="matches">
  <object src="grc" ref="1 a 5">
    <tok pos="1-2"/>
  </object>
</claim>
.....
</body>
</TAN-A>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

## <tok-is>

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng]

The element `tok-is` specifies an exact value of `@val` of `<tok>`s in the file. Collectively, every `<tok>` should point to at least one `<tok-is>`.

This element is an optional way to improve the efficiency of validation and applications.

The sequence of consecutive `<tok-is>`s is immaterial.

Formal Definition

text

Used by: `~decl-non-class-2`

## <tok-starts-with>

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng]

The element `tok-starts-with` specifies one opening string that characterizes the `@val` of `<tok>`s in the file.

This element is an optional way to improve the efficiency of validation and applications.

The sequence of consecutive `<tok-is>`s is immaterial.

Formal Definition

text

Used by: `~decl-non-class-2`

## **<token-definition>**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

The element `token-definition` defines a word token via a regular expression. The pattern in this element is used to split a string into tokens and non-tokens.

The attributes of this element mirror the parameters for the function `xsl:analyze-string` (see <https://www.w3.org/TR/xslt-30/#element-analyze-string>).

For more see the section called “Defining Words and Tokens” and for standard TAN vocabulary items see the section called “TAN keywords for types of token definitions (`<token-definition>`)”

Formal Definition

```
~ed-stamp?,  
  (~inclusion |  
  
    (  
      {[TAN-A-lm (~token-definition-attributes):]   {empty}} OR  
  
      {[TAN-class-2 (~token-definition-attributes):]  
        {[TAN-A-lm (~ptr-attr-src-many):]   {empty}} OR  
  
        {[TAN-class-2 (~ptr-attr-src-many):]   @src}} OR  
  
      {[TAN-core (~token-definition-attributes):]   {empty}},  
  
      (@which |  
        (@pattern, @flags?))))
```

Used by: `~decl-class-1`, `~decl-class-2`, `~entity-tok-def`

### **Caution**

No source may be given more than one token definition.

### **Example 9.243. <token-definition>**

```
<head>  
  .....  
  <license licenser="park">  
  .....  
  </license>
```



```
</license>
<token-definition src="*" which="letters only"/>
<vocabulary>
    .....
</vocabulary>
    .....
</head>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

### Example 9.244. <token-definition>

```
<head>
    .....
    <license which="by_4.0" licenser="park"/>
    <token-definition src="eng-us" pattern="[-\w]+"/>
    <source xml:id="eng-uk">
        .....
    </source>
    .....
</head>
```

### Note

Taken from ringoroses.div.1 [../../examples/TAN-A/ringoroses.div.1.xml]

### Example 9.245. <token-definition>

```
<head>
    .....
    <license licenser="kalvesmaki">
        .....
    </license>
    <token-definition pattern="[\w]+"/>
    <inclusion xml:id="rel">
        .....
    </inclusion>
    .....
</head>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample [../../examples/TAN-A-lm/ar.cat.grc.1949.minio-paluello-sem-TAN-A-lm-sample.xml]

### Example 9.246. <token-definition>

```
<head>
    .....
    <license licenser="park">
        .....
    </license>
    .....
</head>
```

```
</license>
<token-definition which="letters and punctuation"/>
<source>
    .....
</source>
    .....
</head>
```

### Note

Taken from ring-o-roses.eng.1881.lm [../../examples/TAN-A-lm/ring-o-roses.eng.1881.lm.xml]

## <topic>

*TAN-A.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-A.rng]

The element `topic` contains an IRI + name pattern identifying a topic.

Formal Definition

~entity-nondigital-id

Used by: ~voc-element-tan-a

### Example 9.247. <topic>

```
<vocabulary-key>
    .....
    <verb which="is about" xml:id="concerns"/>
    <topic xml:id="predication">
        <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:topic:predication</IRI>
        <name>predication</name>
        <desc>The act of asserting something about a grammatical subject.</desc>
    </topic>
</vocabulary-key>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A [../../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.xml]

## <unit>

*TAN-A.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-A.rng]

The element `unit` contains an IRI + name pattern identifying a unit type (e.g., millimeters, seconds, Euros), to be used in conjunction with `<object>` to specify what quantities measure.

Formal Definition

~entity-nondigital-id

Used by: ~voc-element-tan-a

## <value>

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

The element **value** states the value of a <checksum>

Formal Definition

string

Used by: <checksum>

## <verb>

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

The element **verb** contains an IRI + name pattern identifying a property, relationship, action, or something else that is used to say something about something.

The preferred term "verb" is equivalent to RDF "predicate." The latter term is avoided, since in regular usage "predicate" signifies both a verb and all the words it governs.

See the section called “TAN keywords for verbs (<verb>)” for standard TAN vocabulary items.

Formal Definition

{[TAN-voc (~extra-verb-attrs):] @group} OR

{[TAN-core (~extra-verb-attrs):] {empty}}?, ~entity-nondigital-constrained

Used by: ~voc-element-tan-a, ~body-item

### Caution

Claims involving verbs whose constrained content requires specification of units must use <object> or <subject> with @units..

### Caution

<object> or <subject> with @units may be used only with verbs with constrained content.

### Caution

A claim with a verb that has content constraints must not allow other verbs.

### Example 9.248. <verb>

```
<head>
.....
<vocabulary-key>
.....
<alias xml:id="comm-omnes" idrefs="π δ α.d φ.d ο.d η.d σ.d"/>
```

```
<verb which="refers or alludes to" xml:id="refers-to"/>
<verb xml:id="om">
  <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:verb:omits</IRI>
  <name>omits</name>
  <name>omits text</name>
  .....
</verb>
<verb xml:id="attests">
  <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:verb:attests-to</IRI>
  <name>attests</name>
  <name>attests to</name>
  .....
</verb>
<modal which="possibly" xml:id="perhaps"/>
.....
</vocabulary-key>
.....
</head>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A.claims [../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.claims.xml]

### Example 9.249. <verb>

```
<vocabulary-key>
.....
<role xml:id="stylesheet1" which="stylesheet"/>
<verb which="is about" xml:id="concerns"/>
<topic xml:id="predication">
.....
</topic>
</vocabulary-key>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.TAN-A [../examples/TAN-A/ar.cat.TAN-A.xml]

## <version>

*TAN-A.rng* [../schemas/TAN-A.rng]

The element **version** identifies the version of a work. Applicable to sources that contain multiple versions, e.g., original text and facing translations. Like **<work>**, **<version>** points to a conceptual entity, not a physical one.

Very few work-versions have their own URNs. It is advisable to assign a tag URN or a UUID. If you have used an IRI for **<work>** that you are entitled to modify, you may wish to add a suffix that will name the version. If you need to specify exactly where on a text-bearing object a version appears, **<desc>** or **<comment>** should be used.

For background, see the section called “One Work”

Formal Definition

~entity-nondigital-id

*TAN-class-1.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng*]

The element **version** identifies the version of a work. Applicable to sources that contain multiple versions, e.g., original text and facing translations. Like **<work>**, **<version>** points to a conceptual entity, not a physical one.

In the context of a class 1 file, the entity identified by **<version>** is assumed to be a version of the entity defined in **<work>**.

Very few work-versions have their own URN names. It is advisable to assign a tag URN or a UUID. If you have used an IRI for **<work>** that you are entitled to modify, you may wish to add a suffix that will name the version. If you need to specify exactly where on a text-bearing object a version appears, **<desc>** or **<comment>** should be used.

For more, see the section called “One Work”

Formal Definition

~entity-nondigital-no-id

Used by: ~voc-element-tan-a, ~decl-class-1

### Example 9.250. **<version>**

```
<head>
  .....
  <work>
    .....
  </work>
  <version>
    <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:version:matthews-version-of-the-lords-prayer</IRI>
    <name>Matthew's version of the Lord's Prayer</name>
  </version>
  <vocabulary>
    .....
  </vocabulary>
  .....
</head>
```

### Note

Taken from lords-prayer.eng.kjv.1760 [*../../examples/lords-prayer.eng.kjv.1760.xml*]

### Example 9.251. **<version>**

```
<head>
  .....
  <work>
    .....
  </work>
  <version>
    <IRI>urn:uuid:31648039-3dbb-49b9-b66e-9bd2cd11630e</IRI>
```

```
    <name>zweite Version</name>
  </version>
  <numerals priority="letters"/>
  .....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ring-o-roses.deu.1897 [../../examples/ring-o-roses.deu.1897.xml]

## <vocabulary>

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element `vocabulary` specifies a TAN-voc file that supplies vocabulary items for the host file. For more discussion, see the section called “Vocabulary (TAN-voc)”

The sequence of consecutive `<vocabulary>`s is immaterial.

Formal Definition

~entity-digital-tan-no-id

Used by: ~networked-files-core, ~vocabulary-list

## Caution

No file may import vocabularies with items that have duplicate IRIs.

## Caution

`<vocabulary>` must point to TAN-voc files.

## Caution

Inclusions/vocabularies may not be invoked circularly.

## Caution

The vocabulary of a file may not include it.

## Important

The @TAN-version for inclusions and vocabularies should match the current version.

## Caution

An element that has a `<location>` and is key for validation should have at least one document available.

## Caution

Every TAN file referred to by way of an element containing `<location>` should have an @id that matches the <IRI> of the parent of the `<location>`

## Caution

No element may point to a TAN file that has an identical @id value; the only exception is <predecessor> and <successor>.

## Important

If a target file has children items in the <to-do> the corresponding comments will be returned as warnings.

## Important

If a target file has a <successor> a warning will be returned, noting the update.

## Important

If an element's <location> is faulty and if a catalog file entry is found pointing to a document with the same IRI, location information on those alternative locations will be returned

## Important

If a target file points only to non-local locations and no internet is available, the following message will be returned. "No internet available."

## Caution

If a linking element points to a file that must be resolved, that file must be a TAN file.

## Important

If @accessed-when predates one or more dates in a target file, a warning will be returned.

## Caution

An element's @which must have a value that corresponds to a <name>, either in a standard TAN vocabulary or an associated TAN-voc file, that is marked as applying to that element.

## Caution

A @which in a <vocabulary> may point only to items in the standard TAN file vocabularies.TAN-voc.xml

## Caution

Vocabularies are integral parts of a document. Access to at least one version is absolutely mandatory.

### Example 9.252. <vocabulary>

```
<head>
  .....
  <version>
  .....
```

```
</version>
<vocabulary>
  <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-voc:standard</IRI>
  <name>Keywords for TAN files edited by Jenny Park</name>
  <location href="TAN-voc/park-projects.TAN-voc.xml" accessed-when="2019-10-08"/>
</vocabulary>
<source which="kjv 1760"/>
.....
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from lords-prayer.eng.kjv.1760 [../examples/lords-prayer.eng.kjv.1760.xml]

### Example 9.253. <vocabulary>

```
<TAN-T TAN-version="2020" id="tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:bible:matthew">
  <head>
    .....
    <inclusion xml:id="serm-mount">
      .....
    </inclusion>
    <vocabulary which="bible eng" accessed-when="2019-10-08"/>
    <vocabulary>
      <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-voc:standard</IRI>
      <name>Keywords for TAN files edited by Jenny Park</name>
      <location href="TAN-voc/park-projects.TAN-voc.xml" accessed-when="2019-10-08"/>
    </vocabulary>
    <source which="kjv 1760"/>
    .....
  </head>
  .....
</TAN-T>
```

## Note

Taken from matt.eng.kjv.1760 [../examples/matt.eng.kjv.1760.xml]

### Example 9.254. <vocabulary>

```
<head>
  .....
  <source>
    .....
  </source>
  <vocabulary>
    <IRI>tag:parkj@textalign.net,2015:TAN-voc:standard</IRI>
    <name>Vocabulary for TAN files edited by Jenny Park</name>
    <location href="TAN-voc/park-projects.TAN-voc.xml" accessed-when="2020-01-10"/>
  </vocabulary>
  <model>
    .....
  </model>
  .....
```



</head>

## Note

Taken from ring-o-roses.eng.1987 [../../examples/ring-o-roses.eng.1987.xml]

## <vocabulary-key>

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element vocabulary-key contains vocabulary items for the immediate file.

Formal Definition

```

~ed-stamp?, (<comment>* &
  (
    (<person> | <organization> | <algorithm>)* & <role>* & <period>* & <alias>* & <relationship>*
  )
  {[TAN-class-1 (~voc-key-non-core):]
    (<div-type>* & {empty})} OR

  {[TAN-class-2 (~voc-key-non-core):]
    (<group-type>* &
      {[TAN-A-lm (~voc-element-non-class-2):]
        (<lexicon>+ & <morphology>+)}} OR

      {[TAN-A-tok (~voc-element-non-class-2):]
        (<bitext-relation>+ & <reuse-type>+)}} OR

      {[TAN-A (~voc-element-non-class-2):]
        (<work>* & <place>* & <unit>* & <div-type>* & <modal>* & <version>* & <scriptum>* & <topic>*
          {[TAN-class-2 (~voc-element-non-class-2):] {empty}})}} OR

      {[TAN-class-2 (~voc-element-non-class-2):] {empty}})}} OR

  {[TAN-class-3 (~voc-key-non-core):]
    (<group-type>* &
      {[TAN-mor (~voc-element-non-class-3):] <feature>*}} OR

      {[TAN-class-3 (~voc-element-non-class-3):] {empty}})}} OR

  {[TAN-core (~voc-key-non-core):] {empty}})

```

Used by: ~vocabulary-list

### Example 9.255. <vocabulary-key>

```

<head>
  .....
  <adjustments>
    .....
  </adjustments>
  <vocabulary-key>
    <algorithm xml:id="xslt2">
      .....

```

```

        </algorithm>
        <div-type xml:id="ch">
            .....
        </div-type>
        <div-type xml:id="par">
            .....
        </div-type>
        .....
    </vocabulary-key>
    <file-resp who="kalvesmaki"/>
    .....
</head>

```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

### Example 9.256. <vocabulary-key>

```

<head>
    .....
    <adjustments>
        .....
    </adjustments>
    <vocabulary-key>
        <div-type xml:id="p">
            .....
        </div-type>
        <div-type xml:id="c">
            .....
        </div-type>
        <div-type xml:id="l">
            .....
        </div-type>
        .....
    </vocabulary-key>
    <file-resp who="kalvesmaki"/>
    .....
</head>

```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml]

### Example 9.257. <vocabulary-key>

```

<head>
    .....
    <adjustments>
        .....
    </adjustments>
    <vocabulary-key>
        <algorithm xml:id="xslt2">

```

```

.....
</algorithm>
<div-type xml:id="ch">
.....
</div-type>
<div-type xml:id="par">
.....
</div-type>
.....
</vocabulary-key>
<file-resp who="kalvesmaki"/>
.....
</head>

```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949 [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml]

### Example 9.258. <vocabulary-key>

```

<head>
.....
<adjustments>
.....
</adjustments>
<vocabulary-key>
  <algorithm xml:id="xslt2">
.....
  </algorithm>
  <div-type xml:id="ch">
.....
  </div-type>
  <div-type xml:id="par">
.....
  </div-type>
.....
</vocabulary-key>
<file-resp who="kalvesmaki"/>
.....
</head>

```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical.xml]

## <where>

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

The element **where** identifies a condition that permits the following adjustment actions to be performed.

The condition must be true for each attribute, for at least one value in that attribute.

The sequence of consecutive <where>s is immaterial, although they will be processed in document order. It is advisable to start with <where>s that are most easily processed.

Formal Definition

```
~ed-stamp?,  
{[TAN-mor (~action-condition-attributes):] ~action-condition-attributes} OR  
  
{[TAN-class-2 (~action-condition-attributes):] ~action-condition-attributes} OR  
  
{[TAN-core (~action-condition-attributes):] {empty}}
```

## <work>

*TAN-A.rng [ ../../schemas/TAN-A.rng ]*

The element **work** identifies a creative textual work, understood conceptually, not physically (e.g., Homer's Iliad, not a particular version or copy of it).

The term "work" is only loosely defined in TAN. Any text that has enough unity to be referred to in ordinary conversation as a single entity may be identified as a work. A work may be composed of other works, be a part of other works, or even overlap with other works. E.g., Q, the Lord's Prayer, the Gospel of Luke, the Tetravangelion, the New Testament, and the Bible are all valid works, despite their complex interrelationships of nesting and spanning one another.

This element takes the IRI + name pattern. For more, see the section called "One Work"

Formal Definition

~entity-nondigital-id

*TAN-class-1.rng [ ../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng ]*

The element **work** identifies a creative textual work, understood conceptually, not physically (e.g., Homer's Iliad, not a particular version or copy of it).

The term "work" is only loosely defined in TAN. Any text that has enough unity to be referred to in ordinary conversation as a single entity may be identified as a work. A work may be composed of other works, be a part of other works, or even overlap with other works. E.g., the Lord's Prayer, the Gospel of Luke, the Tetravangelion, the New Testament, and the Bible are all valid works, despite the complex relationship between each of them.

This element takes the IRI + name pattern. For more, see the section called "One Work"

Formal Definition

~entity-nondigital-no-id

Used by: ~voc-element-tan-a, ~decl-class-1

### Example 9.259. <work>

<head>

```
.....
<license licenser="kalvesmaki">
  .....
</license>
<work>
  <IRI>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Categories_(Aristotle)</IRI>
  <name>Aristotle, Categories</name>
</work>
<source>
  .....
</source>
.....
</head>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-logical.xml]

### Example 9.260. <work>

```
<head>
  .....
  <license licenser="kalvesmaki">
    .....
  </license>
  <work>
    <IRI>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Categories_(Aristotle)</IRI>
    <name>Aristotle, Categories</name>
  </work>
  <source>
    .....
  </source>
  .....
</head>
```

### Note

Taken from ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum [../examples/ar.cat.eng.1926.edghill.ref-scriptum.xml]

### Example 9.261. <work>

```
<head>
  .....
  <license licenser="kalvesmaki">
    .....
  </license>
  <work>
    <IRI>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Categories_(Aristotle)</IRI>
    <name>Aristotle, Categories</name>
  </work>
  <source>
    .....
  </source>
```

```
.....  
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949 [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical-after-1949.xml]

### Example 9.262. <work>

```
<head>  
.....  
<license licenser="kalvesmaki">  
.....  
</license>  
<work>  
  <IRI>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Categories_(Aristotle)</IRI>  
  <name xml:lang="fra">Aristote, Catégories</name>  
  <name xml:lang="eng">Aristotle, Categories</name>  
</work>  
<source>  
.....  
</source>  
.....  
</head>
```

## Note

Taken from ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical [../examples/ar.cat.fra.1844.saint-hilaire.ref-logical.xml]

# TAN patterns

## ~action-complex-condition

*TAN-core.rng* [../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

<where>+

Used by: ~action-condition

## ~action-condition

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng]

Formal Definition

{{[TAN-mor (~action-condition-attributes):] ~action-condition-attributes}} OR

```
{{[TAN-class-2 (~action-condition-attributes):] ~action-condition-attributes}} OR  
{{[TAN-core (~action-condition-attributes):] {empty}}}
```

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
(  
  {{[TAN-mor (~action-condition-attributes):] ~action-condition-attributes}} OR  
  {{[TAN-class-2 (~action-condition-attributes):] ~action-condition-attributes}} OR  
  {{[TAN-core (~action-condition-attributes):] {empty}}} | <where>+)
```

Used by: ~element-rule, ~adjust-condition

## ~action-condition-attributes

*TAN-mor.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-mor.rng*]

Formal Definition

@m-matches?, @tok-matches?, @m-has-features?, @m-has-how-many-features?

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
{[TAN-A-lm (~ptr-attr-src-many):] {empty}} OR  
{[TAN-class-2 (~ptr-attr-src-many):] @src, @div-type?
```

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
{empty}
```

Used by: ~condition-pattern, ~element-where, ~action-simple-condition

## ~action-simple-condition

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
{[TAN-mor (~action-condition-attributes):] ~action-condition-attributes} OR  
{[TAN-class-2 (~action-condition-attributes):] ~action-condition-attributes} OR
```

{[TAN-core (~action-condition-attributes):] {empty}}

Used by: ~action-condition

## ~adj-element-equate

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

Formal Definition

<equate>

Used by: ~adjust-class-2

## ~adj-element-reassign

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

Formal Definition

<reassign>

Used by: ~adjust-class-2

## ~adj-element-rename

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

Formal Definition

<rename>

Used by: ~adjust-class-2

## ~adj-element-skip

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

Formal Definition

<skip>

Used by: ~adjust-class-2

## ~adjust-class-2

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

Formal Definition



<skip>\*, <rename>\*, <equate>\*, <reassign>\*

Used by: ~adjust-non-core

## ~adjust-class-3

*TAN-class-3.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-3.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

Used by: ~adjust-non-core

## ~adjust-condition

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
{[TAN-A-lm (~action-condition):]
  {{{[TAN-mor (~action-condition-attributes):]  ~action-condition-attributes}}} OR
  {{{[TAN-class-2 (~action-condition-attributes):]  ~action-condition-attributes}}} OR
  {{{[TAN-core (~action-condition-attributes):]  {empty}}}}} OR
{[TAN-core (~action-condition):]
  (
    {{{[TAN-mor (~action-condition-attributes):]  ~action-condition-attributes}}} OR
    {{{[TAN-class-2 (~action-condition-attributes):]  ~action-condition-attributes}}} OR
    {{{[TAN-core (~action-condition-attributes):]  {empty}}}}} | <where>+)
```

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

Used by: ~element-adjustments

## ~adjust-core

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

Used by: ~element-adjustments

## ~adjust-non-class-2

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

Used by: ~adjust-non-core

## ~adjust-non-class-3

*TAN-class-3.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-3.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

Used by: ~adjust-non-core

## ~adjust-non-core

*TAN-class-1.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng*]

Formal Definition

(<normalization>\* & <replace>\*)

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

~adjust-class-2, {empty}

*TAN-class-3.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-3.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty} & {empty}

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

Used by: ~element-adjustments

## ~adjust-repl

*TAN-class-1.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng*]

Formal Definition

<replace>

Used by: ~adjust-non-core

## ~adjustment-list

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<adjustments>\*

Used by: ~element-head

## ~any-attribute

*catalog.tan.rng* [*../../schemas/catalog.tan.rng*]

Formal Definition

@[ANY]

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@[ANY]

Used by: ~any-element

## ~any-content

*catalog.tan.rng* [*../../schemas/catalog.tan.rng*]

Formal Definition

(  
{[catalog.tan (~any-element):]} <[ANY]>} OR  
{[TAN-core (~any-element):]} <[ANY]>{\* & text})

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
(  
  {[catalog.tan (~any-element):]   <[ANY]>}} OR  
  
  {[TAN-core (~any-element):]   <[ANY]>}* & text)
```

Used by: <doc>, ~any-element, ~element-tail

## **~any-element**

*catalog.tan.rng [../../schemas/catalog.tan.rng]*

Formal Definition

<[ANY]>

*TAN-core.rng [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]*

Formal Definition

<[ANY]>

Used by: ~any-content

## **~attr-accessed-when**

*TAN-core.rng [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]*

Formal Definition

@accessed-when

Used by: ~element-location, ~entity-digital-core-content

## **~attr-by**

*TAN-class-2.rng [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]*

Formal Definition

@by

Used by: ~complex-rename

## **~attr-cert**

*TAN-core.rng [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]*

Formal Definition

@cert

Used by: ~certainty-claim

## ~attr-cert2

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@cert2

Used by: ~certainty-claim

## ~attr-chars

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

@chars

Used by: ~element-tok-abstract, ~element-tok-for-claim-no-ref, ~element-tok-for-claim-with-ref, ~element-tok-standard

## ~attr-claim-period

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

@claim-period

Used by: ~claimant-attributes

## ~attr-claim-when

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

@claim-when

Used by: ~claimant-attributes

## ~attr-code

*TAN-mor.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-mor.rng*]

Formal Definition

@code

Used by: ~ptr-element-feature

## **~attr-content-datatype**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@content-datatype

Used by: ~constraint-content

## **~attr-content-lexical-constraint**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@content-lexical-constraint

Used by: ~constraint-content

## **~attr-def-ref**

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng*]

Formal Definition

@def-ref

Used by: ~element-1

## **~attr-ed-when**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@ed-when

Used by: ~ed-stamp

## **~attr-flags-for-errors**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@flag

Used by: ~condition-pattern, ~element-change

## ~attr-flags-for-functions

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@flags

Used by: ~element-replace, ~element-token-definition

## ~attr-help

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@help

Used by: ~inclusion

## ~attr-href

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@href

Used by: ~element-location, ~element-master-location, ~entity-digital-tan-other-content

## ~attr-id-alias

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@id

Used by: ~voc-element-alias

## ~attr-id-tan

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@id

Used by: ~TAN-root

## **~attr-id-xml**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@xml:id

Used by: ~element-claim, ~link-element-inclusion, ~voc-element-alias, ~voc-element-period, ~entity-digital-nontan-id, ~entity-digital-tan-id, ~entity-nondigital-constrained, ~entity-nondigital-id

## **~attr-in-lang**

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

@in-lang

Used by: ~in-lang

## **~attr-item-type**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@item-type

Used by: ~constraint-item-type

## **~attr-lang-xml**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@xml:lang

Used by: ~nontextual-reference, ~body-attributes-non-core, ~element-div, ~metadata-human-readable-attributes

## **~attr-n**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@n



Used by: ~element-div, ~adj-element-equate, ~adj-element-skip, ~simple-rename, ~complex-rename, ~group-attributes-core

## **~attr-new-name**

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

@new

Used by: ~simple-rename, ~complex-rename

## **~attr-new-ref**

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

@new

Used by: ~simple-rename

## **~attr-pattern**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@pattern

Used by: ~element-replace, ~element-token-definition

## **~attr-pos-many**

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

@pos

Used by: ~tok-selector-attributes-many

## **~attr-pos-one**

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

@pos

Used by: ~tok-selector-attributes-one

## ~attr-ref-many

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

Formal Definition

@ref

Used by: ~element-tok-for-claim-with-ref, ~multi-source-whole-div-textual-reference, ~adj-element-skip, ~element-div-ref, ~element-tok-standard, ~complex-rename

## ~attr-ref-one

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

Formal Definition

@ref

Used by: ~single-div-partial-textual-reference, ~element-from-tok-with-ref, ~element-passage, ~element-to, ~element-through-tok-with-ref, ~simple-rename

## ~attr-replacement

*TAN-class-1.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng]

Formal Definition

@replacement

Used by: ~element-replace

## ~attr-rgx

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

Formal Definition

@rgx

Used by: ~element-tok-abstract, ~tok-selector-attributes-one, ~tok-selector-attributes-many

## ~attr-shallow

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

Formal Definition

@shallow

Used by: ~adj-element-skip

## ~attr-status

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

@status

Used by: ~element-at-ref-constraint, ~element-in-lang-constraint, ~element-object-constraint, ~element-period-constraint, ~element-place-constraint, ~element-subject-constraint

## ~attr-TAN-ver

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

@TAN-version

Used by: ~TAN-root

## ~attr-tok-pop

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng]

Formal Definition

@tok-pop

Used by: ~element-ana

## ~attr-val

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

Formal Definition

@val

Used by: ~element-tok-abstract, ~tok-selector-attributes-one, ~tok-selector-attributes-many

## ~attr-when

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

@when

Used by: ~element-change, ~element-comment

## ~attribute-scope

*TAN-voc.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-voc.rng*]

Formal Definition

@affects-attribute

Used by: ~body-attributes-non-core, ~group-attributes-non-core

## ~body-attributes-non-core

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng*]

Formal Definition

@lexicon, @morphology

*TAN-A-tok.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-tok.rng*]

Formal Definition

@bitext-relation, @reuse-type

*TAN-T.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-T.rng*]

Formal Definition

@xml:lang

*TAN-voc.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-voc.rng*]

Formal Definition

@affects-element?, @affects-attribute?

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

Used by: ~element-body

## **~body-content-class-1**

*TAN-class-1.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

Used by: ~body-content-non-core

## **~body-content-class-2**

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

~claimant-attributes?

Used by: ~body-content-non-core

## **~body-content-class-3**

*TAN-class-3.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-3.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

Used by: ~body-content-non-core

## **~body-content-core**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<comment>\*

Used by: ~element-body

## **~body-content-non-class-1**

*TAN-T.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-T.rng*]

Formal Definition

{[TAN-T (~body-item):] <div>} OR

{[TAN-core (~body-item):] {empty}}+

*TAN-class-1.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

Used by: ~body-content-non-core

## ~body-content-non-class-2

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

@subject?, @object?, @verb?, <claim>\*

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

(<group>\* &  
{[TAN-A-lm (~body-item):] <ana>} OR  
{[TAN-A-tok (~body-item):] <align>} OR  
{[TAN-core (~body-item):] {empty}}\*)

Used by: ~body-content-non-core

## ~body-content-non-class-3

*TAN-mor.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-mor.rng*]

Formal Definition

(<category>\* & <rule>\*)

*TAN-voc.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-voc.rng*]

Formal Definition

(<group>\* &  
{[TAN-voc (~body-item):]  
(<item> | <verb>)} OR  
{[TAN-core (~body-item):] {empty}}\*)

*TAN-class-3.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-3.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

Used by: ~body-content-non-core

## ~body-content-non-core

*TAN-class-1.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
{empty} &
{[TAN-T (~body-content-non-class-1):]
  {[TAN-T (~body-item):]    <div>}} OR

  {[TAN-core (~body-item):]  {empty}}}+} OR

{[TAN-class-1 (~body-content-non-class-1):]  {empty}}}
```

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
(~claimant-attributes? &
{[TAN-A (~body-content-non-class-2):]  ~body-content-non-class-2} OR

{[TAN-class-2 (~body-content-non-class-2):]
  (<group>* &
  {[TAN-A-lm (~body-item):]    <ana>}} OR

  {[TAN-A-tok (~body-item):]  <align>}} OR

  {[TAN-core (~body-item):]  {empty}}}*))
```

*TAN-class-3.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-3.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
{empty} &
{[TAN-mor (~body-content-non-class-3):]
  (<category>* & <rule>*)} OR

{[TAN-voc (~body-content-non-class-3):]
  (<group>* &
  {[TAN-voc (~body-item):]
    (<item> | <verb>)}} OR

  {[TAN-core (~body-item):]  {empty}}}*)} OR

{[TAN-class-3 (~body-content-non-class-3):]  {empty}}}
```

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

Used by: ~element-body

## ~body-group

*TAN-class-1.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<group>

Used by: ~body-content-non-class-3, ~body-content-non-class-2, ~element-group

## ~body-item

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng*]

Formal Definition

<ana>

*TAN-A-tok.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-tok.rng*]

Formal Definition

<align>

*TAN-T.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-T.rng*]

Formal Definition

<div>

*TAN-voc.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-voc.rng*]

Formal Definition

(<item> | <verb>)

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition



{empty}

Used by: ~body-content-non-class-1, ~body-content-non-class-3, ~body-content-non-class-2, ~element-group

## ~certainty-claim

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@cert, @cert2?

Used by: ~element-claim, ~tok-cert-opt, ~certainty-stamp

## ~certainty-stamp

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

~certainty-claim?, ~ed-stamp?

Used by: ~element-ana, ~element-l, ~element-lm, ~element-m, ~element-tok-abstract, ~element-align

## ~claimant-attributes

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

@claimant, (@claim-when | @claim-period)?

Used by: ~element-ana, ~element-claim, ~body-content-class-2

## ~complex-object

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

(<object> | <claim>+)

Used by: ~object

## ~complex-rename

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

(@n | @ref), (@by | @new)

Used by: ~adj-element-rename

## ~cond-attr-m-has-features

*TAN-mor.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-mor.rng]

Formal Definition

@m-has-features

Used by: ~action-condition-attributes

## ~cond-attr-m-has-how-many-features

*TAN-mor.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-mor.rng]

Formal Definition

@m-has-how-many-features

Used by: ~action-condition-attributes

## ~cond-attr-m-matches

*TAN-mor.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-mor.rng]

Formal Definition

@m-matches

Used by: ~action-condition-attributes

## ~cond-attr-tok-matches

*TAN-mor.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-mor.rng]

Formal Definition

@tok-matches

Used by: ~action-condition-attributes

## ~condition-pattern

*TAN-mor.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-mor.rng]

Formal Definition

```
@flag?,  
{[TAN-mor (~action-condition-attributes):] ~action-condition-attributes} OR  
  
{[TAN-core (~action-condition-attributes):] {empty}}, text
```

Used by: ~element-assert, ~element-report

## ~constraint-content

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

```
@content-datatype, @content-lexical-constraint?
```

Used by: ~element-object-constraint, ~element-subject-constraint

## ~constraint-item-type

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

```
@item-type
```

Used by: ~element-object-constraint, ~element-subject-constraint

## ~constraints-on-verb

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

```
<constraints>
```

Used by: ~entity-nondigital-with-constraints-content

## ~data-certainty

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

```
double
```

```
(pattern 1|0|(0\.\d*[1-9]))
```

Used by: ~attr-cert, ~attr-cert2

## ~data-div-item-ref

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

TAN-core: String for a @ref that specifies a single <div>.

Formal Definition

string

(pattern ([\w\_]+([^\w-][\w\_]+)\*)|.\*\?\?\?.\*)

Used by: ~attr-new-ref, ~attr-ref-one

## ~data-div-range-ref

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

TAN-core: String for a @ref that specifies a range of <div>s: one or more data-div-item-ref patterns separated by a hyphen or a comma.

Formal Definition

string

(pattern ([\w\_]+([^\w-][\w\_]+)\*)((\s\*-|(\s\*,\s+))([\w\_]+([^\w-][\w\_]+)\*)\*)|.\*\?\?\?.\*)

Used by: ~attr-ref-many

## ~data-IRI

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

TAN-core: Any generic IRI identifier.

Formal Definition

anyURI

(pattern [a-zA-Z][\-.+a-zA-Z0-9]+\S+)

Used by: ~element-IRI

## ~data-picker-item

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

TAN-core: String that specifies a single item from a sequence: digits or "last(-digit)?" Similar to ~data-picker-sequence..

Formal Definition

string

(pattern ((last|max)|((last|max)-\d+)|(\d+))|.\*\?\?\?.\*)

Used by: ~attr-pos-one

## ~data-picker-sequence

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

TAN-core: String that specifies a range of items in a sequence: digits or "last(-digit)?" joined by hyphens (ranges) or commas. Similar to ~data-picker-item..

Formal Definition

string

(pattern ((last|max|all|\\*)|((last|max)-\d+)|(\d+))(\s\*-\s\*((last|max)|((last|max)-\d+)|(\d+)|

Used by: ~cond-attr-m-has-how-many-features, ~attr-chars, ~attr-pos-many

## ~data-tag-uri

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

TAN-core: Tag URN, mandatory pattern for the IRI name of every TAN file

Formal Definition

anyURI

(pattern tag:([\-a-zA-Z0-9.\_%+]+@)?[\-a-zA-Z0-9.]+\.[A-Za-z]{2,4},\d{4}(-(0\d|1[0-2]))?(-([0-2]

Used by: ~attr-id-tan

## ~decl-class-1

*TAN-class-1.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng*]

Formal Definition

(<work> & <version>? & <token-definition>\* & <n-alias>?)

Used by: ~declaration-non-core

## ~decl-class-2

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

<token-definition>\*

Used by: ~declaration-non-core

## ~decl-class-3

*TAN-class-3.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-3.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

Used by: ~declaration-non-core

## ~decl-non-class-1

*TAN-class-1.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

Used by: ~declaration-non-core

## ~decl-non-class-2

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng*]

Formal Definition

<for-lang>\*, (<tok-starts-with>\* & <tok-is>\*)

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

Used by: ~declaration-non-core

## ~decl-non-class-3

*TAN-mor.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-mor.rng*]

Formal Definition

<for-lang>+

*TAN-class-3.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-3.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

Used by: ~declaration-non-core

## ~declaration-core

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

(<license>+ & <numerals>?)

Used by: ~declaration-list

## ~declaration-list

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
(
  (<license>+ & <numerals>?) &
  {[TAN-class-1 (~declaration-non-core):]
    (
      (<work> & <version>? & <token-definition>* & <n-alias>?) & {empty})} OR
  {[TAN-class-2 (~declaration-non-core):]
    (<token-definition>* &
     {[TAN-A-lm (~decl-non-class-2):] ~decl-non-class-2}} OR
    {[TAN-class-2 (~decl-non-class-2):] {empty}})} OR
  {[TAN-class-3 (~declaration-non-core):]
    ({empty} &
     {[TAN-mor (~decl-non-class-3):] <for-lang>+}} OR
    {[TAN-class-3 (~decl-non-class-3):] {empty}})} OR
  {[TAN-core (~declaration-non-core):] {empty}})
```

Used by: ~element-head

## ~declaration-non-core

*TAN-class-1.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng*]

Formal Definition

(

(`<work>` & `<version>?` & `<token-definition>*` & `<n-alias>?`) & {empty})

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

(`<token-definition>*` &  
{`[TAN-A-1m (~decl-non-class-2):]` ~decl-non-class-2} OR  
{`[TAN-class-2 (~decl-non-class-2):]` {empty}})

*TAN-class-3.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-3.rng*]

Formal Definition

({empty} &  
{`[TAN-mor (~decl-non-class-3):]` `<for-lang>+`} OR  
{`[TAN-class-3 (~decl-non-class-3):]` {empty}})

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

Used by: ~declaration-list

## ~default-tok-element

*TAN-A-1m.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-1m.rng*]

Formal Definition

(`<tok>` | `<tok>`)

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

`<tok>`

Used by: ~element-ana, ~element-align, ~element-group-for-tok

## ~doc-attributes

*catalog.tan.rng* [*../../schemas/catalog.tan.rng*]

Formal Definition

@href, @id, @root



Used by: <doc>

## ~ed-stamp

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

TAN-core: Editorial stamp: who created or edited the enclosed data and when.

Formal Definition

@ed-who, @ed-when

Used by: ~element-claim, ~element-at-ref, ~element-div, ~element-in-lang, ~element-object, ~element-subject, ~element-category, ~element-rule, ~element-item, ~element-replace, ~adj-element-equate, ~adj-element-reassign, ~adj-element-rename, ~adj-element-skip, ~element-div-ref, ~element-group-for-tok, ~element-passage, ~element-tok-standard, ~element-adjustments, ~element-at-ref-constraint, ~element-body, ~element-change, ~element-file-resp, ~element-group, ~element-head, ~element-in-lang-constraint, ~element-IRI, ~element-license, ~element-location, ~element-master-location, ~element-object-constraint, ~element-period-constraint, ~element-place-constraint, ~element-resp, ~element-subject-constraint, ~element-to-do, ~element-token-definition, ~element-vocabulary-key, ~element-where, ~link-element-inclusion, ~link-element-see-also, ~voc-element-alias, ~voc-element-period, ~certainty-stamp, ~constraints-on-verb, ~entity-digital-nontan-id, ~entity-digital-nontan-no-id, ~entity-digital-tan-id, ~entity-digital-tan-no-id, ~entity-nondigital-constrained, ~entity-nondigital-id, ~entity-nondigital-no-id, ~metadata-human-readable-attributes, ~TAN-root

## ~element-adjustments

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<adjustments>

Used by: ~adjustment-list

## ~element-align

*TAN-A-tok.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-tok.rng*]

Formal Definition

<align>

Used by: ~body-item

## ~element-ana

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng*]

Formal Definition

<ana>

Used by: ~body-item

## ~element-assert

*TAN-mor.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-mor.rng*]

Formal Definition

<assert>

Used by: ~element-rule

## ~element-at-ref

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

<at-ref>

Used by: ~element-claim

## ~element-at-ref-constraint

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<at-ref>

Used by: ~constraints-on-verb

## ~element-body

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<body>

Used by: ~TAN-root

## ~element-category

*TAN-mor.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-mor.rng*]

Formal Definition

<category>

Used by: ~TAN-mor-body

## ~element-change

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<change>+

Used by: ~element-head

## ~element-checksum

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<checksum>

Used by: ~entity-digital-core-content

## ~element-claim

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

<claim>

Used by: ~body-content-non-class-2, ~complex-object

## ~element-comment

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<comment>

Used by: ~element-ana, ~element-lm, ~element-align, ~element-category, ~element-item, ~element-replace, ~element-adjustments, ~element-group, ~element-head, ~element-license, ~element-to-do, ~element-vocabulary-key, ~link-element-inclusion, ~link-element-see-also, ~body-content-core, ~constraints-on-verb, ~entity-digital-nontan-id, ~entity-digital-nontan-no-id, ~entity-digital-tan-id, ~entity-digital-tan-no-id, ~entity-nondigital-constrained, ~entity-nondigital-id, ~entity-nondigital-no-id

## **~element-desc**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<desc>

Used by: ~metadata-human-readable

## **~element-div**

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

<div>

*TAN-T.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-T.rng*]

Formal Definition

<div>

Used by: ~element-div, ~scriptum-reference, ~body-item

## **~element-div-ref**

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

<div-ref>

## **~element-file-resp**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<file-resp>

Used by: ~resp-list

## **~element-for-lang**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<for-lang>

Used by: ~decl-non-class-2, ~decl-non-class-3

## **~element-from-tok-no-ref**

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

<from-tok>

Used by: ~text-passage-selector-no-ref

## **~element-from-tok-with-ref**

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

<from-tok>

Used by: ~text-passage-selector-with-ref

## **~element-group**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<group>

Used by: ~body-group

## **~element-group-for-tok**

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

<group>

Used by: ~element-ana, ~element-align

## **~element-head**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<head>

Used by: ~TAN-root

## ~element-in-lang

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

<in-lang>

Used by: ~in-lang

## ~element-in-lang-constraint

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<in-lang>

Used by: ~constraints-on-verb

## ~element-IRI

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<IRI>

Used by: ~entity-digital-core-content, ~entity-nondigital-content, ~entity-nondigital-with-constraints-content

## ~element-item

*TAN-voc.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-voc.rng*]

Formal Definition

<item>

Used by: ~body-item

## ~element-l

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng*]

Formal Definition

<l>

Used by: ~element-lm

## ~element-license

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<license>

Used by: ~declaration-core

## ~element-lm

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng*]

Formal Definition

<lm>

Used by: ~element-ana

## ~element-location

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<location>

Used by: ~entity-digital-core-content

## ~element-m

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng*]

Formal Definition

<m>

Used by: ~element-lm

## ~element-master-location

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<master-location>

Used by: ~entity-digital-tan-self-content

## ~element-n-alias

*TAN-class-1.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng*]

Formal Definition

<n-alias>

Used by: ~decl-class-1

## ~element-name

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<name>

Used by: ~metadata-human-readable

## ~element-normalization

*TAN-class-1.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng*]

Formal Definition

<normalization>

Used by: ~adjust-non-core

## ~element-numerals

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<numerals>

Used by: ~declaration-core

## ~element-object

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition



<object>

Used by: ~complex-object

## ~element-object-constraint

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

<object>

Used by: ~constraints-on-verb

## ~element-passage

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

Formal Definition

<passage>

Used by: ~adj-element-reassign

## ~element-period-constraint

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

<period>

Used by: ~constraints-on-verb

## ~element-place-constraint

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

<place>

Used by: ~constraints-on-verb

## ~element-replace

*TAN-class-1.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng]

Formal Definition

<replace>

Used by: ~adjust-repl

## ~element-report

*TAN-mor.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-mor.rng*]

Formal Definition

<report>

Used by: ~element-rule

## ~element-resp

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<resp>

Used by: ~resp-list

## ~element-rule

*TAN-mor.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-mor.rng*]

Formal Definition

<rule>

Used by: ~TAN-mor-body

## ~element-scope

*TAN-voc.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-voc.rng*]

Formal Definition

@affects-element

Used by: ~body-attributes-non-core, ~group-attributes-non-core, ~element-item

## ~element-subject

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

<subject>

Used by: ~subject

## ~element-subject-constraint

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

<subject>

Used by: ~constraints-on-verb

## ~element-tail

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

<tail>

Used by: ~TAN-root

## ~element-through-tok-no-ref

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

Formal Definition

<through-tok>

Used by: ~text-passage-selector-no-ref

## ~element-through-tok-with-ref

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

Formal Definition

<through-tok>

Used by: ~text-passage-selector-with-ref

## ~element-to

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

Formal Definition

<to>

Used by: ~adj-element-reassign

## **~element-to-do**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<to-do>

Used by: ~element-head

## **~element-tok-abstract**

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng*]

Formal Definition

<tok>

Used by: ~default-tok-element

## **~element-tok-for-claim-no-ref**

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

<tok>

Used by: ~single-div-partial-textual-reference

## **~element-tok-for-claim-with-ref**

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

<tok>

Used by: ~multi-div-partial-textual-reference

## **~element-tok-is**

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng*]

Formal Definition

<tok-is>

Used by: ~decl-non-class-2

## ~element-tok-standard

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

<tok>

Used by: ~default-tok-element

## ~element-tok-starts-with

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng*]

Formal Definition

<tok-starts-with>

Used by: ~decl-non-class-2

## ~element-token-definition

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<token-definition>

Used by: ~decl-class-1, ~decl-class-2, ~entity-tok-def

## ~element-version

*TAN-class-1.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng*]

Formal Definition

<version>

Used by: ~decl-class-1

## ~element-vocabulary-key

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<vocabulary-key>

Used by: ~vocabulary-list

## ~element-where

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

<where>+

Used by: ~action-complex-condition

## ~element-work

*TAN-class-1.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng]

Formal Definition

<work>

Used by: ~decl-class-1

## ~entity-digital-core-content

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

(((<IRI>+, ~metadata-human-readable, <checksum>\*, <location>+) |  
(@which & @accessed-when))

Used by: ~link-element-see-also, ~entity-digital-nontan-id, ~entity-digital-nontan-no-id, ~entity-digital-tan-other-content

## ~entity-digital-nontan-id

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

~ed-stamp?,  
(~inclusion |

(@xml:id,  
<comment>\* &

(((<IRI>+, ~metadata-human-readable, <checksum>\*, <location>+) |

(@which & @accessed-when)))))

Used by: ~voc-element-alg

## ~entity-digital-nontan-no-id

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

```
~ed-stamp?,  
  (~inclusion |  
    (<comment>* &  
  
      ((<IRI>+, ~metadata-human-readable, <checksum>*, <location>+) |  
        (@which & @accessed-when)))))
```

Used by: ~source-content

## ~entity-digital-tan-id

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

```
~ed-stamp?,  
  (~inclusion |  
  
    (@xml:id,  
    (<comment>* &  
      (@href |  
  
        ((<IRI>+, ~metadata-human-readable, <checksum>*, <location>+) |  
          (@which & @accessed-when)))))
```

Used by: ~voc-element-lexicon, ~voc-element-morphology, ~source-content

## ~entity-digital-tan-no-id

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

```
~ed-stamp?,  
  (~inclusion |  
    (<comment>* &  
      (@href |  
  
        ((<IRI>+, ~metadata-human-readable, <checksum>*, <location>+) |  
          (@which & @accessed-when)))))
```

Used by: ~link-element-annotation, ~link-element-model, ~link-element-redivision, ~source-content, ~link-element-companion-version, ~link-element-predecessor, ~link-element-successor, ~link-element-vocabulary

## ~entity-digital-tan-other-content

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
(@href |  
  
  (((<IRI>+, ~metadata-human-readable, <checksum>*, <location>+) |  
    (@which & @accessed-when)))
```

Used by: ~element-item, ~link-element-inclusion, ~link-element-see-also, ~entity-digital-tan-id, ~entity-digital-tan-no-id

## ~entity-digital-tan-self-content

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
~metadata-human-readable, <master-location>*
```

Used by: ~element-head

## ~entity-nondigital-constrained

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
~ed-stamp?,  
  (~inclusion |  
  
    (@xml:id?,  
      (<comment>* &  
  
        (((<IRI>+, ~metadata-human-readable, <constraints>?) |  
          @which))))))
```

Used by: ~voc-element-verb

## ~entity-nondigital-content

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition



```
(((<IRI>+, ~metadata-human-readable) |  
@which)
```

Used by: ~element-item, ~element-checksum, ~element-license, ~entity-nondigital-id, ~entity-nondigital-no-id

## ~entity-nondigital-id

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
~ed-stamp?,  
  (~inclusion |  
  
    (@xml:id,  
    (<comment>* &  
  
      (((<IRI>+, ~metadata-human-readable) |  
      @which))))
```

Used by: ~voc-element-lexicon, ~voc-element-brel, ~voc-element-reus, ~voc-element-modal, ~voc-element-place, ~voc-element-scri, ~voc-element-topic, ~voc-element-unit, ~voc-element-vers, ~voc-element-work, ~voc-element-feature, ~voc-element-div-type, ~voc-element-group-type, ~voc-element-org, ~voc-element-period, ~voc-element-person, ~voc-element-relationship, ~voc-element-role

## ~entity-nondigital-no-id

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
~ed-stamp?,  
  (~inclusion |  
  (<comment>* &  
  
    (((<IRI>+, ~metadata-human-readable) |  
    @which)))
```

Used by: ~source-content, ~element-normalization, ~element-version, ~element-work

## ~entity-nondigital-with-constraints-content

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
(((<IRI>+, ~metadata-human-readable, <constraints>?) |  
@which)
```

Used by: ~element-item, ~entity-nondigital-constrained

## ~entity-tok-def

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

<token-definition>, ~metadata-human-readable

Used by: ~element-item

## ~extra-verb-attrs

*TAN-voc.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-voc.rng]

Formal Definition

@group

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

{empty}

Used by: ~voc-element-verb

## ~group-attributes

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

~group-attributes-core,  
{[TAN-A-lm (~group-attributes-non-core):] ~group-attributes-non-core} OR  
{[TAN-voc (~group-attributes-non-core):] ~group-attributes-non-core} OR  
{[TAN-core (~group-attributes-non-core):] {empty}}

Used by: ~element-group-for-tok, ~element-group

## ~group-attributes-core

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

@type?, @n?

Used by: ~group-attributes

## ~group-attributes-non-core

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng*]

Formal Definition

@lexicon?, @morphology?

*TAN-voc.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-voc.rng*]

Formal Definition

@affects-element?, @affects-attribute?

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

Used by: ~group-attributes

## ~in-lang

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

(@in-lang | <in-lang>+)

Used by: ~element-claim

## ~inclusion

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@include, @help?

Used by: ~element-ana, ~element-align, ~element-claim, ~element-category, ~element-rule, ~element-div, ~element-item, ~element-replace, ~adj-element-equate, ~adj-element-reassign, ~adj-element-rename, ~adj-element-skip, ~element-group-for-tok, ~element-adjustments, ~element-file-resp, ~element-group, ~element-license, ~element-resp, ~element-to-do, ~element-token-definition, ~link-element-see-also, ~voc-element-period, ~entity-digital-nontan-id, ~entity-digital-nontan-no-id, ~entity-digital-tan-id, ~entity-digital-tan-no-id, ~entity-nondigital-constrained, ~entity-nondigital-id, ~entity-nondigital-no-id

## **~link-element-annotation**

*TAN-class-1.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng*]

Formal Definition

<annotation>

Used by: ~networked-files-non-core

## **~link-element-companion-version**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<companion-version>

Used by: ~networked-files-core

## **~link-element-inclusion**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<inclusion>

Used by: ~networked-files-core

## **~link-element-model**

*TAN-class-1.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng*]

Formal Definition

<model>

Used by: ~networked-files-non-core

## **~link-element-predecessor**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<predecessor>

Used by: ~networked-files-core

## **~link-element-redivision**

*TAN-class-1.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng*]

Formal Definition

<redivision>

Used by: ~networked-files-non-core

## **~link-element-see-also**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<see-also>

Used by: ~networked-files-core

## **~link-element-source**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<source>

Used by: ~source-list

## **~link-element-successor**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<successor>

Used by: ~networked-files-core

## **~link-element-vocabulary**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<vocabulary>

Used by: ~networked-files-core, ~vocabulary-list

## ~metadata-human-readable

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<name>+, <desc>\*

Used by: ~entity-digital-core-content, ~entity-digital-tan-self-content, ~entity-nondigital-content, ~entity-nondigital-with-constraints-content, ~entity-tok-def

## ~metadata-human-readable-attributes

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

~ed-stamp?, @xml:lang?

Used by: ~element-desc, ~element-name

## ~multi-div-partial-textual-reference

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

(<tok> | ~text-passage-selector-with-ref)+

Used by: ~single-source-partial-div-textual-reference

## ~multi-source-whole-div-textual-reference

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

(@src | @work), @ref

Used by: ~textual-reference

## ~networked-files

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
(  
  (<inclusion>* & <vocabulary>* &  
    {[TAN-A-lm (~source-list):] <source>*}) OR
```

```

    {[TAN-A-tok (~source-list):] ~source-list}} OR

    {[TAN-A (~source-list):] <source>*}} OR

    {[TAN-voc (~source-list):] {empty}}} OR

    {[TAN-class-3 (~source-list):] <source>*}} OR

    {[TAN-core (~source-list):] <source>}} & <see-also>* & <predecessor>* & <successor>* & <companion>*
    {[TAN-class-1 (~networked-files-non-core):]
      (<redivision>* & <model>? & <annotation>*)} OR

    {[TAN-core (~networked-files-non-core):] {empty}})

```

Used by: ~element-head

## ~networked-files-core

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

```

(<inclusion>* & <vocabulary>* &
  {[TAN-A-lm (~source-list):] <source>*} OR

  {[TAN-A-tok (~source-list):] ~source-list} OR

  {[TAN-A (~source-list):] <source>*} OR

  {[TAN-voc (~source-list):] {empty}}} OR

  {[TAN-class-3 (~source-list):] <source>*} OR

  {[TAN-core (~source-list):] <source>} & <see-also>* & <predecessor>* & <successor>* & <companion>*

```

Used by: ~networked-files

## ~networked-files-non-core

*TAN-class-1.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng*]

Formal Definition

```

(<redivision>* & <model>? & <annotation>*)

```

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

```

{empty}

```

Used by: ~networked-files

## ~nondoc-attributes

*catalog.tan.rng* [../../schemas/catalog.tan.rng]

Formal Definition

@[ANY]

Used by: <doc>

## ~nontextual-reference

*TAN-A.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-A.rng]

Formal Definition

(@xml:lang | @units)?, text

Used by: ~element-object, ~element-subject

## ~object

*TAN-A.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-A.rng]

Formal Definition

(@object |  
(<object> | <claim>+)+)

Used by: ~element-claim

## ~ptr-attr-bitext-relation

*TAN-A-tok.rng* [../../schemas/TAN-A-tok.rng]

Formal Definition

@bitext-relation

Used by: ~body-attributes-non-core, ~element-align

## ~ptr-attr-claimant

*TAN-class-2.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng]

Formal Definition

@claimant



Used by: ~claimant-attributes

## ~ptr-attr-div-type

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

@div-type

Used by: ~element-n-alias, ~action-condition-attributes, ~adj-element-skip

## ~ptr-attr-ed-who

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

@ed-who

Used by: ~ed-stamp

## ~ptr-attr-group

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

@group

Used by: ~element-ana, ~element-align, ~extra-verb-attrs, ~element-item

## ~ptr-attr-idrefs

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

@idrefs

Used by: ~voc-element-alias

## ~ptr-attr-include

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

@include

Used by: ~inclusion

## **~ptr-attr-lexicon**

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng*]

Formal Definition

@lexicon

Used by: ~group-attributes-non-core, ~body-attributes-non-core, ~element-ana, ~element-l, ~element-lm

## **~ptr-attr-licensor**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@licensor

Used by: ~element-license

## **~ptr-attr-modal**

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

@adverb

Used by: ~element-claim

## **~ptr-attr-morphology**

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng*]

Formal Definition

@morphology

Used by: ~group-attributes-non-core, ~body-attributes-non-core, ~element-ana, ~element-lm, ~element-m

## **~ptr-attr-object**

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

@object

Used by: ~body-content-non-class-2, ~object

## ~ptr-attr-period

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@period

Used by: ~element-claim, ~element-resp

## ~ptr-attr-place

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

@where

Used by: ~element-claim

## ~ptr-attr-relationship

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@relationship

Used by: ~link-element-see-also

## ~ptr-attr-reuse-type

*TAN-A-tok.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-tok.rng*]

Formal Definition

@reuse-type

Used by: ~body-attributes-non-core, ~element-align

## ~ptr-attr-role

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@roles

Used by: ~element-resp

## ~ptr-attr-scriptum

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

@scriptum

Used by: ~scriptum-reference

## ~ptr-attr-src-many

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

@src

Used by: ~multi-source-whole-div-textual-reference, ~token-definition-attributes, ~action-condition-attributes, ~tok-sources-ref-opt

## ~ptr-attr-src-one

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

@src

Used by: ~single-source-partial-div-textual-reference

## ~ptr-attr-subject

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

@subject

Used by: ~body-content-non-class-2, ~subject

## **~ptr-attr-type**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@type

Used by: ~element-div, ~element-category, ~ptr-element-feature, ~group-attributes-core

## **~ptr-attr-units**

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

@units

Used by: ~nontextual-reference

## **~ptr-attr-verb**

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

@verb

Used by: ~body-content-non-class-2, ~element-claim

## **~ptr-attr-version**

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

@version

Used by: ~scriptum-reference

## **~ptr-attr-which**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@which

Used by: ~scriptum-reference, ~element-token-definition, ~entity-digital-core-content, ~entity-nondigital-content, ~entity-nondigital-with-constraints-content

## **~ptr-attr-who**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@who

Used by: ~element-change, ~element-comment, ~element-file-resp, ~element-resp

## **~ptr-attr-work**

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

@work

Used by: ~multi-source-whole-div-textual-reference, ~scriptum-reference

## **~ptr-element-feature**

*TAN-mor.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-mor.rng*]

Formal Definition

<feature>

Used by: ~element-category

## **~resp-list**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

(<resp>+ & <file-resp>)

Used by: ~element-head

## **~scriptum-reference**

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

(@scriptum | @which), @work, @version?!, <div>\*

Used by: ~textual-reference

## **~simple-rename**

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
((@n, @new) |  
 (@ref, @new))
```

Used by: ~adj-element-rename

## **~single-div-partial-textual-reference**

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
@ref, (<tok> | ~text-passage-selector-no-ref)+
```

Used by: ~single-source-partial-div-textual-reference

## **~single-source-partial-div-textual-reference**

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
@src, (~single-div-partial-textual-reference | (<tok> | ~text-passage-selector-with-ref)+)
```

Used by: ~textual-reference

## **~source-content**

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
~entity-digital-nontan-no-id
```

*TAN-class-1.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
(~entity-nondigital-no-id | ~entity-digital-nontan-no-id)
```

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
~entity-digital-tan-id
```

*TAN-class-3.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-3.rng*]

Formal Definition

(~entity-nondigital-no-id | ~entity-digital-nontan-no-id | ~entity-digital-tan-no-id)

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

Used by: ~link-element-source

## ~source-list

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng*]

Formal Definition

<source>\*

*TAN-A-tok.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-tok.rng*]

Formal Definition

<source>, <source>

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

<source>\*

*TAN-voc.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-voc.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

*TAN-class-3.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-3.rng*]

TAN-class-3: Class 3 files allow zero or many sources

Formal Definition

<source>\*

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition



<source>

Used by: ~networked-files-core

## ~subject

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

(@subject | <subject>+)

Used by: ~element-claim

## ~TAN-mor-body

*TAN-mor.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-mor.rng*]

Formal Definition

(<category>\* & <rule>\*)

Used by: ~body-content-non-class-3

## ~TAN-root

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

@id, @TAN-version, ~ed-stamp?, <head>, <body>, <tail>?

Used by: <TAN-A-lm>, <TAN-A-tok>, <TAN-A>, <TAN-mor>, <TAN-T>, <TAN-voc>

## ~text-passage-selector-no-ref

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

<from-tok>, <through-tok>

Used by: ~single-div-partial-textual-reference, ~element-passage

## ~text-passage-selector-with-ref

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

<from-tok>, <through-tok>

Used by: ~multi-div-partial-textual-reference

## ~textual-reference

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

(~multi-source-whole-div-textual-reference | ~single-source-partial-div-textual-reference | ~script)

Used by: ~element-at-ref, ~element-object, ~element-subject

## ~tok-cert-opt

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

~certainty-claim?

Used by: ~element-tok-standard

## ~tok-selector-attributes-many

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
((@val | @rgx) |  
@pos |  
  
((@val | @rgx),  
@pos))
```

Used by: ~element-tok-for-claim-no-ref, ~element-tok-for-claim-with-ref, ~element-tok-standard

## ~tok-selector-attributes-one

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
((@val | @rgx) |  
@pos |
```

```
((@val | @rgx),  
@pos))
```

Used by: `~element-from-tok-no-ref`, `~element-from-tok-with-ref`, `~element-through-tok-no-ref`, `~element-through-tok-with-ref`

## **~tok-sources-ref-opt**

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
{empty}
```

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
{[TAN-A-lm (~ptr-attr-src-many):] {empty}} OR
```

```
{[TAN-class-2 (~ptr-attr-src-many):] @src}
```

Used by: `~element-tok-standard`

## **~token-definition-attributes**

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
{empty}
```

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
{[TAN-A-lm (~ptr-attr-src-many):] {empty}} OR
```

```
{[TAN-class-2 (~ptr-attr-src-many):] @src}
```

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

```
{empty}
```

Used by: ~element-token-definition

## **~voc-element-agent**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

(<person> | <organization> | <algorithm>)

Used by: ~voc-key-core

## **~voc-element-alg**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<algorithm>

Used by: ~voc-element-agent

## **~voc-element-alias**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<alias>

Used by: ~voc-key-core

## **~voc-element-brel**

*TAN-A-tok.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-tok.rng*]

Formal Definition

<bitext-relation>

Used by: ~voc-element-non-class-2

## **~voc-element-class-1**

*TAN-class-1.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng*]

Formal Definition

<div-type>\*

Used by: ~voc-key-non-core

## **~voc-element-class-2**

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

<group-type>\*

Used by: ~voc-key-non-core

## **~voc-element-class-3**

*TAN-class-3.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-3.rng*]

Formal Definition

<group-type>\*

Used by: ~voc-key-non-core

## **~voc-element-div-type**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<div-type>

Used by: ~voc-element-tan-a, ~voc-element-class-1

## **~voc-element-feature**

*TAN-mor.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-mor.rng*]

Formal Definition

<feature>

Used by: ~voc-element-non-class-3

## **~voc-element-group-type**

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<group-type>

Used by: ~voc-element-class-2, ~voc-element-class-3

## **~voc-element-lexicon**

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng*]

Formal Definition

<lexicon>

Used by: ~voc-element-non-class-2

## **~voc-element-modal**

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

<modal>

Used by: ~voc-element-tan-a

## **~voc-element-morphology**

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng*]

Formal Definition

<morphology>

Used by: ~voc-element-non-class-2

## **~voc-element-non-class-1**

*TAN-class-1.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

Used by: ~voc-key-non-core

## **~voc-element-non-class-2**

*TAN-A-lm.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-lm.rng*]

Formal Definition

(<lexicon>+ & <morphology>+)

*TAN-A-tok.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-tok.rng*]

Formal Definition

(*<bitext-relation>+ & <reuse-type>+*)

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

(*<work>\* & <place>\* & <unit>\* & <div-type>\* & <modal>\* & <version>\* & <scriptum>\* & <topic>\* & <...>*)

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

Used by: ~voc-key-non-core

## ~voc-element-non-class-3

*TAN-mor.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-mor.rng*]

Formal Definition

*<feature>\**

*TAN-class-3.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-3.rng*]

Formal Definition

{empty}

Used by: ~voc-key-non-core

## ~voc-element-org

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

*<organization>*

Used by: ~voc-element-agent

## ~voc-element-period

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<period>

Used by: ~voc-key-core

## ~voc-element-person

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<person>

Used by: ~voc-element-agent

## ~voc-element-place

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

<place>

Used by: ~voc-element-tan-a

## ~voc-element-relationship

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

<relationship>

Used by: ~voc-key-core

## ~voc-element-reus

*TAN-A-tok.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A-tok.rng*]

Formal Definition

<reuse-type>

Used by: ~voc-element-non-class-2

## ~voc-element-role

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]



Formal Definition

<role>

Used by: ~voc-key-core

## ~voc-element-scri

*TAN-A.rng [../../schemas/TAN-A.rng]*

Formal Definition

<scriptum>

Used by: ~voc-element-tan-a

## ~voc-element-tan-a

*TAN-A.rng [../../schemas/TAN-A.rng]*

Formal Definition

(<work>\* & <place>\* & <unit>\* & <div-type>\* & <modal>\* & <version>\* & <scriptum>\* & <topic>\* & <ver>\*)

Used by: ~voc-element-non-class-2

## ~voc-element-topic

*TAN-A.rng [../../schemas/TAN-A.rng]*

Formal Definition

<topic>

Used by: ~voc-element-tan-a

## ~voc-element-unit

*TAN-A.rng [../../schemas/TAN-A.rng]*

Formal Definition

<unit>

Used by: ~voc-element-tan-a

## ~voc-element-verb

*TAN-core.rng [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]*

Formal Definition

<verb>

Used by: ~voc-element-tan-a, ~body-item

## ~voc-element-vers

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

<version>

Used by: ~voc-element-tan-a

## ~voc-element-work

*TAN-A.rng* [*../../schemas/TAN-A.rng*]

Formal Definition

<work>

Used by: ~voc-element-tan-a

## ~voc-key-core

*TAN-core.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng*]

Formal Definition

(  
  (<person> | <organization> | <algorithm>)\* & <role>\* & <period>\* & <alias>\* & <relationship>\*)

Used by: ~element-vocabulary-key

## ~voc-key-non-core

*TAN-class-1.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-1.rng*]

Formal Definition

(<div-type>\* & {empty})

*TAN-class-2.rng* [*../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-2.rng*]

Formal Definition

(<group-type>\* &  
{[TAN-A-1m (~voc-element-non-class-2):.]

```
(<lexicon>+ & <morphology>+)} OR  
{[TAN-A-tok (~voc-element-non-class-2):]  
 (<bitext-relation>+ & <reuse-type>+)} OR  
{[TAN-A (~voc-element-non-class-2):]  
 (<work>* & <place>* & <unit>* & <div-type>* & <modal>* & <version>* & <scriptum>* & <topic>* &  
{[TAN-class-2 (~voc-element-non-class-2):] {empty}})
```

*TAN-class-3.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-class-3.rng]

Formal Definition

```
(<group-type>* &  
{[TAN-mor (~voc-element-non-class-3):] <feature>*} OR  
{[TAN-class-3 (~voc-element-non-class-3):] {empty}})
```

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

```
{empty}
```

Used by: ~element-vocabulary-key

## ~vocabulary-list

*TAN-core.rng* [../../schemas/incl/TAN-core.rng]

Formal Definition

```
<vocabulary>*, <vocabulary-key>
```

Used by: ~element-head

---

# Chapter 10. Official TAN vocabularies

In this section are collected all official TAN vocabularies, i.e., values of `@which` predefined by TAN for certain elements. Remember, these vocabularies are not `@xml:id` values, and do not fall under the same restrictions. They may contain punctuation, spaces, and so forth. For more on the use of these vocabularies, see `@which`, specific elements, or various examples.

The vocabularies that begin `n.` and are located in the subdirectory `/vocabularies/extra` are extra, and they must be explicitly invoked in a TAN file by means of `<vocabulary which="[VOCABULARY NAME]">` in the declarations section of `<head>`.

The contents of this chapter have been generated automatically. Although much effort has been spent to ensure accurate representation of the schemas and function library, you may find errors or inconsistencies. In such cases, the functions and schemas (particularly the RELAX-NG, compact syntax) are to be given priority.

## TAN keywords for types of bitext relations (`<bi-text-relation>`)

List of standardized terms used for types of bitext relations.

Master location: <http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/vocabularies/bitext-relations.TAN-voc.xml>

**Table 10.1. TAN keywords for types of bitext relations**

| vocabularies (optional values of <code>@which</code> )                           | IRIs                                                                                                  | Comments                                                                                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>unclear</li><li>unclear relation</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>tag:textalign.net,2015:bi-text-relation:unclear</li></ul>       | The relationship between one source text and the other is unclear.                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a/b b/a</li></ul>                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>tag:textalign.net,2015:bi-text-relation:a/b b/a</li></ul>       | direct unmediated descent, unknown direction                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a/b</li></ul>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>tag:textalign.net,2015:bi-text-relation:a/b</li></ul>           | direct unmediated descent, B descends from A                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>b/a</li></ul>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>tag:textalign.net,2015:bi-text-relation:b/a</li></ul>           | direct unmediated descent, A descends from B                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>x}y,x//a,y//b</li></ul>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>tag:textalign.net,2015:bi-text-relation:x}y,x//a,y//b</li></ul> | A and B directly descend from X and Y, respectively, where Y is a major alteration (e.g., translation, paraphrase, adaptation) of X. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>x}y,x//b,y//a</li></ul>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>tag:textalign.net,2015:bi-text-relation:x}y,x//b,y//a</li></ul> | B and A directly descend from X and Y, respectively, where Y is a major alteration (e.g., translation, paraphrase, adaptation) of X. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a/x/b b/x/a</li></ul>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>tag:textalign.net,2015:bi-text-relation:a/x/b b/x/a</li></ul>   | direct descent, unknown direction, one mediary                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a/x/b</li></ul>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>tag:textalign.net,2015:bi-text-relation:a/x/b</li></ul>         | direct descent, B descends from A, one mediary                                                                                       |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which) | IRIs                                                    | Comments                                                      |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| • b/x/a                                  | • tag:textalign.net,2015:bi-text-relation:b/x/a         | direct relationship, A descends from B, one mediary           |
| • a/x+/b b/x+/a                          | • tag:textalign.net,2015:bi-text-relation:a/x+/b b/x+/a | direct descent, unknown direction, one or more mediaries      |
| • a/x+/b                                 | • tag:textalign.net,2015:bi-text-relation:a/x+/b        | direct descent, B descends from A, one or more mediaries      |
| • b/x+/a                                 | • tag:textalign.net,2015:bi-text-relation:b/x+/a        | direct relationship, A descends from B, one or more mediaries |
| • /a,/b                                  | • tag:textalign.net,2015:bi-text-relation:/a,/b         | common parent                                                 |
| • /a,/x/b                                | • tag:textalign.net,2015:bi-text-relation:/a,/x/b       | parent of A is grandparent of B                               |
| • /b,/x/a                                | • tag:textalign.net,2015:bi-text-relation:/b,/x/a       | parent of B is grandparent of A                               |
| • /x/a,/x/b                              | • tag:textalign.net,2015:bi-text-relation:/x/a,/x/b     | A and B have a common grandparent                             |
| • /a,/x*/b                               | • tag:textalign.net,2015:bi-text-relation:/a,/x*/b      | parent of A is ancestor of B                                  |
| • /x*/a,/b                               | • tag:textalign.net,2015:bi-text-relation:/x*/a,/b      | parent of B is ancestor of A                                  |
| • /x*/a,/x*/b                            | • tag:textalign.net,2015:bi-text-relation:/x*/a,/x*/b   | common ancestor                                               |

## TAN keywords for types of divisions (<div-type>)

Definitive list of key terms used for textual divisions.

Master location: <http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/vocabularies/div-types.TAN-voc.xml>

**Table 10.2. TAN keywords for types of divisions**

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                          | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Comments                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>abstract</li> <li>summary</li> <li>tei abstract</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:div-type:abstract</li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:abstract</li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Abstract_(summary)">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Abstract_(summary)</a></li> </ul> |                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>act</li> </ul>                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Act_(drama)">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Act_(drama)</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                             | A division or unit of a theatre work, including a play, film, opera, and musical theatre |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Comments                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:act</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ad praeterea</li> </ul>                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:ad_praeterea</li> </ul>                                                                                                                            | division used particularly by Thomas Aquinas                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>addendum</li> </ul>                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:addendum</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Addendum</li> </ul>                                                                                  |                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>address (postal)</li> <li>xhtml address</li> </ul>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:address_(postal)</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:xhtml:address</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Address_(geography)</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>afterword</li> </ul>                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:afterword</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Afterword</li> </ul>                                                                                |                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>amendment</li> </ul>                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:amendment</li> </ul>                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>apparatus criticus</li> <li>critical apparatus</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:apparatus_criticus</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Critical_apparatus</li> </ul>                                                              | Section of a critical edition, usually at the bottom of the page, indicating variant readings in the manuscript tradition |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>apparatus fontium</li> </ul>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:apparatus_fontium</li> </ul>                                                                                                                       | Section of a critical edition, usually at the bottom of the page, indicating parallel textual sources                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>āya</li> <li>aya</li> <li>āyah</li> <li>ayah</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:āya</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Ayah</li> </ul>                                                                                           |                                                                                                                           |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Comments                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bibliographic citation</li> <li>• tei bibl</li> <li>• xhtml cite</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:bibliographic_citation</li> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:xhtml:cite</li> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:bibl</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Citation">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Citation</a></li> </ul> |                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bibliography</li> </ul>                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:bibliography</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Bibliography">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Bibliography</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                           |                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bismillah</li> </ul>                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:bismillah</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Bismillah">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Bismillah</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                    |                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• block quote</li> <li>• xhtml blockquote</li> </ul>                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:block_quote</li> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:xhtml:blockquote</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Block_quotation">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Block_quotation</a></li> </ul>                                                   | Equivalent to TEI <quote> that is not in mixed content. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• book</li> </ul>                                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:book</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                   | Conceptual book, not a physical one.                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• canon (law)</li> </ul>                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:canon:law</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• canon (music)</li> </ul>                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:canon:music</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• caption</li> </ul>                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:caption</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                         |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Comments                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tei figdesc</li> <li>• xhtml caption</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:figDesc</li> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:xhtml:caption</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Photo_caption">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Photo_caption</a></li> </ul> |                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• castlist</li> </ul>                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:castlist</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                       | A list of cast members<br>= tei:castList                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• castlist item</li> </ul>                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:castlist-item</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                  | An entry within a castlist<br>= tei:castItem                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• castlist item actor</li> </ul>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:castlist-item-actor</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                            | An actor mentioned in a castlist item<br>= tei:actor        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• castlist item role</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:castlist-item-role</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                             | A role within a castlist item<br>= tei:role                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• castlist item role description</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:castlist-item-role-description</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                 | A role description within a castlist item<br>= tei:roleDesc |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• causa</li> </ul>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:causa</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                          | Division in medieval western literature                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• century</li> </ul>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:century</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                        | A textual division that contains 100 chapters or segments.  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• chapter</li> <li>• capitulum</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:chapter</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Chapter_(books)">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Chapter_(books)</a></li> </ul>                                                                       |                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• character</li> <li>• tei c</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:character</li> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:c</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Character_(computing)">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Character_(computing)</a></li> </ul> |                                                             |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Comments                    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clause (grammatical)</li> <li>tei cl</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:clause_(grammatical)</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:cl</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Clause</li> </ul> | See also independent clause |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clause (legal)</li> </ul>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:clause_(legal)</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Provision_(contracting)</li> </ul>                                             |                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>colophon</li> </ul>                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:colophon</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Colophon</li> </ul>                                                                  |                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>column (table)</li> </ul>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:column_(table)</li> </ul>                                                                                                          |                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>comment</li> </ul>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:comment</li> </ul>                                                                                                                 |                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>conclusion</li> </ul>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:conclusion</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Conclusion_(book)</li> </ul>                                                       |                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>couplet</li> </ul>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:couplet</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Couplet</li> </ul>                                                                    |                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>definition list</li> <li>xhtml dl</li> </ul>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:definition_list</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:xhtml:dl</li> </ul>                                                |                             |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Comments                                           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dictionary entry</li> <li>• tei entry</li> </ul>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:dictionary_entry</li> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:entry</li> </ul>                                                                                                                         |                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dictum ante canonem</li> <li>• dictum ante capitulum</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:dictum_ante_canonem</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                  | Terminology used of medieval works, e.g., Gratian. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dictum post canonem</li> <li>• dictum post capitulum</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:dictum_post_canonem</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                  | Terminology used of medieval works, e.g., Gratian. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• distinctio</li> </ul>                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:distinctio</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                           | Terminology used of medieval works, e.g., Gratian. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• endnote</li> </ul>                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:endnote</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tei epigraph</li> <li>• epigraph</li> </ul>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:epigraph</li> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:epigraph</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epigraph_(literature)">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epigraph_(literature)</a></li> </ul> |                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• epilogue</li> </ul>                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:epilogue</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epilogue">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epilogue</a></li> </ul>                                                                                          | Some may equate this with postscript.              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• explicit</li> </ul>                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:explicit</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• footnote</li> </ul>                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:footnote</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• footer</li> <li>• running footer</li> </ul>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:footer</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gloss</li> </ul>                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:gloss</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Gloss_(annotation)">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Gloss_(annotation)</a></li> </ul>                                                                         |                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• glossary</li> </ul>                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:glossary</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                    |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                            | IRIs                                                                                                                                                        | Comments                                                                                       |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Glossary</li> </ul>                                                                      |                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>half line (verse)</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:half-line_(verse)</li> </ul>                                                        | Understood to be a semantic division, not a physical line break, for which see line (physical) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>header</li> <li>running header</li> </ul>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:header</li> </ul>                                                                   |                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>heading</li> <li>tei head</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:heading</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:head</li> </ul>         |                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>heading level 1</li> <li>xhtml h1</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:heading_level_1</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:xhtml:h1</li> </ul> |                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>heading level 2</li> <li>xhtml h2</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:heading_level_2</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:xhtml:h2</li> </ul> |                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>heading level 3</li> <li>xhtml h3</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:heading_level_3</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:xhtml:h3</li> </ul> |                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>heading level 4</li> <li>xhtml h4</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:heading_level_4</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:xhtml:h4</li> </ul> |                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>heading level 5</li> <li>xhtml h5</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:heading_level_5</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:xhtml:h5</li> </ul> |                                                                                                |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                           | Comments                                                                                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>heading level 6</li> <li>xhtml h6</li> </ul>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:heading_level_6</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:xhtml:h6</li> </ul>    |                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>homily</li> </ul>                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:homily</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Homily</li> </ul>                          |                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>incipit</li> </ul>                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:incipit</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Incipit</li> </ul>                        |                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>independent clause</li> </ul>                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:independent_clause</li> <li>https://dbpedia.org/resource/Independent_clause</li> </ul> | used to identify two or more sentence parts that have a subject and predicate and function as a sentence. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>index</li> </ul>                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:index</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Index_(publishing)</li> </ul>               |                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>index entry</li> </ul>                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:index_entry</li> </ul>                                                                 |                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>introduction</li> </ul>                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:introduction</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Introduction_(book)</li> </ul>       | Some may equate this type with prologue.                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>letter</li> <li>epistle</li> </ul>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:letter</li> </ul>                                                                      |                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>line (verse)</li> <li>line (poetry)</li> <li>tei l</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:line:verse</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:l</li> </ul>            |                                                                                                           |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                          | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Comments                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Line_(poetry)">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Line_(poetry)</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• list</li> <li>• tei list</li> </ul>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://ign.net,2015:div-type:list">tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:list</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:list">tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:list</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Enumeration">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Enumeration</a></li> </ul>             |                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• list item</li> <li>• xhtml li</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://ign.net,2015:div-type:list_item">tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:list_item</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:xhtml:li">tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:xhtml:li</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                            |                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• litany</li> </ul>                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://ign.net,2015:div-type:litany">tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:litany</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Litany">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Litany</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                        |                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• morpheme</li> <li>• tei m</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://ign.net,2015:div-type:morpheme">tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:morpheme</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:m">tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:m</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Morpheme">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Morpheme</a></li> </ul>                 |                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• note</li> <li>• tei note</li> </ul>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://ign.net,2015:div-type:note">tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:note</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:note">tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:note</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Note_(typography)">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Note_(typography)</a></li> </ul> | Notes placed anywhere, including footnotes and endnotes. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• objection</li> </ul>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://ign.net,2015:div-type:objection">tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:objection</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                        | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Comments |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
|                                                                                                                                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Objection_(argument)">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Objection_(argument)</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                   |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• octet</li> </ul>                                                                                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:octet</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• oration</li> </ul>                                                                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:oration</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ordered list</li> <li>• xhtml ol</li> </ul>                                                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:ordered_list</li> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:xhtml:ol</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                          |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• paragraph</li> <li>• tei p</li> <li>• xhtml p</li> </ul>                                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:paragraph</li> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:p</li> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:xhtml:p</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Paragraph">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Paragraph</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• parenthetical gloss</li> <li>• parenthetical aside</li> <li>• parenthetical comment</li> <li>• inline gloss</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:gloss:parenthetical</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                              |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• phrase</li> <li>• tei phr</li> </ul>                                                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:phrase</li> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:phr</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Phrase">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Phrase</a></li> </ul>                                                                  |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• poem</li> </ul>                                                                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:poem</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Poetry">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Poetry</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                              |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                | IRIs                                                                                                                                                            | Comments                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>postface</li> </ul>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:postface</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Postface</li> </ul>                       |                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>postscript</li> </ul>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:postscript</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Postscript</li> </ul>                   | Some may equate this with epilogue.                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>preface</li> </ul>                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:preface</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Preface</li> </ul>                         | Some may equate this with prologue.                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>prologue</li> <li>prolegomenon</li> </ul>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:prologue</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Prologue</li> </ul>                       | <p>Some may equate this with introduction.</p> <p>Some may equate this with preface.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>psalm</li> </ul>                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:psalm</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Psalm</li> </ul>                             |                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>punctuation character</li> <li>tei pc</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:punctuation_character</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:pc</li> </ul> |                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>quatrain</li> </ul>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:quatrain</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Quatrain</li> </ul>                       |                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>question</li> </ul>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:question</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Question</li> </ul>                       |                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>refrain</li> </ul>                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:refrain</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Refrain</li> </ul>                         |                                                                                          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Comments                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• respondeo</li> </ul>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:respondeo</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                       | division used particularly by Thomas Aquinas    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rubric</li> </ul>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:rubric</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Rubric">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Rubric</a></li> </ul>                                                                                           |                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• scene</li> </ul>                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Scene_(drama)">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Scene_(drama)</a></li> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:scene</li> </ul>                                                                              | A unit of action, often a subdivision of an act |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• scholium</li> <li>• scholion</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:scholium</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Scholia">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Scholia</a></li> </ul>                                                                                       |                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• section</li> </ul>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:section</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Section_(typography)">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Section_(typography)</a></li> </ul>                                                              | A generic block of text.                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sed contra</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:sed_contra</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                      | division used particularly by Thomas Aquinas    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sentence</li> <li>• tei s</li> </ul>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:sentence</li> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:s</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Sentence_(linguistics)">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Sentence_(linguistics)</a></li> </ul> |                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sestet</li> </ul>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:sestet</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Sestet">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Sestet</a></li> </ul>                                                                                           |                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• song</li> </ul>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:song</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Song">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Song</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                 |                                                 |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                        | IRIs                                                                                                                                                         | Comments                                               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sonnet</li> </ul>                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:sonnet</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Sonnet</li> </ul>                        |                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>stage direction</li> <li>tei stage</li> </ul>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:stage_direction</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:stage</li> </ul> |                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>stanza</li> </ul>                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:stanza</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Stanza</li> </ul>                        | Similar to TEI <lg type="stanza">                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>subchapter</li> </ul>                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:subchapter</li> </ul>                                                                | Divisions of a chapter, perhaps without name or label. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>subsection</li> </ul>                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:subsection</li> </ul>                                                                | Divisions of a section, perhaps without name or label. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>subtitle</li> </ul>                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:subtitle</li> </ul>                                                                  |                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>subsubtitle</li> </ul>                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:subsubtitle</li> </ul>                                                               |                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sūra</li> <li>sura</li> <li>surah</li> </ul>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:sūra</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Surah</li> </ul>                           |                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>syllogism</li> </ul>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:syllogism</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Syllogism</li> </ul>                  |                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>table</li> <li>tei table</li> <li>xhtml table</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:table</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:table</li> </ul>           |                                                        |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                  | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Comments |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
|                                                                                                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:x-html:table</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Table_(information)</li> </ul>                                                   |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>table body</li> <li>xhtml tbody</li> </ul>                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:table_body</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:x-html:tbody</li> </ul>                                                       |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>table cell</li> <li>table data cell</li> <li>tei cell</li> <li>xhtml td</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:table_cell</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:cell</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:x-html:td</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>table footer</li> <li>xhtml tfoot</li> </ul>                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:table_footer</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:x-html:tfoot</li> </ul>                                                     |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>table header</li> <li>xhtml thead</li> </ul>                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:table_header</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:x-html:thead</li> </ul>                                                     |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>table header cell</li> <li>xhtml th</li> </ul>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:table_header_cell</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:x-html:th</li> </ul>                                                   |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>table row</li> <li>tei row</li> </ul>                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:table_row</li> </ul>                                                                                                                     |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Comments |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>xhtml tr</li> </ul>                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:row</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:xhtml:tr</li> </ul>                                                  |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tercet</li> </ul>                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:tercet</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Tercet</li> </ul>                                                                      |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>term definition</li> <li>xhtml dd</li> </ul>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:term_definition</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:xhtml:dd</li> </ul>                                                |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>term to be defined</li> <li>xhtml dt</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:term_to_be_defined</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:xhtml:dt</li> </ul>                                             |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>title</li> <li>tei title</li> </ul>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:title</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:title</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Title_(publishing)</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tristich</li> </ul>                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:tristich</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Tristich</li> </ul>                                                                  |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>unordered list</li> <li>xhtml ul</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:unordered_list</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:xhtml:ul</li> </ul>                                                 |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                           | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Comments                                                                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>variant</li> </ul>                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:variant</li> </ul>                                                                                                                       | An alternative rendition of a passage. It is assumed that every variant will have at least one sibling. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>verse (poetry)</li> </ul>                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:verse_(poetry)</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Verse_(poetry)</li> </ul>                                                            |                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>verse (scripture)</li> </ul>                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:verse_(scripture)</li> </ul>                                                                                                             |                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>word</li> <li>tei w</li> </ul>                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:word</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:w</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Word</li> </ul>                          |                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>column (page)</li> <li>tei cb</li> </ul>                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:column_(page)</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Column_(typography)</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:cb</li> </ul> |                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>folio</li> </ul>                                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:folio</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Recto_and_verso</li> </ul>                                                                    |                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>gathering</li> <li>quire</li> <li>book signature</li> <li>tei gb</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:gathering</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Section_(bookbinding)</li> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:gb</li> </ul>   |                                                                                                         |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                          | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>line (physical)</li> <li>tei lb</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:div-type:line:physical</li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:lb</li> </ul>                                                                                                 | A physical line of text on the page, not to be confused with a line of poetry, which may take multiple physical lines.                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>page</li> <li>tei pb</li> </ul>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:div-type:page</li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:div-type:equiv:tei:pb</li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Page_(paper)">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Page_(paper)</a></li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>side</li> </ul>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:div-type:side</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                | A side of a scriptum, such for a folio.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>subcolumn</li> </ul>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:div-type:subcolumn</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                           | Divisions of a column. Many early large books with two columns per page were printed with a few letters marking the vertical axis of the column, to make referencing easier. This is seen, for example, in the Patrologia Latina and Patrologia Graeca. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>volume</li> </ul>                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:div-type:volume</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                              | A scriptum, normally a printed book, that is a (usually numbered or labeled) member of a set of scripta, e.g., the volumes in an encyclopedia.                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>part</li> </ul>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:div-type:part</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                | A generic division of a larger textual unit. Can be conceptual or physical.                                                                                                                                                                             |

## TAN keywords for features (<feature>)

This file contains in TAN-voc format the core vocabulary adopted by OLiA for parts of speech: <http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl>.

Master location: <http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/vocabularies/features.TAN-voc.xml>

**Table 10.3. TAN keywords for features**

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                       | IRIs                                                                                                                                                  | Comments |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>abbreviation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Abbreviation">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Abbreviation</a></li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Abbreviation</li> </ul>                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>accusative</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Accusative">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Accusative</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Accusative</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES</p> <p>In nominative-accusative languages, accusative case marks certain syntactic functions, usually direct objects. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/WhatIsAccusative-Case.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/WhatIsAccusative-Case.htm</a> 17.11.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>acronym</li> </ul>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Acronym">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Acronym</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Acronym</li> </ul>          | <p>EAGLES category Residual with Type="Acronym".</p> <p>An acronym is an abbreviation, such as NATO, laser, and ABC, written as the initial letter or letters of words, and pronounced on the basis of this abbreviated written form. Acronyms are used most often to abbreviate names of organizations and long or frequently referenced terms. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acronym">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acronym</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adjectival</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Adjectival">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Adjectival</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Adjectival</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Adjectival">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Adjectival</a></p> <p>In MULTEXT-East a characteristic of attributive pronouns and abbreviated adjectives, e.g., in Ukrainian e.g., абичий/= бозна-чий/= будь-чий/= дечий/= хтозна-чий/= чий-будь/= чий-небудь/= чийсь/=, абичийого/абичий аби до чийого/абичий бозна-чийого/бозна-чий будь-чийого/будь-чий дечийого/дечий хтозна-чийого/хтозна-чий чийого-будь/чий-будь чийого-небудь/чий-небудь чийогось/чийсь, абичийого/абичий бозна-чийого/бозна-чий будь-чийого/будь-чий дечийого/дечий хтозна-чийого/хтозна-чий чийого-небудь/чий-будь чийого-небудь/чий-небудь чийогось/чийсь, абичийому/абичий</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which) | IRIs | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                          |      | <p>абичієму/абичий абичийм/абичий аби на чийому/абичий аби на чієму/абичий аби на чийм/абичий бозна на чийому/бозна-чий бозна на чієму/бозна-чий бозна на чийм/бозна-чий будь-чийому/будь-чий будь-чєму/будь-чий будь-чийм/будь-чий будь на чийому/будь-чий будь на чієму/будь-чий будь на чийм/будь-чий дечийому/дечий дечієму/дечий дечийм/дечий де на чийому/дечий де на чієму/дечий, абичийому/абичий абичієму/абичий бозна-чийому/бозна-чий бозна-чєму/бозна-чий будь-чийому/будь-чий будь-чєму/будь-чий дечийому/дечий дечієму/дечий хтозна-чийому/хтозна-чий хтозна-чєму/хтозна-чий чийому-будь/чий-будь чієму-будь/чий-будь чийому-небудь/чий-небудь чієму-небудь/чий-небудь чийомусь/чийсь чіємусь/чийсь, абичийому/абичий абичієму/абичий бозна-чийому/бозна-чий будь-чийому/будь-чий будь-чєму/будь-чий дечийому/дечий хтозна-чийому/хтозна-чий чийому-будь/чий-будь чийому-небудь/чий-небудь чийомусь/чийсь, абичию/абичий бозна-чию/бозна-чий будь-чию/будь-чий дечию/дечий хтозна-чию/хтозна-чий чию-будь/чий-будь чию-небудь/чий-небудь чиюсь/чийсь, абичия/абичий бозна-чия/бозна-чий будь-чия/будь-чий дечия/дечий хтозна-чия/хтозна-чий чия-будь/чий-будь чия-небудь/чий-небудь чиясь/чийсь, абичіє/абичий бозна-чє/бозна-чий будь-чє/будь-чий дечіє/дечий хтозна-чє/хтозна-чий чє-будь/чий-будь чє-небудь/чий-небудь чєсь/чийсь (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Adjectival">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Adjectival</a>)</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adjective</li> </ul>                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Adjective">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Adjective</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Adjective</li> </ul>                                                    | <p>EAGLES top-level category Adjective (AJ).</p> <p>An Adjective is a noun-modifying expression that specifies the properties or attributes of the nominal referent. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnAdjective.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnAdjective.htm</a> 18.9.06)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adjective attributive</li> <li>attributive adjective</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AttributiveAdjective">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AttributiveAdjective</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AttributiveAdjective</li> </ul>                   | <p>EAGLES Adjective with Use="Attributive".</p> <p>An attributive adjective is an adjective that qualifies or modifies a noun and that precedes the noun, e.g. "a delicious apple", "a short letter". (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adjective">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adjective</a> 18.09.06)</p>                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adjective ordinal</li> <li>ordinal adjective</li> </ul>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OrdinalAdjective">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OrdinalAdjective</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:OrdinalAdjective</li> </ul>                               | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1338">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1338</a></p> <p>Adjective expressing a numeric ranking. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1338">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1338</a>) Cf. "second", "next", "last"</p> <p>subClassOf adjective (dcif:isA)</p>                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adjective participle</li> <li>participle adjective</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ParticipleAdjective">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ParticipleAdjective</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ParticipleAdjective</li> </ul>                      | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1598">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1598</a></p> <p>Adjective based on a verb. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1598">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1598</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf adjective (dcif:isA)</p>                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adjective participle past</li> <li>past participle adjective</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PastParticipleAdjective">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PastParticipleAdjective</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PastParticipleAdjective</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1596">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1596</a></p> <p>Adjective based on a past participle. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1596">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1596</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf participleAdjective (dcif:isA)</p>                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adjective participle present</li> <li>present participle adjective</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PresentParticipleAdjective">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PresentParticipleAdjective</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PresentParticipleAdjective</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1597">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1597</a></p> <p>Adjective based on a present participle. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1597">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1597</a>)</p>                                                                                                                       |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | subClassOf participleAdjective (dcif:isA)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adjective possessive</li> <li>• possessive adjective</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PossessiveAdjective">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PossessiveAdjective</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PossessiveAdjective</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#PossessiveAdjective">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#PossessiveAdjective</a></p> <p>A PossessiveAdjective is an denominal adjective, often derived from a ProperNoun, that serves to indicate possession in most Slavic languages. Unlike a genitival construction, a possessive adjective shows agreement with its head noun. (Chiarcos)</p> <p>Adjective/Type="possessive" are denominal, not pronominal expressions of possession (Ivan A Derzhanski, email 2010/06/09). Therefore not to be confused with Pronoun/Type=adjectival(a) (Bulgarian only), for words like умно /cleverly, wisely, sensibly/, which are derived from adjectives. (Dimitrova et al. 2009) e.g., Slovene dušikovima/dušikov, Marsovi/Marsov, Slovak vojvodova/vojvodov, vojvodove/vojvodov, vojvodovej/vojvodov, vojvodovho/vojvodov, vojvodovi/vojvodov, vojvodovmu/vojvodov, vojvodovo/vojvodov, vojvodovom/vojvodov, vojvodovou/vojvodov, Serbian evroazijske/evroazijska, evroazijskih/evroazijski, Goldštajnov, govornikov, Jehovine/Jehovin, malabarskom/malabarski, O'Brajenov, O'Brajenovog/O'Brajenov, oficirov, Czech Riegrovými/Riegrův, Stradellovými/Stradellův, Tristanovou/Tristanův, Wagnerových/Wagnerův, Wagnerovým/Wagnerův, Weberovi/Weberův, Weberových/Weberův, Wertherovi/Wertherův, Winstonovi/Winstonův (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#PossessiveAdjective">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#PossessiveAdjective</a>)</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adjective predicative</li> <li>predicative adjective</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PredicativeAdjective">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PredicativeAdjective</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PredicativeAdjective</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES Adjective with Use="Predicative".</p> <p>A predicative adjective is one which functions as part of the predicate of a sentence. This means that it is linked to the noun by a verb, often a copula (such as to be). (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adjective">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adjective</a> 18.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adjective qualifier</li> <li>qualifier adjective</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#QualifierAdjective">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#QualifierAdjective</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:QualifierAdjective</li> </ul>       | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1477">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1477</a>, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#QualificativeAdjective">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#QualificativeAdjective</a></p> <p>Adjective used to qualify. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1477">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1477</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf adjective (dcif:isA)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adjective relational</li> <li>relational adjective</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RelationalAdjective">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RelationalAdjective</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:RelationalAdjective</li> </ul>    | <p>cf. OrdinalAdjective</p> <p>The Slovene adjective expresses three main ideas: quality (qualitative adjectives, <i>kakovostni pridevniki</i>), relation (relational adjectives, <i>vrstni pridevniki</i>) and possession (possessive adjectives, <i>svojilni pridevniki</i>). Relational adjectives express type, class or numerical sequence of a noun. For instance: <i>kemijska in fizikalna sprememba</i> (chemical and physical change), <i>fotografski aparat</i> (photographic device (=camera)). (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slovene_grammar">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slovene_grammar</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adjective substantive</li> <li>substantive adjective</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubstantiveAdjective">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubstantiveAdjective</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SubstantiveAdjective</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1394">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1394</a></p> <p>An adjective that modifies an implied, but not expressed, noun. When translating such an adjective into English, you must supply the missing noun. (<a href="http://www.southwestern.edu/~carlg/Latin_Web/glossary.html">www.southwestern.edu/~carlg/Latin_Web/glossary.html</a>; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1394">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1394</a>) (Chiar-</p>                                                                                                                                 |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                       | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | cos: this seems to pertain to nominalization)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adjunct syntactic</li> <li>syntactic adjunct</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SyntacticAdjunct">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SyntacticAdjunct</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SyntacticAdjunct</li> </ul> | <p>Prototypically, an optional (morpho)syntactic constituent. 'Satellites are not ... required by the predicate; they give optional further information pertaining to additional features of the SoA ..., the location of the SoA ..., the speaker's attitude towards or evaluation of the propositional content ..., or the character of the speech act...' (Dik, 1997:87) (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#syntacticAdjunct">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#syntacticAdjunct</a>) The category adjunct (ADJ) is assigned to those constituents that appear as optional additions, be it to the main verb or to a given noun. This means that they can be left out freely without a change in grammaticality or a significant change in meaning. In "John called Mary (from school) (with his cell phone)" the optional additions "from school" and "with his cell phone" are such optional additions that can be left out freely. Adjuncts are generally used to convey additional information about the time, place, manner, or cause of the event or situation described by the clause (see below). That is, they restrict the class of events/ situations described by the clause to a subset. If required the category ADJ can be split up into semantic sub-categories, that are annotated in layer semantic roles (time, location, etc.). (Dipper et al. 2007, §4.3.3)</p> <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#syntacticAdjunct">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#syntacticAdjunct</a></p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adjunction</li> </ul>                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Adjunction">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Adjunction</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Adjunction</li> </ul>                   | <p>PTB Bracketing Guidelines, Santorini (1991)</p> <p>The term \adjunction structure" refers to structures which would</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                       | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
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|                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                      | be represented by tree diagrams of the general form in (@9). The defining characteristic of adjunction structures is that a node X dominates another instance of X. (Santorini 1991)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adposition</li> </ul>                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Adposition">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Adposition</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Adposition</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES top-level category Adposition (AP).</p> <p>An adposition is a cover term for prepositions, postpositions and circumpositions. It expresses a grammatical and semantic relation to another unit within a clause. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnAdposition.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnAdposition.htm</a>, <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adposition">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adposition</a> 19.09.06)</p> <p>The majority of cases of adpositions we have to consider in European languages are prepositions. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node17.html#SECTION00062200000000000000">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node17.html#SECTION00062200000000000000</a> 19.09.06)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adverb</li> </ul>                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Adverb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Adverb</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Adverb</li> </ul>             | <p>EAGLES top-level category Adverb (AV). Skipped subconcepts ParticleAdverb and GeneralAdverb: ParticleAdverb is better described by the join of particles or adverbs rather than positing an independent category; GeneralAdverb is merely the complement of DegreeAdverb.</p> <p>An adverb is a part of speech that serves to modify non-nominal parts of speech, i.e., verbs, adjectives (including numbers), clauses, sentences and other adverbs. Modifiers of nouns are primarily determiners and adjectives. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adverbs">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adverbs</a> 18.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adverb adjectival</li> <li>adjectival adverb</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AdjectivalAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AdjectivalAdverb</a></li> </ul>                                        | <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#AdjectivalAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#AdjectivalAdverb</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AdjectivalAdverb</li> </ul>                                                                                                                               | <p>An adjectival adverb is an adverb that is formally identical to an adjective.&lt;br/&gt; MULT-TEXT-East Adverb/Type="adjectival" (Serbian, Macedonian, Bulgarian)&lt;br/&gt; Bulgarian AdjectivalAdverbs have the same form as adjectives in Gender = neuter, Person = 3, Number = singular. (MTE v4, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/mult-text-east.owl#AdjectivalAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/mte/mult-text-east.owl#AdjectivalAdverb</a>)</p>                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adverb causal</li> <li>causal adverb</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CausalAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CausalAdverb</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CausalAdverb</li> </ul>                      | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/mult-text-east.owl#CausalAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/mte/mult-text-east.owl#CausalAdverb</a></p> <p>Adverb/Type="causal" is used in the Hungarian MTE v4, but no examples are provided. (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/mult-text-east.owl#CausalAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/mte/mult-text-east.owl#CausalAdverb</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adverb degree</li> <li>degree adverb</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DegreeAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DegreeAdverb</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DegreeAdverb</li> </ul>                      | <p>EAGLES Adverb with Adverb-Type="Degree".</p> <p>Any adverb which modifies an adjective, an adverb, a verbal particle, a preposition, a conjunction or a determiner is a degree adverb. (<a href="http://xlex.uni-muenster.de/Portal/MTPE/tagsetDescriptionEN.doc">http://xlex.uni-muenster.de/Portal/MTPE/tagsetDescriptionEN.doc</a>, p. 113, 8.1 Degree Adverbs 23.09.06) Also known as specifier adverb (<a href="http://www.unlweb.net/unlarium/dictionary/export_tagset.php">http://www.unlweb.net/unlarium/dictionary/export_tagset.php</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adverb demonstrative</li> <li>demonstrative adverb</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DemonstrativeAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DemonstrativeAdverb</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DemonstrativeAdverb</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/urdu.owl#AdverbialDemonstrative">http://purl.org/olia/urdu.owl#AdverbialDemonstrative</a>, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/emille.owl#DistalDemonstrativeAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/emille.owl#DistalDemonstrativeAdverb</a></p> <p>Pronominal adverb derived from a demonstrative stem (Ch. Chiarcos)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adverb exclamatory</li> <li>exclamatory adverb</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ExclamatoryAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ExclamatoryAdverb</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ExclamatoryAdverb</li> </ul>       | <p>EAGLES WHAdverb with Wh-Type="Exclamatory".</p> <p>An ExclamatoryAdverb seves to express exclamation, cf. how in "How well everyone played!" Exclamative sentences or exclama-</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | tives An exclamatory sentence or exclamation is generally a more emphatic form of statement, in particular, they are used to express strong feelings (Latin exclamare : "to call out, to cry out"). ( <a href="http://english.unitecnology.ac.nz/resources/resources/exp_lang/sentence.html">http://english.unitecnology.ac.nz/resources/resources/exp_lang/sentence.html</a> 07.05.07, <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sentence_(linguistics)">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sentence_(linguistics)</a> 07.05.07)                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adverb interrogative</li> <li>• interrogative adverb</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterrogativeAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterrogativeAdverb</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InterrogativeAdverb</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES Adverb with Wh-Type="Interrogative".</p> <p>Interrogative adverbs are used to introduce questions, e.g. "When are you coming?" (Angelika Adam)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adverb location</li> <li>• location adverb</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LocationAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LocationAdverb</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:LocationAdverb</li> </ul>                | <p>ILPOSTS, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#LocationAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#LocationAdverb</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adverb manner</li> <li>• manner adverb</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MannerAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MannerAdverb</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:MannerAdverb</li> </ul>                      | <p>ILPOSTS, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#MannerAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#MannerAdverb</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adverb modifier</li> <li>• modifier adverb</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ModifierAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ModifierAdverb</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ModifierAdverb</li> </ul>                | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#ModifierAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#ModifierAdverb</a></p> <p>Adverb/Type="modifier" is used in the English, Romanian and Hungarian MTE v4 specs. For Romanian, Adverb/Type="modifier" applies to 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. (MTE v4) e.g., better (en) (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#ModifierAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#ModifierAdverb</a>)</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                       | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adverb negative</li> <li>negative adverb</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NegativeAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NegativeAdverb</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NegativeAdverb</li> </ul>       | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NegativeAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NegativeAdverb</a></p> <p>to be modelled as SemanticRole (cf. CausalAdverb) ?</p> <p>Adverb/Type="negative" are used in the Serbian and Romanian MTE v4 specs, e.g., for Romanian nicăieri - nowhere, niciodată - never. (MTE v4) (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NegativeAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NegativeAdverb</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adverb pronominal</li> <li>pronominal adverb</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PronominalAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PronominalAdverb</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PronominalAdverb</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES Adverb with Adverb-Type="Pronominal". Against the EAGLES definition given below, pronominal adverbs can but don't have to be used for pronominal references, thus this special and diachronically important case is better described by the join of this with personal pronoun.</p> <p>Pronominal adverbs substitute for a preposition (which is incorporated into them) and an NP, cf. English therefore lit. "for this (reason, ...)", German deswegen lit. "because of this (reason, ...)". (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/elm_de/node235.html">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/elm_de/node235.html</a> 21.09.06, examples Ch. Chiarcos)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adverb relative</li> <li>relative adverb</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RelativeAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RelativeAdverb</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:RelativeAdverb</li> </ul>       | <p>EAGLES Adverb with Wh-Type="Relative".</p> <p>The value relative is used for adverbs in clear relative cases as in: "The place 'where' I met you.", "The reason 'why' I did it." (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/pub/eagles/lexicons/elm_en.ps.gz">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/pub/eagles/lexicons/elm_en.ps.gz</a>, p.33, 07.05.07)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adverb verbal</li> <li>verbal adverb</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VerbalAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VerbalAdverb</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:VerbalAdverb</li> </ul>             | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#VerbalAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#VerbalAdverb</a></p> <p>Adverb/Type="verbal" applies to adverbs derived from from verbs (verbal adverbs) in the Ser-</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                   | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
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|                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <p>bian, Macedonian and Hungarian MTE v4 specs. Macedonian verbal adverbs (gerunds) like odejkji are thus not considered as verbal forms, but as Adverb/Type="verbal". (MTE v4) (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/mult-text-east.owl#VerbalAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/mte/mult-text-east.owl#VerbalAdverb</a>)</p>                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adverbial</li> </ul>                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Adverbial">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Adverbial</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Adverbial</li> </ul>                                     | <p>Bies et al. 1995</p> <p>-ADV (adverbial) — marks a constituent other than ADVP or PP when it is used adverbially (e.g., NPs or free (“headless”) relatives). However, constituents that themselves are modifying an ADVP generally do not get -ADV. (Bies et al. 1995)</p>                                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>adverbs whtype</li> <li>whtype adverbs</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WHTypeAdverbs">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WHTypeAdverbs</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:WHTypeAdverbs</li> </ul>                         | <p>TODO: rename to WHTypeAdverb</p> <p>EAGLES Adverb with Polarity="Wh-type".</p> <p>See remarks on WHPronoun, this is actually a language-specific trait and should probably be removed.</p> <p>Adverb that serves to express interrogativity, exclamation or that serves to link a subordinate clause to the matrix clause. (Ch. Chiarcos)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>affix</li> </ul>                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Affix">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Affix</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Affix</li> </ul>                                                 | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1234">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1234</a></p> <p>Letter or group of letters which are added to a word to make a new word. (Sue Ellen Wright; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1234">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1234</a>)</p>                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>anchored temporally not</li> <li>not temporally anchored</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NotTemporallyAnchored">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NotTemporallyAnchored</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NotTemporallyAnchored</li> </ul> | <p>A replacement for TDS Habitual that is modelled here as an Aspect: Habitual tense pertains to verbs which refer to an action that occurs repeatedly. (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#habitualTense">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#habitualTense</a>)</p>            |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
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|                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | To be used for actions that are not bound to a particular reference point.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>animacy other</li> <li>other animacy</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OtherAnimacy">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OtherAnimacy</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:OtherAnimacy</li> </ul>             | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1953">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1953</a><br><br>Perceived as related to animacy, but without specific reference to the previous items. (ISO12620; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1953">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1953</a> )<br><br>subClassOf animacy (dcif:conceptualDomain)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>animate</li> </ul>                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Animate">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Animate</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Animate</li> </ul>                            | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1911">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1911</a><br><br>Perceived as alive. (ISO12620; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1911">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1911</a> )<br><br>subClassOf animacy (dcif:conceptualDomain)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>annotation of unit</li> <li>unit of annotation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#UnitOfAnnotation">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#UnitOfAnnotation</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:UnitOfAnnotation</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>anticausative</li> </ul>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Anticausative">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Anticausative</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Anticausative</li> </ul>          | <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Anticausative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Anticausative</a> This is a semantic manipulation of the verb frame (and thus limited to a specific semantic class of verbs) rather than a grammatical device for the manipulation of argument structure, therefore classified as Active here.<br><br>An intransitive verb is derived from a basically transitive one with the direct object of the transitive verb corresponding to the subject of the intransitive. (Siewierska 1988:267) ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Anticausative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Anticausative</a> ) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>antipassive</li> </ul>                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Antipassive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Antipassive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Antipassive</li> </ul>                | <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Antipassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Antipassive</a><br><br>Derives an intransitive verb from a transitive stem whereby the original agent (only) is cross-refer-                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                       | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | renced by the absolutive markers on the verb and the original patient, if it appears, is in an oblique phrase. (England 1983:110) ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Antipassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Antipassive</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>antipassive absolutive</li> <li>absolutive antipassive</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AbsolutiveAntipassive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AbsolutiveAntipassive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AbsolutiveAntipassive</li> </ul>          | <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/AbsolutiveAntipassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/AbsolutiveAntipassive</a><br><br>An Antipassive in which the P or logical object is suppressed or overtly absent. (Klaiman 1991:232) ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/AbsolutiveAntipassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/AbsolutiveAntipassive</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>antipassive focus</li> <li>focus antipassive</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FocusAntipassive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FocusAntipassive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:FocusAntipassive</li> </ul>                         | <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/FocusAntipassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/FocusAntipassive</a><br><br>Blocks the P or logical object (basic absolutive) nominal from being assigned Focus salience. Topic salience is available for assignment to various arguments, including the P, but Focus salience is always assigned to A, and is therefore inaccessible to P or any other nominal. (Klaiman 1991:236) ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/FocusAntipassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/FocusAntipassive</a> ) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>antipassive incorporating</li> <li>incorporating antipassive</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IncorporatingAntipassive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IncorporatingAntipassive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:IncorporatingAntipassive</li> </ul> | <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/IncorporatingAntipassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/IncorporatingAntipassive</a><br><br>Blocks the P or logical object (basic absolutive) nominal from being assigned Focus salience. This correlates with the P's morphosyntactic downgrading, whereby it becomes insusceptible to any informational salience assignment. (Klaiman 1991:236) ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/IncorporatingAntipassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/IncorporatingAntipassive</a> )                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>antipassive nonabsolutive</li> <li>nonabsolutive antipassive</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonabsolutiveAntipassive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonabsolutiveAntipassive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NonabsolutiveAntipassive</li> </ul> | <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NonabsolutiveAntipassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NonabsolutiveAntipassive</a><br><br>An Antipassive in which the P or logical object is overtly downgraded. (Klaiman 1991:232) ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NonabsolutiveAntipassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NonabsolutiveAntipassive</a> )                                                                                                                                                                               |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• aorist</li> </ul>                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Aorist">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Aorist</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Aorist</li> </ul>                                  | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1240">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1240</a></p> <p>Simple past tense that is predominantly used for narration. Both the perfective and the imperfective forms can be used in the aorist without any restrictions. (<a href="http://www.helsinki.fi/~bontchev/grammar/index.html">www.helsinki.fi/~bontchev/grammar/index.html</a>; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1240">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1240</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• apocope</li> </ul>                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Apocope">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Apocope</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Apocope</li> </ul>                               | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2254">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2254</a></p> <p>deletion of the final element in a word (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2254">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2254</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• apposition</li> </ul>                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Apposition">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Apposition</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Apposition</li> </ul>                      | <p>Apposition is a relation between two phrases: (1) the nucleus phrase and (2) an appositive phrase, generally set off by punctuation, which modifies the nucleus phrase. An example of apposition is given in (@11). (11) Ryukichi Imai, Japan's ambassador to Mexico, agrees that Mexico may be too eager. Here, Ryukichi Imai is the nucleus phrase, and the phrase enclosed in commas, Japan's ambassador to Mexico, is the appositive. Instances of apposition should be represented as adjunction structures (see Section 3.1). (Santorini 1991)</p> <p>added in accordance with TIGER, definition according to PTB Bracketing Guidelines (Santorini 1991)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• argument expletive</li> <li>• expletive argument</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ExpletiveArgument">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ExpletiveArgument</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ExpletiveArgument</li> </ul> | <p>Three different expletive usages [of the German expletive pronouns] are traditionally distinguished: formal subject or object (expletive argument), correlate of an extraposed clausal argument (expletive correlate), and Vorfeld-es (structural expletive) (cf. (Eisenberg 1999 2001), (Pütz 1986)). ... The formal subject obligatorily</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <p>occurs with weather verbs, e.g. "Es regnet" and unpersonal or agentless constructions such as "Es gibt so eine Buchung" or "Es geht um populäre Unterhaltung." Some verbs optionally permit an expletive subject but also occur with referential subjects such as "Max/Es kopft an der Tür." A formal object is found in constructions like "jmd. legt es an auf etw." or "jmd. verdirbt es mit jmdm." In all examples mentioned, es functions as a grammatical argument without semantic contribution, i.e. it does not refer to a person, object, or event. (Telljohann et al. 2009, p.60f)</p> <p>TüBa-D/Z</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>argument measure</li> <li>measure argument</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MeasureArgument">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MeasureArgument</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:MeasureArgument</li> </ul>       | <p>added in conformance with TIGER</p> <p>TODO: check definition</p> <p>added in conformance with TIGER</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>argument syntactic</li> <li>syntactic argument</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SyntacticArgument">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SyntacticArgument</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SyntacticArgument</li> </ul> | <p>added to account for TIGER edge labels with syntactic function</p> <p>An inherent (morpho)syntactic constituent subcategorized for by a predicate.&lt;br/&gt;'Arguments are those terms which are required by some predicate in order to form a complete nuclear predication. They are essential to the integrity of the SoA designated by the predicate frame. If we leave them out, the property/relation designated by the predicate is not fulfilled or satisfied.' (Dik, 1997:86f)&lt;br/&gt;An argument can be a controller in an agreement relation. (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#syntacticArgument">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#syntacticArgument</a>)&lt;br/&gt;The category ARG is assigned to those syntactic constituents that appear as obligatory</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | complements to the main verb. This means that they cannot be left out without a change in grammaticality or a significant change in meaning. (Dipper et al. 2007, §4.3.3)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• art prep fused</li> <li>• fused prep art</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FusedPrepArt">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FusedPrepArt</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:FusedPrepArt</li> </ul>          | <p>EAGLES Adposition with Type="FusedPrepArt"</p> <p>The additional value Fused prep-art is for the benefit of those who do not find it practical to split fused words such as French au (= à + le) into two text words. This very common phenomenon of a fused preposition + article in West European languages should preferably, however, be handled by assigning two tags to the same orthographic word (one for the preposition and one for the article). (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1ap">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1ap</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• article</li> </ul>                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Article">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Article</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Article</li> </ul>                         | <p>EAGLE top-level category "Article" (AT): In Eagles articles are subsumed under determiners and kept as a separate class. It is a sub-class of determiners which is disjoint with the other determiner classes. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node17.html#recn">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node17.html#recn</a> 18.09.06) Modelled here as sub-class of Determiner because of its syntactic function.</p> <p>An article is a member of a small class of determiners that identify a noun's definite or indefinite reference, and the new or given status. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnArticle.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnArticle.htm</a> 02.05.07)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• article definite</li> <li>• definite article</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DefiniteArticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DefiniteArticle</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DefiniteArticle</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES Article with Article-Type="Definite".</p> <p>A definite article is used before singular and plur-</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                   | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | al nouns that refer to a particular member of a group. ( <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Article_%28grammar%29">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Article_%28grammar%29</a> 18.09.06)                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>article definite clitic</li> <li>clitic definite article</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CliticDefiniteArticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CliticDefiniteArticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CliticDefiniteArticle</li> </ul> | <p>cf. <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CliticDistalDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CliticDistalDeterminer</a></p> <p>clitic definite determiner, e.g., in Macedonian, Bulgarian, and Romanian (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CliticDeterminer-Type">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CliticDeterminer-Type</a>)</p>               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>article definite full</li> <li>full definite article</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FullDefiniteArticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FullDefiniteArticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:FullDefiniteArticle</li> </ul>       | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1928">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1928</a></p> <p>For definiteness, when a specific form is the syntactic subject of the clause. (DFKI; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1928">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1928</a>)</p> <p>DCR: "full article" in dcif:conceptualDomain definiteness, remodelled as a property of DefiniteArticles here</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>article definite short</li> <li>short definite article</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ShortDefiniteArticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ShortDefiniteArticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ShortDefiniteArticle</li> </ul>    | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1927">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1927</a> (short article)</p> <p>For definiteness, when a specific form is not the syntactic subject of the clause. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1927">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1927</a>)</p> <p>DCR: subclassOf definiteness (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p>                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>article indefinite</li> <li>indefinite article</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IndefiniteArticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IndefiniteArticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:IndefiniteArticle</li> </ul>             | <p>EAGLES Article with Article-Type="Indefinite".</p> <p>An indefinite article is used before singular nouns that refer to any member of a group. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Article_%28grammar%29">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Article_%28grammar%29</a> 18.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>article nonspecific</li> <li>nonspecific article</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonspecificArticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonspecificArticle</a></li> </ul>                                                                     | <p>introduced in analogy with SpecificArticle</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                       | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NonspecificArticle</li> </ul>                                                                                                                    | <p>"By 'specific' and 'non-specific' I intend the difference between the two readings of English indefinites like (3): (3) I'm looking for a deer. In the specific reading there is a particular deer, say Bambi, that I am looking for. In the non-specific reading I will be happy to find any deer. Von Heusinger (2002) likes the test in English of inserting 'certain' after the 'a' to fix the specific reading. In either reading of (3) a deer is being introduced as a new discourse referent. This is opposed to 'definite' which requires a previous pragmatic instantiation as in 'I'm looking for the deer.' In English both the readings of (3) are indefinite. In Klallam, the specific demonstratives are neither definite nor indefinite." (Montler, Timothy. 2007. Klallam demonstratives. Papers ICSNL XLVII. The 42nd International Conference on Salish and Neighbouring Language, pp. 409-425. University of British Columbia Working Papers in Linguistics, Volume 20; on specific vs. nonspecific determiners in Klallam, a Salish language, <a href="http://montler.net/papers/KlallamDemons.pdf">http://montler.net/papers/KlallamDemons.pdf</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>article partitive</li> <li>partitive article</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PartitiveArticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PartitiveArticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PartitiveArticle</li> </ul> | <p>TODO: Check relationship with PartitiveDeterminer</p> <p>EAGLES Article with Article-Type="Partitive". (optional for French)</p> <p>A partitive article indicates an indefinite quantity of a mass noun; there is no partitive article in English, though the words some or any often have that function. An example is French du / de la / des, as in Voulez-vous du café? ("Do you want some coffee?" or "Do you want coffee?"). (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Article_(grammar)">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Article_(grammar)</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>article possessive</li> <li>possessive article</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PossessiveArticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PossessiveArticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PossessiveArticle</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#PossessiveArticle">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#PossessiveArticle</a></p> <p>not to be confused with PossessiveDeterminer</p> <p>In Romanian, 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)), e.g., -al/al, a/al, ai/al, al, ale/al, alor/al (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#PossessiveArticle">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#PossessiveArticle</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>article specific</li> <li>specific article</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SpecificArticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SpecificArticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SpecificArticle</li> </ul>       | <p>introduced to account for the specific determiner in Farsi (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CliticSpecificDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CliticSpecificDeterminer</a>)</p> <p>"By 'specific' and 'non-specific' I intend the difference between the two readings of English indefinites like (3): (3) I'm looking for a deer. In the specific reading there is a particular deer, say Bambi, that I am looking for. In the non-specific reading I will be happy to find any deer. Von Heusinger (2002) likes the test in English of inserting 'certain' after the 'a' to fix the specific reading. In either reading of (3) a deer is being introduced as a new discourse referent. This is opposed to 'definite' which requires a previous pragmatic instantiation as in 'I'm looking for the deer.' In English both the readings of (3) are indefinite. In Klallam, the specific demonstratives are neither definite nor indefinite." (Montler, Timothy. 2007. Klallam demonstratives. Papers ICSNL XLVII. The 42nd International Conference on Salish and Neighbouring</p> |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                   | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Language, pp. 409-425. University of British Columbia Working Papers in Linguistics, Volume 20; on specific vs. nonspecific determiners in Klallam, a Salish language, <a href="http://montler.net/papers/KlallamDemons.pdf">http://montler.net/papers/KlallamDemons.pdf</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>article specific clitic</li> <li>clitic specific article</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CliticSpecificArticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CliticSpecificArticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CliticSpecificArticle</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CliticSpecificDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CliticSpecificDeterminer</a></p> <p>Persian does have an article, but it marks specificity rather than definiteness. The Persian article is similar to the Balkan one (a clitic of pronominal origin that's written together with the word), except that it isn't exactly definite (you can even see it described as an indefinite article). (Ivan A. Derzhanski, p.c. 2010/06/18)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>aspect cessative</li> <li>cessative aspect</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CessativeAspect">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CessativeAspect</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CessativeAspect</li> </ul>                   | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2001">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2001</a></p> <p>Aspect that expresses the cessation of an event or state. (SIL; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2001">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2001</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf aspect (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>aspect continuous</li> <li>continuous aspect</li> </ul>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ContinuousAspect">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ContinuousAspect</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ContinuousAspect</li> </ul>                | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Continuous">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Continuous</a></p> <p>Similar to progressive, however an aspect is continuous versus progressive when it is anchored to non-punctual time reference (Salaberry 2002:264). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Continuous">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Continuous</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>aspect durative</li> <li>durative aspect</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DurativeAspect">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DurativeAspect</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DurativeAspect</li> </ul>                      | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Durative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Durative</a></p> <p>Events which involve some duration (Bhat 1999:58). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Durative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Durative</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>aspect dynamic</li> <li>dynamic aspect</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DynamicAspect">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DynamicAspect</a></li> </ul>                                                                               | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#dynamicityAspect">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#dynamicityAspect</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                           | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DynamicAspect</li> </ul>                                                                                                                               | dynamic aspect ( <a href="http://languageagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#dynamicityAspect">http://languageagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#dynamicityAspect</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>aspect frequentive</li> <li>frequentive aspect</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FrequentiveAspect">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FrequentiveAspect</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:FrequentiveAspect</li> </ul>    | <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Frequentive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Frequentive</a><br><br>Events which are frequently repeated, differs from habitual in that it can only be based upon the observation of several occurrences of the event concerned, whereas habitual can be based upon the observation of a single occurrence (Bhat 1999: 53). ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Frequentive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Frequentive</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>aspect habitual</li> <li>habitual aspect</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#HabitualAspect">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#HabitualAspect</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:HabitualAspect</li> </ul>             | <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Habitual">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Habitual</a> (as Aspect), <a href="http://languageagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#habitualTense">http://languageagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#habitualTense</a> (as Tense), modelled as an aspect here (temporally unmarked Habitual should be modelled as NotTemporallyAnchored)<br><br>Habitual tense pertains to verbs which refer to an action that occurs repeatedly. ( <a href="http://languageagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#habitualTense">http://languageagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#habitualTense</a> ) Refers to the internal temporal contour of a situation — a repeated situation that occupies a large slice of time. Can be based on the observation of a single occurrence. (Bhat 1999:177) ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Habitual">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Habitual</a> ) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>aspect imperfective</li> <li>imperfective aspect</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ImperfectiveAspect">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ImperfectiveAspect</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ImperfectiveAspect</li> </ul> | EAGLES, <a href="http://languageagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#imperfectiveAspect">http://languageagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#imperfectiveAspect</a> , <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Imperfective">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Imperfective</a><br><br>The Imperfective aspect is an aspect that expresses an event or state, with respect to its internal structure, instead of express-                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                           | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <p>ing it as a simple whole. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossary-oflinguisticterms/WhatIsImperfectiveAspect.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossary-oflinguisticterms/WhatIsImperfectiveAspect.htm</a> 17.11.06) The imperfective aspects ... do not view the situation as bounded, but rather as ongoing in either a durative, continuative or habitual sense (Bybee 1985:21) (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#imperfectiveAspect">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#imperfectiveAspect</a>) A viewpoint aspect which encodes the speaker's lack of attention to the endpoints of the situation referred to. Imperfective aspect is the prototypical mode of presentation for states (Michaelis 1998:xiv). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Imperfective">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Imperfective</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• aspect inceptive</li> <li>• inceptive aspect</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InceptiveAspect">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InceptiveAspect</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InceptiveAspect</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Inceptive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Inceptive</a></p> <p>InceptiveAspect, also called the ingressive, encodes the beginning portion of some event (Bybee 1985: 147, 149; Payne 1997: 240; Bhat 1999:176). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Inceptive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Inceptive</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• aspect iterative</li> <li>• iterative aspect</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IterativeAspect">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IterativeAspect</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:IterativeAspect</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Iterative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Iterative</a></p> <p>IterativeAspect, also called repetitives, encodes a number of events of the same type that are repeated on a particular occasion. The time interval which is relevant to the iterative is relatively shorter than in the case of the habitual (Bybee 1985: 150; Bybee, Perkins and Pagliuca 1994: 127). Portrays events repeated on the same occasion (like the iterative knocking on the door) (Bhat 1999: 53) (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Iterative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Iterative</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• aspect perfective</li> <li>• perfective aspect</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PerfectiveAspect">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PerfectiveAspect</a></li> </ul>                                                         | <p>EAGLES, <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Perfective">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Perfective</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PerfectiveAspect</li> </ul>                                                                                                          | <p>The perfective aspects (inceptive, punctual and completive) view the situation as a bounded entity, and often put an emphasis on its beginning or end. (Bybee 1985:21) (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#perfectiveAspect">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#perfectiveAspect</a>) The Perfective aspect is an aspect that expresses a temporal view of an event or state as a simple whole, apart from the consideration of the internal structure of the time in which it occurs. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/WhatIsPerfectiveAspect.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/WhatIsPerfectiveAspect.htm</a> 17.11.06) A viewpoint aspect which encodes the speaker's willingness to attend to the endpoints of the situation referred to. Perfective aspect is the canonical mode of presentation for events (Michaelis 1998: xv). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Perfective">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Perfective</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>aspect phasal</li> <li>phasal aspect</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PhasalAspect">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PhasalAspect</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PhasalAspect</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#phaseAspect">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#phaseAspect</a>, <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Phasal">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Phasal</a></p> <p>A set of aspectual distinctions involving relations between a background situation (the reference situation) and a situation located relative to the reference situation (the denoted situation). In English, phasal distinctions are expressed by auxiliary-headed constructions, like the inceptive, progressive, and perfect constructions, whose head verbs express the aspectual class of the denoted situation. The aspectual class of the denoted situation differs from that of the reference situation (Michaelis 1998:xv). An event may have a beginning and an end, a middle portion (continuing or changing), and also an en-</p>                                                                                                                                                           |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <p>suing result or an altered state. These are considered to be the various “phases” of an event. A speaker may talk about an event from the point of view of any of these individual phases, and his language may have inflectional (or other type of) markers for representing these distinctions. Since such markers indicate distinctions in the temporal structure of an event, we may regard them as belonging to the category of aspect. It has been suggested (Dik 1989: 186) that these may be grouped under a subcategory (or “level”) of aspect called “phasal aspect”. (Bhat 1999:49) (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Phasal">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Phasal</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• aspect progressive</li> <li>• progressive aspect</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ProgressiveAspect">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ProgressiveAspect</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ProgressiveAspect</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Progressive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Progressive</a></p> <p>ProgressiveAspect, also called the continuative or the durative, encodes a single event as an ongoing process. Thus, states cannot generally be encoded with the progressive (Comrie 1976: 32-35; Bybee, Perkins and Pagliuca 1994: 127-139; Payne 1997: 240). An exponent of phasal aspect which expresses a stative situation that holds during the time at which an event is occurring (e. g., He is fixing the fence) (Michaelis 1998:xv). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Progressive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Progressive</a>)</p>                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• aspect purposive</li> <li>• purposive aspect</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PurposiveAspect">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PurposiveAspect</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PurposiveAspect</li> </ul>       | <p>adapted from ILPOSTS (for Indian languages), <a href="http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#PurposiveAspect">http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#PurposiveAspect</a></p> <p>The purposive aspect appears to add the notion of intention or probability, both negative and positive. (Steckley, 2007, p. 14, about Huron) (John Steckley, 2007, Words of the Huron, Wilfrid Laurier Univ. Press)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                       | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• aspect quantificational</li> <li>• quantificational aspect</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#QuantificationalAspect">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#QuantificationalAspect</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:QuantificationalAspect">tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:QuantificationalAspect</a></li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Quantificational">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Quantificational</a>, <a href="http://languageagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#quantitativeAspect">http://languageagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#quantitativeAspect</a></p> <p>A speaker may report an event as occurring once only (semelfactive) or several times (iterative); he may view it as a specific event or as part of a general habit of carrying out similar events; he may also differentiate between different degrees of frequency with which the event occurs. The markers that a given language provides for one or more of these meaning distinctions can be grouped under a subcategory called “quantificational aspect”, as all of them refer to the quantitative aspect of the event concerned (Bhat 1999:53). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Quantificational">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Quantificational</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• aspect relevance</li> <li>• relevance aspect</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RelevanceAspect">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RelevanceAspect</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:RelevanceAspect">tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:RelevanceAspect</a></li> </ul>                             | <p><a href="http://languageagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#relevanceAspect">http://languageagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#relevanceAspect</a></p> <p>relevance aspect (<a href="http://languageagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#relevanceAspect">http://languageagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#relevanceAspect</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• aspect semelfactive</li> <li>• semelfactive aspect</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SemelfactiveAspect">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SemelfactiveAspect</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SemelfactiveAspect">tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SemelfactiveAspect</a></li> </ul>                 | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Semelfactive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Semelfactive</a></p> <p>Momentaneous, without an inherent end-point, as sneeze (Michaelis 1998:xvi). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Semelfactive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Semelfactive</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• aspect simple</li> <li>• simple aspect</li> </ul>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SimpleAspect">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SimpleAspect</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SimpleAspect">tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SimpleAspect</a></li> </ul>                                         | <p>ILPOSTS, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#SimpleAspect">http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#SimpleAspect</a></p> <p>TODO: check whether this is properly defined</p> <p>non-progressive, non-purposive aspect (for Indian languages defined by <a href="http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#SimpleAspect">http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#SimpleAspect</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>aspect terminative</li> <li>terminative aspect</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TerminativeAspect">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TerminativeAspect</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:TerminativeAspect</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Terminative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Terminative</a></p> <p>Denotes the termination of an event (Bhat 1999: 92). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Terminative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Terminative</a>)</p>                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>aspect unaccomplished</li> <li>unaccomplished aspect</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#UnaccomplishedAspect">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#UnaccomplishedAspect</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:UnaccomplishedAspect</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2217">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2217</a></p> <p>aspect that expresses an event or state that is not finished. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2217">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2217</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf aspect (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p>                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>aspect view of point</li> <li>point of view aspect</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PointOfViewAspect">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PointOfViewAspect</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PointOfViewAspect</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#viewPointAspect">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#viewPointAspect</a></p> <p>point of view aspect (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#viewPointAspect">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#viewPointAspect</a>)</p>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>atransitive</li> </ul>                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Atransitive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Atransitive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Atransitive</li> </ul>                            | <p>Chiarcos</p> <p>A predicate/verb that takes no argument. English "to rain" is semantically atransitive, hence, an expletive is to be used in "it's raining", cf. van Valin and Lapolla (1997).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>attribute genitive</li> <li>genitive attribute</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#GenitiveAttribute">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#GenitiveAttribute</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:GenitiveAttribute</li> </ul>          | <p>added in conformance to the TIGER scheme</p> <p>TODO: check definition</p> <p>added in conformance to the TIGER scheme</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>auxiliary be</li> <li>be auxiliary</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#BeAuxiliary">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#BeAuxiliary</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:BeAuxiliary</li> </ul>                            | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1246">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1246</a></p> <p>Verb used to link the subject of a sentence and its noun or adjective complement or complementing phrase in certain languages. This verb could be used also to form the passive voice. (<a href="http://www.wordreference.com/English/defini-">www.wordreference.com/English/defini-</a></p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
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|                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | tion.asp?en=be -> 4); <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1246">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1246</a><br><br>subClassOf partOfSpeech (dcif:conceptualDomain)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• auxiliary have</li> <li>• have auxiliary</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#HaveAuxiliary">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#HaveAuxiliary</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:HaveAuxiliary</li> </ul>             | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1299">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1299</a><br><br>The verb have as an auxiliary. ( <a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnAuxiliaryVerb.htm">www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnAuxiliaryVerb.htm</a> ; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1299">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1299</a> )<br><br>subClassOf partOfSpeech (dcif:conceptualDomain) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bracket angle close</li> <li>• close angle bracket</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CloseAngleBracket">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CloseAngleBracket</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CloseAngleBracket</li> </ul> | PTB bracketing guidelines, Santorini 1991<br><br>> *RAB* Right angle bracket (Santorini 1991)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bracket angle open</li> <li>• open angle bracket</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OpenAngleBracket">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OpenAngleBracket</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:OpenAngleBracket</li> </ul>    | PTB bracketing guidelines, Santorini 1991<br><br>< *LAB* Left angle bracket (Santorini 1991)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bracket close</li> <li>• close bracket</li> </ul>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CloseBracket">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CloseBracket</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CloseBracket</li> </ul>                | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2083">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2083</a><br><br>Punctuation that is graphically represented by ] ( <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2083">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2083</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bracket curly close</li> <li>• close curly bracket</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CloseCurlyBracket">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CloseCurlyBracket</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CloseCurlyBracket</li> </ul> | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2085">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2085</a><br><br>Punctuation that is graphically represented by } ( <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2085">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2085</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bracket curly open</li> <li>• open curly bracket</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OpenCurlyBracket">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OpenCurlyBracket</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:OpenCurlyBracket</li> </ul>    | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2084">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2084</a><br><br>Punctuation that is graphically represented as { ( <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2084">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2084</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bracket open</li> <li>• open bracket</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OpenBracket">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OpenBracket</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:OpenBracket</li> </ul>                   | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2082">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2082</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                   | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Punctuation that is represented graphically as [ ( <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2082">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2082</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bracket sentence left</li> <li>• left sentence bracket</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LeftSentenceBracket">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LeftSentenceBracket</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:LeftSentenceBracket</li> </ul> | In a German clause, the finite verb can appear in three different positions: verb-second, verb-initial, and verb-final. Only in verb-final clauses the verb complex consisting of the finite verb and non-finite verbal elements forms a unit. The discontinuous positioning of the verbal elements in verb-first and verb-second clauses is the traditional reason for structuring German clauses into fields. The positions of the verbal elements form the Satzklammer (sentence bracket) which divides the sentence into a Vorfeld (initial field), a Mittelfeld (middle field), and a Nachfeld (final field). The Vorfeld and the Mittelfeld are divided by the linke Satzklammer (left sentence bracket), which is the finite verb, the rechte Satzklammer (right sentence bracket) is the verb complex between the Mittelfeld and the Nachfeld. (Telljohann et al. 2009, p.13) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bracket square close</li> <li>• close square bracket</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CloseSquareBracket">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CloseSquareBracket</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CloseSquareBracket</li> </ul>    | PTB bracketing guidelines, Santorini 1991<br><br>] *RSB* Right square bracket (Santorini 1991)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bracket square open</li> <li>• open square bracket</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OpenSquareBracket">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OpenSquareBracket</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:OpenSquareBracket</li> </ul>       | PTB bracketing guidelines, Santorini 1991<br><br>[ *LSB* Left square bracket (Santorini 1991)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bullet</li> </ul>                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Bullet">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Bullet</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Bullet</li> </ul>                                        | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1438">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1438</a><br><br>Sign used to mark an item in a list. ( <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1438">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1438</a> )<br><br>subClassOf partOfSpeech (dcif:conceptualDomain)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                   | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case abessive</li> <li>abessive case</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AbessiveCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AbessiveCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AbessiveCase</li> </ul>       | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Abessive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Abessive</a>, <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1223">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1223</a></p> <p>AbessiveCase expresses the lack or absence of the referent of the noun it marks. It has the meaning of the English preposition 'without' (Pei and Gaynor 1954: 3,35; Gove, et al. 1966: 3). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Abessive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Abessive</a>)</p>                                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case ablative</li> <li>ablative case</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AblativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AblativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AblativeCase</li> </ul>       | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Ablative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Ablative</a>, <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1224">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1224</a></p> <p>Case used to indicate locative or instrumental function. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1224">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1224</a>) AblativeCase expresses that the referent of the noun it marks is the location from which another referent is moving. It has the meaning 'from'. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Ablative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Ablative</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case absolutive</li> <li>absolutive case</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AbsolutiveCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AbsolutiveCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AbsolutiveCase</li> </ul> | <p>TDS Ontology, <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1225">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1225</a></p> <p>Absolutive case marks the first argument of an intransitive verb and the second argument of a transitive verb in ergative-absolutive languages. (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#absolutiveCase">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#absolutiveCase</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case adessive</li> <li>adessive case</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AdessiveCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AdessiveCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AdessiveCase</li> </ul>       | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Adessive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Adessive</a>, <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1228">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1228</a></p> <p>AdessiveCase expresses that the referent of the noun it marks is the location near/at which another referent exists. It has the meaning of 'at' or 'near' (Crystal 1997: 8). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Adessive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Adessive</a>)</p>                                                                                                                       |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case aditive</li> <li>aditive case</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AditiveCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AditiveCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AditiveCase</li> </ul>             | <p>TODO: rename to AdditiveCase</p> <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1229">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1229</a></p> <p>Case expressing "to" in Basque studies. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1229">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1229</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case allative</li> <li>allative case</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AllativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AllativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AllativeCase</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Allative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Allative</a>; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1236">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1236</a></p> <p>AllativeCase expresses motion to or toward the referent of the noun it marks (Pei and Gaynor 1954: 6,9,216; Lyons 1968: 299; Crystal 1985: 1213; Gove, et al. 1966: 55,2359). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Allative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Allative</a>)</p>                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case benefactive</li> <li>benefactive case</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#BenefactiveCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#BenefactiveCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:BenefactiveCase</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Benefactive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Benefactive</a>; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1247">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1247</a></p> <p>BenefactiveCase expresses that the referent of the noun it marks receives the benefit of the situation expressed by the clause (Crystal 1980: 43; Gove, et al. 1966: 203). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Benefactive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Benefactive</a>)</p>                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case causative</li> <li>causative case</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CausativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CausativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CausativeCase</li> </ul>       | <p>Case which expresses that the referent of the noun it marks is the cause of the situation expressed by the clause. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1253">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1253</a>)</p> <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1253">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1253</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case comitative</li> <li>comitative case</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ComitativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ComitativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ComitativeCase</li> </ul>    | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Comitative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Comitative</a>; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1255">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1255</a></p> <p>ComitativeCase expresses accompaniment. It carries the meaning 'with' or 'accompanied by' (Anderson, Stephen 1985: 186; Pei and Gaynor 1954: 42; Dixon, R. 1972: 12; Gove, et al. 1966: 455). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Comitative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Comitative</a>)</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                           | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case contablative</li> <li>contablative case</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ContablativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ContablativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ContablativeCase</li> </ul>       | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Contablative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Contablative</a></p> <p>ContablativeCase expresses that the referent of the noun it marks is the location from near which another referent is moving. It has the meaning 'from near'. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Contablative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Contablative</a>)</p>                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case contallative</li> <li>contallative case</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ContallativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ContallativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ContallativeCase</li> </ul>       | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Contallative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Contallative</a></p> <p>ContallativeCase expresses that something is moving toward the vicinity of the referent of the noun it marks. It has the meaning 'towards the vicinity of'. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Contallative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Contallative</a>)</p>                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case conterminative</li> <li>conterminative case</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConterminativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConterminativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ConterminativeCase</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Conterminative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Conterminative</a></p> <p>ConterminativeCase expresses the notion of something moving into the vicinity of the referent of the noun it marks, but not through that region. It has the meaning 'moving into the vicinity of'. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Conterminative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Conterminative</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case contlative</li> <li>contlative case</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ContlativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ContlativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ContlativeCase</li> </ul>             | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Contlative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Contlative</a></p> <p>ContlativeCase expresses that the referent of the noun it marks is the location in the vicinity of which another referent is moving. It has the meaning 'in the vicinity of'. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Contlative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Contlative</a>)</p>                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case dative</li> <li>dative case</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DativeCase</li> </ul>                         | <p>EAGLES</p> <p>Dative case marks indirect objects (for languages in which they are held to exist), or nouns having the role of a recipient (as of things given), a beneficiary of an action, or a possessor of an item. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguis-">http://www.sil.org/linguis-</a></p>                                                                                                                                           |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                       | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | tics/glossaryoflinguistics/terms/WhatIsDativeCase.htm 17.11.06)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case delative</li> <li>delative case</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DelativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DelativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DelativeCase</li> </ul>             | <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Delative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Delative</a> , <a href="http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-1268">http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-1268</a><br><br>DelativeCase expresses motion downward from the referent of the noun it marks (Pei and Gaynor 1954: 53; Gove, et al. 1966: 595). ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Delative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Delative</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case direct</li> <li>direct case</li> </ul>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DirectCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DirectCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DirectCase</li> </ul>                   | <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#DirectCase">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#DirectCase</a><br><br>In the Romanian case system the value 'direct' conflates 'nominative' and 'accusative', e.g., -acea/ acel, -aceasta/acesta, -această/ acest ( <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#DirectCase">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#DirectCase</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case distributive</li> <li>distributive case</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DistributiveCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DistributiveCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DistributiveCase</li> </ul> | <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#DistributiveCase">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#DistributiveCase</a><br><br>The distributive case is used on nouns for the meanings of per or each, e.g., Hungarian egyenként/ egy, hetenként/hét, ilyenként/ ily, kéthetenként/kéthét, rekordonként/rekord, tömbönként/tömb, vércsopontonként/vércsoport In Hungarian it is -nként and expresses the manner when something happens to each member of a set one by one (e.g., fejenként "per head", esetenként "in some case"), or the frequency in time (hetenként "once a week", tízpercenként "every ten minutes"). In the Finnish language, this adverb type is rare, even rarer in the singular. Its ending is -ttain/-ttäin. The basic meaning is "separately for each". For example, maa ("country") becomes maittain for an expression like Laki ratifioidaan maittain ("The law is ratified sep- |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <p>arately in each country"). It can be used to distribute the action to frequent points in time, e.g., päivä (day) has the plural distributive päivittäin (each day). It can mean also "in (or with) regard to the (cultural) perspective" when combined with a word referring to an inhabitant (-lais-). Frequently Finns (suomalaiset) say that suomalaisittain tuntuu oudolta, että, or "in the Finnish perspective, it feels strange that". (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Distributive-Case">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Distributive-Case</a>, <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Distributive_case">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Distributive_case</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case elative</li> <li>elative case</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ElativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ElativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ElativeCase</li> </ul>    | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Elative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Elative</a>, <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1276">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1276</a>, note that the latter conflates ElativeDegree and ElativeCase</p> <p>ElativeCase expresses that the referent of the noun it marks is the location out of which another referent is moving. It has the meaning 'out of' (Lyons 1968: 299; Pei and Gaynor 1954: 64; Crystal 1985: 106; Gove, et al. 1966: 730). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Elative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Elative</a>)</p>                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case equative</li> <li>equative case</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#EquativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#EquativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:EquativeCase</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1279">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1279</a></p> <p>Case that expresses likeness or identity to the referent of the noun it marks. It can have meaning, such as: 'as', 'like', or 'in the capacity of'. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1279">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1279</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case ergative</li> <li>ergative case</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ErgativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ErgativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ErgativeCase</li> </ul> | <p>TDS Ontology</p> <p>In ergative-absolutive languages, the ergative case identifies the subject of a transitive verb. In such languages, the ergative case is typically marked (most salient), while the absolutive case is unmarked. (<a href="http://lan-">http://lan-</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                         | guagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#ergativeCase with reference to <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ergative_case">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ergative_case</a> ).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case essive</li> <li>essive case</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#EssiveCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#EssiveCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:EssiveCase</li> </ul>    | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Essive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Essive</a>, <a href="http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-1281">http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-1281</a></p> <p>EssiveCase expresses that the referent of the noun it marks is the location at which another referent exists (Lyons 1968: 299,301; Gove, et al. 1966: 778; Crystal 1985: 112; Blake 1994: 154-5). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Essive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Essive</a>)</p>                                                                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case factive</li> <li>factive case</li> </ul>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FactiveCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FactiveCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:FactiveCase</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#FactiveCase">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#FactiveCase</a></p> <p>case category of the Hungarian MULTEXT-East scheme, e.g., amilyenné/amilyen, azzá/az, eröddé/erő, jelmezeivé/jelmez, jelükké/jel, kevésé/kevés, Kissé/Kiss, legjelentéktelenebbeké/jelentéktelen (hu) (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#FactiveCase">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#FactiveCase</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case formal</li> <li>formal case</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FormalCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FormalCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:FormalCase</li> </ul>    | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#FormalCase">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#FormalCase</a></p> <p>In Hungarian, 'essive-formal' is in some descriptions simply called 'formal', with the affix <i>-képp(en)</i> and meaning ('in the form of ...', they probably meant when they came up with the term). In the Hungarian MULTEXT-East scheme, essive-formal and formal are distinguished. (Ivan A. Derzhanski, email 2010/06/15, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Formal-Case">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Formal-Case</a>)&lt;br/&gt;</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case formal essive</li> <li>essive formal case</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#EssiveFormalCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#EssiveFormalCase</a></li> </ul>                                           | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#EssiveFormal-Case">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#EssiveFormal-Case</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:EssiveFormalCase</li> </ul>                                                                                                          | <p>The Hungarian "formativus, or essivus-formalis '-ként' ... usually expresses a position, task and manner of the person or the thing." (Nose 2003), e.g., Hungarian 'katonaként' -&gt; [serves] as a soldier. (Csaba Oravecz, email 2010/06/15)&lt;br/&gt;&lt;br/&gt; "Haspelmath &amp; Buchholz (1998:321) explained the function of the essive case as 'role phrases'. Role phrases represent the role of the function in which a participant appears. They regard the role phrases as adverbial." (Nose 2003, p. 117)&lt;br/&gt; In the Hungarian language this case combines the Essive case and the Formal case, and it can express the position, task, state (e.g. "as a tourist"), or the manner (e.g. "like a hunted animal"). The status of the suffix -ként in the declension system is disputed for several reasons. First, in general, Hungarian case suffixes are absolute word-final, while -ként permits further suffixation by the locative suffix -i. Second, most Hungarian case endings participate in vowel harmony, while -ként does not. For these reasons, many modern analyses of the Hungarian case system, starting with László Antal's "A magyar esetrendszer" (1961) do not consider the essive/formal to be a case. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Essive-formal_case">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Essive-formal_case</a>)&lt;br/&gt; cf. Masahiko Nose (2003), Adverbial Usage of the Hungarian Essive Case</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case genitive</li> <li>genitive case</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#GenitiveCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#GenitiveCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:GenitiveCase</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES-recommended case feature</p> <p>Genitive case signals that the referent of the marked noun is the possessor of the referent of another noun, e.g. "the man's foot". In some languages, genitive case may express an associative relation between</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                   | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | the marked noun and another noun. ( <a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/WhatIsGenitive-Case.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/WhatIsGenitive-Case.htm</a> 17.11.06)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case illative</li> <li>illative case</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IllativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IllativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:IllativeCase</li> </ul>       | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Illative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Illative</a>; <a href="http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-1303">http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-1303</a></p> <p>IllativeCase expresses that the referent of the noun it marks is the location into which another referent is moving. It has the meaning 'into' (Lyons 1968: 299; Gove, et al. 1966: 1126; Crystal 1985: 152). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Illative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Illative</a>)</p>                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case inablative</li> <li>inablative case</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InablativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InablativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InablativeCase</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Inablative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Inablative</a></p> <p>InablativeCase expresses that the referent of the noun it marks is the location from within which another referent is moving. It has the meaning 'from within'. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Inablative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Inablative</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case inallative</li> <li>inallative case</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InallativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InallativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InallativeCase</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Inallative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Inallative</a></p> <p>InallativeCase expresses that something is moving toward the region that is inside the referent of the noun it marks. It has the meaning 'towards in(side)'. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Inallative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Inallative</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case inessive</li> <li>inessive case</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InessiveCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InessiveCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InessiveCase</li> </ul>       | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Inessive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Inessive</a>, <a href="http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-1311">http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-1311</a></p> <p>InessiveCase expresses that the referent of the noun it marks is the location within which another referent exists. It has the meaning of 'within' or 'inside' (Lyons 1968: 299; Gove, et al. 1966: 1156; Crystal 1985: 156). X in Y. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Inessive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Inessive</a>)</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case instrumental</li> <li>instrumental case</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InstrumentalCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InstrumentalCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InstrumentalCase</li> </ul>    | <p>TDS Ontology, <a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#instrumentalCase-grammatical">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#instrumentalCase-grammatical</a>; GOLD, <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Instrumental">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Instrumental</a>; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datacat/DC-1316">http://www.isocat.org/datacat/DC-1316</a></p> <p>InstrumentalCase indicates that the referent of the noun it marks is the means of the accomplishment of the action expressed by the clause (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Instrumental">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Instrumental</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case interablative</li> <li>interablative case</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterablativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterablativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InterablativeCase</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Interablative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Interablative</a></p> <p>InterablativeCase expresses that the referent of the noun it marks is the location from between which another referent is moving. It has the meaning 'from in-between'. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Interablative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Interablative</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case interallative</li> <li>interallative case</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterallativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterallativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InterallativeCase</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Interallative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Interallative</a></p> <p>InterallativeCase expresses that something is moving toward the region that is in the middle of the referent of the noun it marks. It has the meaning 'towards the middle of'. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Interallative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Interallative</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case interessive</li> <li>interessive case</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InteressiveCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InteressiveCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InteressiveCase</li> </ul>       | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Interessive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Interessive</a></p> <p>InteressiveCase expresses that the referent of the noun it marks is the location between which another referent exists. It has the meaning of 'between'. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Interessive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Interessive</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case interlative</li> <li>interlative case</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterlativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterlativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InterlativeCase</li> </ul>       | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Interlative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Interlative</a></p> <p>InterlativeCase expresses that the referent of the noun it marks is the location between which another referent is moving. It</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
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|                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | has the meaning 'to the middle of'. ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Interlative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Interlative</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case interminative</li> <li>interminative case</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterminativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterminativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InterminativeCase</li> </ul>          | <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Interminative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Interminative</a><br><br>'into in(side of)'. ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Interminative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Interminative</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case interterminative</li> <li>interterminative case</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterterminativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterterminativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InterterminativeCase</li> </ul> | <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Interterminative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Interterminative</a><br><br>InterterminativeCase expresses the notion of something moving into the middle of the referent of the noun it marks, but not through it. It has the meaning 'into the middle of'. ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Interminative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Interminative</a> )                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case intertranslative</li> <li>intertranslative case</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IntertranslativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IntertranslativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:IntertranslativeCase</li> </ul> | <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Intertranslative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Intertranslative</a><br><br>IntertranslativeCase expresses the notion of something moving along a trajectory between the referent of the noun it marks. It has the meaning 'along the in between'. ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Intertranslative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Intertranslative</a> )                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case intranslative</li> <li>intranslative case</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IntranslativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IntranslativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:IntranslativeCase</li> </ul>          | <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Intranslative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Intranslative</a><br><br>IntranslativeCase expresses the notion of something moving through the referent of the noun it marks. It has the meaning 'along through'. ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Intranslative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Intranslative</a> )                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case lative</li> <li>lative case</li> </ul>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:LativeCase</li> </ul>                               | <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Lative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Lative</a> ; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/dataset/DC-1323">http://www.isocat.org/dataset/DC-1323</a><br><br>LativeCase expresses 'motion up to the location of,' or 'as far as' the referent of the noun it marks (Pei and Gaynor 1954: 121; Gove, et al. 1966: 1277). ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Lative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Lative</a> ) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case locational</li> <li>locational case</li> </ul>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LocationalCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LocationalCase</a></li> </ul>                                                                          | <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Locational">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Locational</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                           | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:LocationalCase</li> </ul>                                                                                                                              | Category of case that denotes that the referent of the noun it marks is a location. ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Locational">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Locational</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case locative</li> <li>locative case</li> </ul>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LocativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LocativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:LocativeCase</li> </ul>                   | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1326">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1326</a></p> <p>Case that indicates a final location of action or a time of the action. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1326">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1326</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case malefactive</li> <li>malefactive case</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MalefactiveCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MalefactiveCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:MalefactiveCase</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Malefactive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Malefactive</a></p> <p>Opposite of BenefactiveCase; used when the marked noun is negatively affected in the clause. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Malefactive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Malefactive</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case multiplicative</li> <li>multiplicative case</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MultiplicativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MultiplicativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:MultiplicativeCase</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Multiplicative-Case">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Multiplicative-Case</a></p> <p>A case used in the Hungarian MULTEXT-East scheme, e.g., tizenegyedszer/tizennegyed, tucatszor/tucat, tízezred-szer/tízezred (hu) (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Multiplicative-Case">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Multiplicative-Case</a>)</p> <p>The multiplicative case is a grammatical case used for marking a number of something ("three times"). The case is found in the Hungarian language, for example nyolc (eight), nyolcszor (eight times). The case appears also in Finnish as an adverbial (adverb-forming) case. Used with a cardinal number it denotes the number of actions; for example, viisi (five) -&gt; viidesti (five times). Used with adjectives it refers to the mean of the action, corresponding the English suffix -ly: kaunis (beautiful) -&gt; kauniisti (beautifully). It is also used with a small number of nouns: leikki (play) -&gt; leik-</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | isti (just kidding, not really). In addition, it acts as an intensifier when used with a swearword: piru -> pirusti. ( <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multiplicative_case">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multiplicative_case</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• case oblique</li> <li>• oblique case</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ObliqueCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ObliqueCase</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ObliqueCase</li> </ul>       | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1336">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1336</a>; in EAGLES applied to non-subject pronouns in English and Dutch</p> <p>Case that is used when a noun is the object of a verb or a proposition, except for nominative and vocative case. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1336">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1336</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• case partitive</li> <li>• partitive case</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PartitiveCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PartitiveCase</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PartitiveCase</li> </ul> | <p>TDS ontology; <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Partitive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Partitive</a>; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2003">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2003</a></p> <p>The partitive case is a grammatical case which denotes "partialness", "without result", or "without specific identity". (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#partitiveCase">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#partitiveCase</a> with reference to <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partitive">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partitive</a>) Partitive-Case expresses the partial nature of the referent of the noun it marks, as opposed to expressing the whole unit or class of which the referent is a part. This case may be found in items such as the following: existential clauses, nouns that are accompanied by numerals or units of measure, or predications of material from which something is made. It often has a meaning similar to the English word 'some' (Pei and Gaynor 1954: 161; Richards, Platt, and Weber 1985: 208; Quirk, et al. 1985: 249; Gove, et al. 1966: 1648; Sebeok 1946: 1214). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Partitive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Partitive</a>)</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case perlative</li> <li>perlative case</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PerlativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PerlativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PerlativeCase</li> </ul>             | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Perlative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Perlative</a></p> <p>PerlativeCase expresses that something moved 'through','across', or 'along' the referent of the noun that is marked (Blake 1998: 38, 203). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Perlative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Perlative</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case possessed</li> <li>possessed case</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PossessedCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PossessedCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PossessedCase</li> </ul>             | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Possessed">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Possessed</a></p> <p>PossessedCase is used to mark the noun whose referent is possessed by the referent of another noun. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Possessed">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Possessed</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case prepositional</li> <li>prepositional case</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PrepositionalCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PrepositionalCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PrepositionalCase</li> </ul> | <p>Prepositional case is an in EAGLES optional value of Case-Feature for Spanish pronouns and determiners. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annote/node19.html#oav2v15.11.06">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annote/node19.html#oav2v15.11.06</a>)</p> <p>In many grammars, the term "prepositional case" is to refer to case marking that only occurs in combination with prepositions. Normally, this is an oblique case, e.g., the Russian 6th case, also referred to as "locative". (Ch. Chiarcos)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case prolative</li> <li>prolative case</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ProlativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ProlativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ProlativeCase</li> </ul>             | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1368">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1368</a></p> <p>Case for a noun or a pronoun that expresses motion within a place or a period of time needed for an event. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1368">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1368</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case proprietive</li> <li>proprietive case</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ProprietiveCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ProprietiveCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ProprietiveCase</li> </ul>       | <p>TDS Ontology, <a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#proprietiveCase-grammatical">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#proprietiveCase-grammatical</a></p> <p>Proprietive case marks a possessional relation, i.e. 'having' some-</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
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|                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | thing. ( <a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#propriativeCase-grammatical">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#propriativeCase-grammatical</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• case purposive</li> <li>• purposive case</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PurposiveCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PurposiveCase</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://textalign.net/2015:feature:PurposiveCase">tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PurposiveCase</a></li> </ul>         | <p>added in accordance with the ILPOSTS tagset for a case marker (postposition) in Indian languages, cf. <a href="http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#PurposiveCase">http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#PurposiveCase</a></p> <p>Purposive marks the goal of an activity, e.g., 'going out FOR (i.e. to catch) KANGAROOS'; 'call them FOR (i.e. to eat) FOOD'. The common purposive suffix -gu is a recurrent suffix on verbs ... The purposive case suffix is often used on a nominalised clause (and this may possibly be the origin of the verbal purposive). (Dixon 2002, p.134, on purposive case in [several] Australian languages) R.M.W. Dixon (2002), Australian Languages. CUP, Cambridge</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• case sociative</li> <li>• sociative case</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SociativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SociativeCase</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://textalign.net/2015:feature:SociativeCase">tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SociativeCase</a></li> </ul>         | <p>adopted from <a href="http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-1388">http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-1388</a></p> <p>TODO: check whether this is really different from comitative</p> <p>Case related to the person in whose company the action is carried out, or to any belongings of people which take part in the action. (<a href="http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-1388">http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-1388</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• case subablative</li> <li>• subablative case</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubablativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubablativeCase</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://textalign.net/2015:feature:SubablativeCase">tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SubablativeCase</a></li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Subablative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Subablative</a></p> <p>SubablativeCase expresses that the referent of the noun it marks is the location from under which another referent is moving. It has the meaning 'from under'. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Subablative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Subablative</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• case suballative</li> <li>• suballative case</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SuballativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SuballativeCase</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                           | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Suballative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Suballative</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                           | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SuballativeCase</li> </ul>                                                                                                                             | SuballativeCase expresses that something is moving toward the region that is under the referent of the noun it marks. It has the meaning 'towards the region that is under'. ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Suballative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Suballative</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case subessive</li> <li>subessive case</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubessiveCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubessiveCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SubessiveCase</li> </ul>                | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Subessive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Subessive</a></p> <p>SubessiveCase expresses that the referent of the noun it marks is the location under which another referent exists. It has the meaning of 'under' or 'beneath'. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Subessive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Subessive</a>)</p>                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case sublative</li> <li>sublative case</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SublativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SublativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SublativeCase</li> </ul>                | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Sublative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Sublative</a>; <a href="http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-1392">http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-1392</a></p> <p>SublativeCase expresses that the referent of the noun it marks is the location under which another referent is moving toward. It has the meaning 'towards the underneath of'. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Sublative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Sublative</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case subterminative</li> <li>subterminative case</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubterminativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubterminativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SubterminativeCase</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Subterminative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Subterminative</a></p> <p>SubterminativeCase expresses the notion of something moving into the region under the referent of the noun it marks, but not through that region. It has the meaning 'into the region under'. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Subterminative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Subterminative</a>)</p>                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case subtranslative</li> <li>subtranslative case</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubtranslativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubtranslativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SubtranslativeCase</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Subtranslative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Subtranslative</a></p> <p>SubtranslativeCase expresses the notion of something moving along a trajectory underneath the referent of the noun it marks. It has the meaning 'along the region underneath'. Unfortunate name clash with 'Superlative' as a feature of adjectives. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Subtranslative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Subtranslative</a>)</p> |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case superablative</li> <li>superablative case</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SuperablativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SuperablativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SuperablativeCase</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Superablative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Superablative</a></p> <p>Superablative expresses that the referent of the noun it marks is the location from over which another referent is moving. It has the meaning 'from over'. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Superablative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Superablative</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case superallative</li> <li>superallative case</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SuperallativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SuperallativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SuperallativeCase</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Superallative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Superallative</a></p> <p>SuperallativeCase expresses that something is moving toward the region that is above the referent of the noun it marks. It has the meaning 'towards the region that is over'. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Superallative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Superallative</a>)</p>                                                                                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case superessive</li> <li>superessive case</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SuperessiveCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SuperessiveCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SuperessiveCase</li> </ul>                | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Superessive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Superessive</a>, <a href="http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-1396">http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-1396</a></p> <p>SuperessiveCase expresses that the referent of the noun it marks is the location on which another referent exists. It has the meaning of 'on' or 'upon'. (Pei and Gaynor 1954: 207, Gove, et al. 1966: 2293). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Superessive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Superessive</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case superlative</li> <li>superlative case</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SuperlativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SuperlativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SuperlativeCase</li> </ul>                | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Superlative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Superlative</a></p> <p>SuperlativeCase expresses that the referent of the noun it marks is the location onto which another referent is moving. It has the meaning of 'onto'. Unfortunate name clash with 'Superlative' as a property of adjectives. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Superlative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Superlative</a>)</p>                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case superterminative</li> <li>superterminative case</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SuperterminativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SuperterminativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SuperterminativeCase</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Superterminative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Superterminative</a></p> <p>SuperterminativeCase expresses the notion of something moving into the region over the referent of the noun it marks,</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | but not through that region. It has the meaning 'into the region over'. ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Superterminative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Superterminative</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case supertranslative</li> <li>supertranslative case</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SupertranslativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SupertranslativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SupertranslativeCase</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Supertranslative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Supertranslative</a></p> <p>SupertranslativeCase expresses the notion of something moving along a trajectory above the referent of the noun it marks. It has the meaning 'along the region over'. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Supertranslative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Supertranslative</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case temporalis</li> <li>temporalis case</li> </ul>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TemporalisCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TemporalisCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:TemporalisCase</li> </ul>                   | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#TemporalisCase">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#TemporalisCase</a></p> <p>The so-called Temporalis Case is formed in Hungarian with -kor. Expresses a point of time or a period. (<a href="http://member.melbpc.org.au/~tma-jlath/form-suffix.html">http://member.melbpc.org.au/~tma-jlath/form-suffix.html</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case terminative</li> <li>terminative case</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TerminativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TerminativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:TerminativeCase</li> </ul>                | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/TerminativeCase">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/TerminativeCase</a>, <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1401">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1401</a></p> <p>Case that indicates to what or where something ends. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1401">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1401</a>) TerminativeCase expresses the notion of something into but not further than (ie, not through) the referent of the noun it marks. It has the meaning 'into but not through'. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/TerminativeCase">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/TerminativeCase</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case translative</li> <li>translative case</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TranslativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TranslativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:TranslativeCase</li> </ul>                | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Translative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Translative</a>, <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1406">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1406</a></p> <p>TranslativeCase expresses that the referent of the noun, or the quality of the adjective, that it marks is the result of a process of change (Lyons 1968: 299301, Gove, et al. 1966: 813,2429, Sebeok 1946: 17, Hakulinen 1961: 70). X along,</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | across Y. ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Translative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Translative</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>case vocative</li> <li>vocative case</li> </ul>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VocativeCase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VocativeCase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:VocativeCase</li> </ul>                                  | <p>EAGLES-recommended case feature</p> <p>Vocative case marks a noun whose referent is being addressed. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/WhatIsVocative-Case.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/WhatIsVocative-Case.htm</a> 17.11.06)</p>                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>category morphological</li> <li>morphological category</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MorphologicalCategory">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MorphologicalCategory</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:MorphologicalCategory</li> </ul>       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>category morphosyntactic</li> <li>morphosyntactic category</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MorphosyntacticCategory">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MorphosyntacticCategory</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:MorphosyntacticCategory</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>causative</li> </ul>                                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Causative">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Causative</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Causative</li> </ul>                                           | <p>TODO: rename to CausativeVoice</p> <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Causative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Causative</a>, cf. Anticausative</p> <p>Expressing the causation of an action. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Causative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Causative</a>)</p>                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>character</li> </ul>                                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Character">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Character</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Character</li> </ul>                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>circumposition</li> </ul>                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Circumposition">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Circumposition</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Circumposition</li> </ul>                            | <p>EAGLES adposition with optional attribute Type="Circumposition". The relationship between circumpositions and pre-/postpositions in EAGLES is not clear. We do not prohibit Circumpositions from being Prepositions or Postpositions, though the EAGLES feature assignment (with all optional values implemented) would possibly rule this out. (Chiarcos)</p> <p>A circumposition is an adposition with a part before the</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                   | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | noun phrase and a part after. It is much less common than prepositions or postpositions. ( <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circumposition">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Circumposition</a> 19.09.06)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>class agreement numeral</li> <li>numeral agreement class</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NumeralAgreement-Class">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NumeralAgreement-Class</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NumeralAgreementClass</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>classifier</li> </ul>                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Classifier">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Classifier</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Classifier</li> </ul>                                    | <p>Added for compatibility with the SFB632 annotation guidelines.</p> <p>A classifier is a word or affix that expresses the classification of a noun. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAClassifier.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAClassifier.htm</a> 19.09.06) Classifiers are a very typical feature of sign languages. In some Asian languages, classifiers are used as particles to combine a noun with a numeral, e.g. chin. <i>_san ge ren_</i> 'three pieces of people', 'three people' (Bußmann 2002, under Klassifikator) Bharati et al. (2006, for Indian languages) group Classifiers together with Quantifiers and Numerals, but they do not provide a detailed characterization of this class. Akshar Bharati, Dipti Misra Sharma, Lakshmi Bai, Rajeev Sangal (2006), AnnCorra : Annotating Corpora. Guidelines For POS And Chunk Annotation For Indian Languages, Tech. Rep., Language Technologies Research Centre IIIT, Hyderabad, version of 15-12-2006, <a href="http://ltrc.iiit.ac.in/tr031/posguidelines.pdf">http://ltrc.iiit.ac.in/tr031/posguidelines.pdf</a></p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clause</li> </ul>                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Clause">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Clause</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Clause</li> </ul>                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clause complement</li> <li>complement clause</li> </ul>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ComplementClause">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ComplementClause</a></li> </ul>                                                                           | Santorini 1991                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ComplementClause</li> </ul>                                                                                                                               | <p>In noun phrases like the fact that she is late, the subordinate clause that she is late is a complement of the noun fact and should not be confused with a relative clause. (Note that the embedded clause she is late is not missing a constituent; by contrast, in a relative clause construction like the TV that she bought the other day, the clause that she bought the other day is incomplete.) The entire noun phrase should be bracketed as a sister of the head noun. (NP the fact (SBAR that (S (NP she) (VP is (ADJP late)))))) (Santorini 1991)</p>                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clause conditional</li> <li>conditional clause</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConditionalClause">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConditionalClause</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ConditionalClause</li> </ul>       | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#conditionalClause">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#conditionalClause</a></p> <p>Conditional clauses refer to a hypothetical situation, in English they are introduced by 'if' or 'unless'. (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#conditionalClause">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#conditionalClause</a>)</p>                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clause coordinate</li> <li>coordinate clause</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CoordinateClause">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CoordinateClause</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CoordinateClause</li> </ul>          | <p>adopted from <a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#coordinateClause">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#coordinateClause</a></p> <p>A coordinate clause is a clause belonging to a series of two or more clauses which are not syntactically dependent on one another, and are joined by means of a coordinate conjunction, a connective or parataxis. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/WhatIsACoordinate-Clause.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/WhatIsACoordinate-Clause.htm</a>).</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clause cosubordinate</li> <li>cosubordinate clause</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CosubordinateClause">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CosubordinateClause</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CosubordinateClause</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#non-embeddedSubordinateClause">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#non-embeddedSubordinateClause</a> Termed "cosubordination" here in accordance with van Valin and LaPolla (1997)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clause finite</li> <li>finite clause</li> </ul>                                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FiniteClause">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FiniteClause</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:FiniteClause</li> </ul>                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clause finite with conjunction subordinating</li> <li>subordinating conjunction with finite clause</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubordinatingConjunctionWithFiniteClause">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubordinatingConjunctionWithFiniteClause</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SubordinatingConjunctionWithFiniteClause</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES</p> <p>For example, in German the subordinating conjunction "weil" introduces a clause with a finite verb. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node19.html#oav2u">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node19.html#oav2u</a> 17.11.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clause main</li> <li>main clause</li> </ul>                                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MainClause">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MainClause</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:MainClause</li> </ul>                                                                                           | <p>MainClause is the class of clauses that can stand on their own as a full, independent sentence. If a sentence contains any embedded clauses, the main clause is understood as the matrix plus the embedded clauses. In the sentence 'John thinks that Mary is sick', 'John thinks that Mary is sick' is the main clause [Crystal 2001, 231]. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/MainClause">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/MainClause</a>) The independent clause can stand by itself as a grammatically viable simple sentence. Multiple independent clauses can be joined (usually with a comma and a coordinating conjunction) to form a compound sentence (<a href="http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#mainClause">http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#mainClause</a> with reference to <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clause">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clause</a>).</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clause relative</li> <li>relative clause</li> </ul>                                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RelativeClause">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RelativeClause</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:RelativeClause</li> </ul>                                                                               | <p><a href="http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#relativeClause">http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#relativeClause</a></p> <p>A relative clause is a subordinate clause that modifies a noun. For example, the noun phrase [the man who wasn't there] contains the noun [man], which is modified by the relative clause [who wasn't there] (<a href="http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/">http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                       | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <p>onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#relativeClause with reference to <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relative_clause">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relative_clause</a> and Dik 1997)</p> <p>There are three different types of relative clauses in English (be careful not to confuse relative clauses and complement clauses): (i) wh-relative clauses (a guy who(m) I know), (ii) that-relative clauses (a guy that I know), and (iii) zero relative clauses (a guy I know). (Santorini 1991)</p>                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clause relative reduced</li> <li>• reduced relative clause</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReducedRelativeClause">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReducedRelativeClause</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ReducedRelativeClause</li> </ul> | <p>Santorini 1991</p> <p>RRC (reduced relative clause) Reduced relative clauses are adjoined to the NP they modify. (Bies et al. 1995) We will use the term "reduced relative clause" to refer to participial or adjectival constituents of the type illustrated in (@26). (26) He bought two watches designed by Paloma Picasso. Reduced relative clauses should be bracketed as adjunction structures. The structure of (26) is thus as in (@27). Note that the reduced relative clause, which is headed by a participle, is bracketed as a VP. (27) (S (NP He) (VP bought (NP (NP two watches) (VP designed (PP by (PNP (PNP Paloma) (PNP Picasso)))))) .) (Santorini 1991)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clause subordinate</li> <li>• subordinate clause</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubordinateClause">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubordinateClause</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SubordinateClause</li> </ul>             | <p>Subclassification here follows the functional subclassification of subordinate clauses in the TDS ontologies. GOLD proposes an alternative syntax-based subclassification (yet without documentation or explanation) in AdjunctSubordinate and ComplementSubordinate. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ComplementSubordinate">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ComplementSubordinate</a>, <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/AdjunctSubordinate">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/AdjunctSubordinate</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                  |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <p>SubordinateClause is the class of clauses that cannot stand on their own as sentences. A matrix clause combined with a subordinate clause form a main clause. In the sentence 'John thinks that Mary is sick', 'Mary is sick' is the subordinate clause. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/SubordinateClause">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/SubordinateClause</a>) Dependent clauses (which are also sometimes referred to as subordinate clauses) cannot stand alone as sentences. They usually begin with subordinating conjunctions. A sentence with an independent clause and any number of dependent clauses is referred to as a complex sentence. One with two or more independent clauses and any number of dependent clauses is referred to as a compound-complex sentence (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clause">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clause</a>, cf. <a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#subordinateClause">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#subordinateClause</a>). A subordinate clause is an embedded construction which contains a finite verb form. (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#finiteEmbeddedConstruction">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#finiteEmbeddedConstruction</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• clause subordinate adverbial</li> <li>• adverbial subordinate clause</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AdverbialSubordinateClause">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AdverbialSubordinateClause</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AdverbialSubordinateClause</li> </ul> | <p>Subordinate clauses with adverbial function are annotated as ADV, e.g. "Tom sleeps when the sun rises." (Dipper et al. 2007, §4.3.6)</p> <p>added in conformance with the SFB632 Annotation Guidelines (Dipper et al. 2007)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• cleft it</li> <li>• it cleft</li> </ul>                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ItCleft">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ItCleft</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ItCleft</li> </ul>                                                          | <p>PTB bracketing guidelines (Santorini 1991, Bies et al. 1995)</p> <p>-CLF (cleft) — marks it-clefts ("true" clefts) and may be added to the labels S, SINV, or SQ. See section 16 [Clefts]. (SQ-CLF</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Was (NP-SBJ it) (NP-PRD (NP John's) car) (SBAR (WHNP-6 0) (S (NP-SBJ you) (VP borrowed (NP *T*-6)))) ?) (Bies et al. 1995) S-CLF (it-cleft or “true” cleft) Declarative it-clefts are labeled S-CLF, expletive it is tagged as the surface subject (-SBJ), the SBAR is attached at VP-level, and a trace is coindexed to the wh-complementizer of the clefted portion. (See section 16 [Clefts] for more information.) (Bies et al. 1995)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clitic</li> </ul>                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Clitic">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Clitic</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Clitic</li> </ul>                                                 | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1903">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1903</a> (cliticness), <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Cliticness">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Cliticness</a><br><br>Categorization of the different types of clitics (MultText-East; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1903">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1903</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clitic bound</li> <li>bound clitic</li> </ul>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#BoundClitic">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#BoundClitic</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:BoundClitic</li> </ul>                                  | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1933">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1933</a> (bound as value of cliticness <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1933">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1933</a> ), originally from MULTTEXT-East, see <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#BoundClitic">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#BoundClitic</a> , but note that as it is used in MULTTEXT-East, BoundClitic is ambiguous between "being" a bound clitic and "containing a bound clitic". Here, only the first aspect is preserved, is is thus a subclass of CliticElement.<br><br>Linked to a particular element. ( <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1933">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1933</a> )<br><br>subClassOf cliticness (dcif:conceptualDomain) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clitic demanding element</li> <li>element demanding clitic</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ElementDemandingClitic">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ElementDemandingClitic</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ElementDemandingClitic</li> </ul> | <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#DemandingClitic">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#DemandingClitic</a><br><br>Expression representing a lexeme with cliticization whose clitics                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | are, however, represented as a separate token                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clitic with element</li> <li>element with clitic</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ElementWithClitic">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ElementWithClitic</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ElementWithClitic</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#ElementWithClitic">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#ElementWithClitic</a></p> <p>Expression representing a lexeme together with its clitics (Chiarcos)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clitic without element</li> <li>element without clitic</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ElementWithoutClitic">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ElementWithoutClitic</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ElementWithoutClitic</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#ElementWithoutClitic">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#ElementWithoutClitic</a></p> <p>Expression representing a lexeme without any clitics (i.e. because of the absence of cliticization or because the clitic is represented separately) (Chiarcos)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cliticization</li> </ul>                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Cliticization">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Cliticization</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Cliticization</li> </ul>                      | <p><a href="http://www.glottopedia.de/index.php/Cliticization">http://www.glottopedia.de/index.php/Cliticization</a>; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1903">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1903</a> (cliticness), <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Cliticness">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Cliticness</a>. Note that Cliticization covers only one aspect of the original MULTEXT-East (and ISOcat) definitions of cliticness, i.e., that an element is a clitic</p> <p>In morphosyntax, cliticization is a process by which a complex word is formed by attaching a clitic to a fully inflected word. Exsmple: In Je t'aime, t' is the clitic attached to aime. (<a href="http://www.glottopedia.de/index.php/Cliticization">http://www.glottopedia.de/index.php/Cliticization</a>) Note that cliticization can also be understood as the process of an independent word developing into a clitic. This is not the meaning intended here, as the OLiA ontologies are currently not applied to the description of diachronic processes. (Chiarcos)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>collective</li> </ul>                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Collective">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Collective</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Collective</li> </ul>                               | <p>Normally realized by derivation rather than inflection, unless other evidence is provided, OLiA follows *both* the modelling of EA-GLES (Collective rdf:type Number) and the modelling of the</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                             | MTE ontology (Collective rd-f:type MorphologicalDerivation, cf. <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Collective">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Collective</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• collocation</li> </ul>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Collocation">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Collocation</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Collocation</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Collocation">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Collocation</a></p> <p>A collocation is any habitually linked group of words - a kind of lexical partnership, e.g. 'fish and chips', 'salt and pepper', 'don't mention it', 'it's nothing...', 'Oh well!', 'bangers and mash'... and so on. Many idioms or idiomatic phrases exhibit collocation, e.g. in a jiffy. (<a href="http://www.english-biz.co.uk/grammar/main_files/definitions-a-m.htm">http://www.english-biz.co.uk/grammar/main_files/definitions-a-m.htm</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• colon</li> </ul>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Colon">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Colon</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Colon</li> </ul>                   | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1439">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1439</a></p> <p>Sign with two vertical points that is used in writing and printing to introduce an explanation, example or quotation. (Gil Francopoulo; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1439">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1439</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf partOfSpeech (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• colon semi</li> <li>• semi colon</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SemiColon">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SemiColon</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SemiColon</li> </ul>       | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1446">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1446</a></p> <p>Sign (;) usually used to separate phrases. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1446">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1446</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf partOfSpeech (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• comma</li> </ul>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Comma">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Comma</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Comma</li> </ul>                   | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1448">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1448</a></p> <p>Mark (,) used in writing to show a short pause or to separate items in a list. (Longman DCE 2005; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1448">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1448</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf partOfSpeech (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>comma inverted</li> <li>inverted comma</li> </ul>                                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InvertedComma">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InvertedComma</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InvertedComma</li> </ul>                                                                               | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1443">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1443</a>, used as left-parenthetical punctuation in German single quotes</p> <p>Inverted comma. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1443">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1443</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf partOfSpeech (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>comparative</li> </ul>                                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Comparative">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Comparative</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Comparative</li> </ul>                                                                                     | <p>EAGLES, <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1421">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1421</a></p> <p>The comparative is the form of an adjective or adverb which denotes the degree or grade by which a person, thing, or other entity has a property or quality greater or less in extent than that of another. In English the structure of a comparative consists normally of the positive form of the adjective or adverb, plus the suffix -er, or (especially in the case of longer words) the modifier "more" (or "less") before the adjective or adverb. The form is usually completed by "than" and the noun which is being compared, e.g. "he is taller than his father is", or "the village is less picturesque than the town near by is". (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparative">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparative</a> 17.11.06)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>comparative with</li> <li>with comparative</li> </ul>                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WithComparative">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WithComparative</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:WithComparative</li> </ul>                                                                         | <p>EAGLES</p> <p>For example, in German the subordinating conjunction "als" is followed by various kinds of comparative clause (including clauses without finite verbs). (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node19.html#oav2u">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node19.html#oav2u</a> 17.11.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>comparative with conjunction subordinating</li> <li>subordinating conjunction with comparative</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubordinatingConjunctionWithComparative">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubordinatingConjunctionWithComparative</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SubordinatingConjunctionWithComparative</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES</p> <p>For example, in German the subordinating conjunction "als" is followed by various kinds of comparative clause (including clauses without finite verbs). (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node19.html#oav2u">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node19.html#oav2u</a> 17.11.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | GLES96/annotate/node19.html#oav2u 17.11.06)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• complement syntactic</li> <li>• syntactic complement</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SyntacticComplement">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SyntacticComplement</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SyntacticComplement</li> </ul> | <p>A complement is a phrase that fits a particular slot in the syntax requirements of a parent phrase (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Complement_%28linguistics%29">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Complement_%28linguistics%29</a>). An additional (morpho)syntactic constituent that may be subcategorized for by the predicate. (<a href="http://languagelet.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#syntacticComplement">http://languagelet.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#syntacticComplement</a>)</p> <p>The complement is attached inside the VP, NP, ADJP, or PP. Verbs: The term “complement” as it is used here refers to: 1. internal arguments such as NP objects, S and SBAR with no adverbial dash tags (including some if-clauses, as in I wonder if the Cubs are winning), and quoted constituents (including SINV and FRAG) 2. the passive logical-subject by-phrase 3. VP 4. constituents tagged -BNF, -CLR, -DTV, -PRD, and -PUT (S (NP-SBJ-1 the guide) (VP was (VP given (NP *-1) (PP-DTV to (NP Arthur)) (PP by (NP-LGS Ford)))))) Nouns: Since it is difficult to consistently annotate an argument/adjunct distinction, all PP modifiers of nouns are Chomsky-adjoined to the NP: (NP (NP a teacher) (PP of (NP chemistry))) Adjectives: Except in comparatives, any modifier following an adjective is bracketed as a complement. (ADJP eager/likely/ready (S to believe anything)) Prepositions: The NP or S complement of a preposition is placed inside the PP. (Bies et al. 1995)</p> <p>according to the PennTreebank definition (Bies et al. 1995), arguments are complements</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                           | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>complementizer zero</li> <li>zero complementizer</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ZeroComplementizer">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ZeroComplementizer</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ZeroComplementizer</li> </ul> | <p>added in conformance with PTB bracketing guidelines (Santorini 1991)</p> <p>0 Zero represents a zero complementizer (= subordinating conjunction); it may need to be deleted. The zero complementizer is generally the counterpart of the overt complementizer that. Example: Iâ'm sure 0 heâ'll be here any minute. ... 0 stands in for overt subordinating conjunctions like that in tensed subordinate clauses, including relative clauses. So the relative clause the man I saw should be bracketed as follows: (NP (NP the man) (SBAR 0 (S (NP I) (VP saw) (NP T)))) (Santorini 1991)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>complex verbal</li> <li>verbal complex</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VerbalComplex">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VerbalComplex</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:VerbalComplex</li> </ul>                | <p>In a German clause, the finite verb can appear in three different positions: verb-second, verb-initial, and verb-final. Only in verb-final clauses the verb complex consisting of the finite verb and non-finite verbal elements forms a unit. The discontinuous positioning of the verbal elements in verb-first and verb-second clauses is the traditional reason for structuring German clauses into fields. The positions of the verbal elements form the Satzklammer (sentence bracket) which divides the sentence into a Vorfeld (initial field), a Mittelfeld (middle field), and a Nachfeld (final field). The Vorfeld and the Mittelfeld are divided by the linke Satzklammer (left sentence bracket), which is the finite verb, the rechte Satzklammer (right sentence bracket) is the verb complex between the Mittelfeld and the Nachfeld. (Telljohann et al. 2009, p.13) The Verbkomplex is a sequence of verb forms. In verb-second and verb-first clauses it consists of one or more non-finite elements or - depending on the verb - of a separable prefix. In</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
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|                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | verb-final clauses it also contains the finite verb. The rule for the linear order in general is: right determines left. If there is a finite verb in the verb complex, it is usually the right-most element. (Telljohann et al. 2009, p.15)                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>conjugated</li> </ul>                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Conjugated">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Conjugated</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Conjugated</li> </ul>                            | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2207">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2207</a><br><br>Property of a verbal form when inflected ( <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2207">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2207</a> )                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>conjunct</li> </ul>                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Conjunct">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Conjunct</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Conjunct</li> </ul>                                  | TIGER edge label CJ<br><br>TIGER edge label CJ                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>conjunct sentence has</li> <li>has sentence conjunct</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#hasSentenceConjunct">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#hasSentenceConjunct</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:hasSentenceConjunct</li> </ul> | <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#SentenceCoordinatingConjunction">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#SentenceCoordinatingConjunction</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>conjunct word has</li> <li>has word conjunct</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#hasWordConjunct">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#hasWordConjunct</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:hasWordConjunct</li> </ul>             | <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#WordCoordinatingConjunction">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#WordCoordinatingConjunction</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>conjunct has</li> <li>has conjunct</li> </ul>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#hasConjunct">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#hasConjunct</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:hasConjunct</li> </ul>                         | <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CoordinatingConjunction_ConjunctType">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CoordinatingConjunction_ConjunctType</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>conjunction</li> </ul>                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Conjunction">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Conjunction</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Conjunction</li> </ul>                         | EAGLES top-level concept Conjunction (C).<br><br>A conjunction is a word that syntactically links words or larger constituents, and expresses a semantic relationship between them. ( <a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAConjunction.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAConjunction.htm</a> 19.09.06) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>conjunction coordinating</li> <li>coordinating conjunction</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CoordinatingConjunction">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CoordinatingConjunction</a></li> </ul>                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CoordinatingConjunction</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>conjunction coordinating correlative</li> <li>correlative coordinating conjunction</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CorrelativeCoordinatingConjunction">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CorrelativeCoordinatingConjunction</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CorrelativeCoordinatingConjunction</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CorrelativeCoordinatingConjunction">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CorrelativeCoordinatingConjunction</a></p> <p>Conjunction/Coord_Type="correlat" (Romanian). In Romanian, there are three kinds of conjunctions depending on their usage: as such or together with other conjunctions or adverbs: (1) simple, between conjuncts: Ion ori Maria (John or Mary); (2) repetitive, before each conjunct: fie Ion fie Maria fie... (either John or Mary or...) (3) correlative, before a conjoined phrase, it requires specific coordinators between conjuncts: atât mama cât și tata (both mother and father). (MTE v4, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CorrelativeCoordinatingConjunction">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CorrelativeCoordinatingConjunction</a>)</p> <p>When the same word is also placed before the first conjunct, as in French "ou...ou...", the former occurrence is given the Correlative value and the latter the Simple value. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1av17.11.06">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1av17.11.06</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>conjunction coordinating initial</li> <li>initial coordinating conjunction</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InitialCoordinatingConjunction">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InitialCoordinatingConjunction</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InitialCoordinatingConjunction</li> </ul>             | <p>EAGLES</p> <p>When two distinct words occur, as in German "weder...noch...", then the first is given the Initial value. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1av17.11.06">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1av17.11.06</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>conjunction coordinating initial non</li> <li>non initial coordinating conjunction</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonInitialCoordinatingConjunction">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonInitialCoordinatingConjunction</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NonInitialCoordinatingConjunction</li> </ul>    | <p>EAGLES</p> <p>When two distinct words occur, as in German weder...noch..., then the second is given the Non-initial value. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1av17.11.06">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1av17.11.06</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conjunction coordinating repetitive</li> <li>• repetitive coordinating conjunction</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RepetitiveCoordinatingConjunction">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RepetitiveCoordinatingConjunction</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:RepetitiveCoordinatingConjunction</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#RepetitiveCoordinatingConjunction">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#RepetitiveCoordinatingConjunction</a></p> <p>Conjunction/Coord_Type="repetit" (Romanian). In Romanian, there are three kinds of conjunctions depending on their usage: as such or together with other conjunctions or adverbs: (1) simple, between conjuncts: Ion ori Maria (John or Mary); (2) repetitive, before each conjunct: fie Ion fie Maria fie... (either John or Mary or...) (3) correlative, before a conjoined phrase, it requires specific coordinators between conjuncts: atât mama cât și tata (both mother and father). (MTE v4, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#RepetitiveCoordinatingConjunction">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#RepetitiveCoordinatingConjunction</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conjunction coordinating simple</li> <li>• simple coordinating conjunction</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SimpleCoordinatingConjunction">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SimpleCoordinatingConjunction</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SimpleCoordinatingConjunction</li> </ul>             | <p>EAGLES, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#SimpleCoordinatingConjunction">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#SimpleCoordinatingConjunction</a></p> <p>Simple applies to the regular type of coordinator occurring between conjuncts: German und, for example. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1av17.11.06">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1av17.11.06</a>)</p> <p>In the Romanian MTE v4 specs, Conjunction/Coord_Type="simple" is defined in contrast to repetitive and correlative coordinating conjunctions. In Romanian, there are three kinds of conjunctions depending on their usage: as such or together with other conjunctions or adverbs: (1) simple, between conjuncts: Ion ori Maria (John or Mary); (2) repetitive, before each conjunct: fie Ion fie Maria fie... (either John or Mary or...) (3) correlative, before a conjoined phrase, it requires specific coordinators between con-</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                           | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <p>juncts: atât mama cât și tata (both mother and father). (MTE v4), e.g., așa_că, va_să_zică (ro) (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#SimpleCoordinatingConjunction">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#SimpleCoordinatingConjunction</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conjunction subordinating</li> <li>• subordinating conjunction</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubordinatingConjunction">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubordinatingConjunction</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SubordinatingConjunction</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES Conjunction with Type="Subordinating". The language- (German-) specific EAGLES feature "subord-type" was originally modelled as MorphosyntacticFeature, when integrating the MULTEXT-East ontology, it was remodelled within the taxonomy</p> <p>Subordinating conjunctions, also called subordinators, are conjunctions that introduce a dependent clause. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatical_conjunction">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatical_conjunction</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• constituent</li> </ul>                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Constituent">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Constituent</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Constituent</li> </ul>                                        | <p><a href="http://www.linguistics-ontology.org/gold/2008/SyntacticConstruction">http://www.linguistics-ontology.org/gold/2008/SyntacticConstruction</a></p> <p>Constituents correspond to a GOLD SyntacticConstruction: SyntacticConstruction is the class of grammar units that have syntactic structure, i.e., consisting of more than one syntactic word or construction in a syntactic configuration. [Crystal 1980, 85-86]. (<a href="http://www.linguistics-ontology.org/gold/2008">http://www.linguistics-ontology.org/gold/2008</a>) Corresponds to units of annotation in the EAGLES recommendations for syntactic annotation (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/segsasg1/node29.html#SECTION00052000000000000000">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/segsasg1/node29.html#SECTION00052000000000000000</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• constituent adnominal</li> <li>• adnominal constituent</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AdnominalConstituent">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AdnominalConstituent</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AdnominalConstituent</li> </ul>             | <p><a href="http://languagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#nominalModifier">http://languagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#nominalModifier</a></p> <p>TODO: rename to AdnominalModifier</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <p>Each element in a construction is called adnominal that modifies a nominal, such as, all types of attributives, such as adjectives, possessives, prepositional attributes and relative clauses, such as the beautiful house; the neighbour's house, the house at the sea, the house, that I want. (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#nominalModifier">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#nominalModifier</a>)</p> <p>Adnominal wird jedes Element in einer Konstruktion bezeichnet, das der Modifizierung eines Nomens dient, d.h. alle Formen von Attributen wie Adjektive, Genitivattribute, Präpositionalattribute, Relativsätze. Zum Beispiel, das schöne Haus; das Haus des Nachbarn; das Haus am See; das Haus, das ich mir schon immer gewünscht habe. (<a href="http://www.uni-trier.de/uni/fb2/ldv/ldv_wiki/index.php/Adnominal">http://www.uni-trier.de/uni/fb2/ldv/ldv_wiki/index.php/Adnominal</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• construction embedded finite non</li> <li>• non finite embedded construction</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonFiniteEmbeddedConstruction">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonFiniteEmbeddedConstruction</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://textalign.net/2015/feature:NonFiniteEmbeddedConstruction">tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NonFiniteEmbeddedConstruction</a></li> </ul> | <p>An embedded construction which contains a non-finite verb form (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#non-finiteEmbeddedConstruction">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#non-finiteEmbeddedConstruction</a> with reference to Dik 1997)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• construction syntactic</li> <li>• syntactic construction</li> </ul>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SyntacticConstruction">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SyntacticConstruction</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://textalign.net/2015/feature:SyntacticConstruction">tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SyntacticConstruction</a></li> </ul>                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• contraction</li> </ul>                                                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Contraction">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Contraction</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://textalign.net/2015/feature:Contraction">tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Contraction</a></li> </ul>                                                                         | <p>Uby POS, undocumented, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/ubyPos.owl">http://purl.org/olia/ubyPos.owl</a></p> <p>no definition given</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• coordination</li> </ul>                                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Coordination">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Coordination</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                         | <p>As has already been shown in some of the preceding examples, the issue of coordination neces-</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which) | IRIs                                                                                          | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Coordination</li> </ul> | <p>sarily arises: how is coordination to be represented in terms of constituency? Different approaches have been taken, and in the example analyses given in this document, we have chosen to take a traditional approach, showing the coordinated constituents at the same level, with the conjunction between them (see also 47 and 48): (51) [NP [NP John NP] and [NP Mary NP] NP] (52) She went [PP [PP to the library PP] or [PP to the cafeteria PP] PP] (53) He works [ADVP [ADVP very slowly ADVP] but [ADVP very meticulously ADVP] ADVP] However, in practice, in an automated parsing system, this is not an easy differentiation to make, and in some existing schemes, a slightly less satisfactory solution has been found, viz. analysing coordination in a similar fashion to subordination. Most constituents (both phrases and clauses) can be coordinated, but the extent to which this is possible will differ across languages. The conjuncts may be marked as such by separate descriptors: NPtex2html_wrap_inline4084 etc. However, there are many occasions where the conjuncts are not of the same formal category, or where they do not correspond to an entire phrasal or clausal constituent. There is much to be said, in these cases, or perhaps for all cases of coordination, for the use of a generalised label applied to all coordinate constituents or conjuncts, e.g. the label CO used in the TOSCA system. We do not offer a definitive solution for the annotation of coordination, and the many variants of coordination will not be considered further in this report. See Sampson (1995: 310f) for a detailed treat-</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | ment. ( <a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/segsasg1/node37.html">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/segsasg1/node37.html</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• copula</li> </ul>                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Copula">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Copula</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Copula</li> </ul>                                     | <p>Adopted from the SFB632 annotation guidelines. In EAGLES, copulas are not distinguished from auxiliaries, hence represented as such here.</p> <p>A copula is an intransitivity verb which links a subject to a noun phrase, an adjective or an other constituent which expresses the predicate. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsACopula.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsACopula.htm</a> 19.09.06)</p>                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• correlate expletive</li> <li>• expletive correlate</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ExpletiveCorrelate">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ExpletiveCorrelate</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ExpletiveCorrelate</li> </ul> | <p>Three different expletive usages [of the German expletive pronouns] are traditionally distinguished: formal subject or object (expletive argument), correlate of an extraposed clausal argument (expletive correlate), and Vorfeld-es (structural expletive) (cf. (Eisenberg 1999 2001), (Pütz 1986)). (Telljohann et al. 2009, p.60) Extraposed clausal arguments: "Aber [es] ist übertrieben zu sagen, damit bekäme die FU erst eine Identität." (Telljohann et al. 2009, p.62)</p> <p>TüBa-D/Z</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• correlative</li> </ul>                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Correlative">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Correlative</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Correlative</li> </ul>                      | <p>EAGLES</p> <p>When the same word is also placed before the first conjunct, as in French "ou...ou...", the former occurrence is given the Correlative value and the latter the Simple value. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1av">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1av</a> 17.11.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• countable</li> </ul>                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Countable">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Countable</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Countable</li> </ul>                            | <p>EAGLES, remodelling of MassNoun vs. CommonNoun</p> <p>A countable noun (also count noun) is a noun which can be modified by a numeral and oc-</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <p>cur in both singular and plural form, as well as co-occurring with quantificational determiners like every, each, several, most, etc.. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Countable_noun">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Countable_noun</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>definite</li> </ul>                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Definite">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Definite</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Definite</li> </ul>                | <p>EAGLES, <a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#definite">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#definite</a>, <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2004">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2004</a></p> <p>Value referring to the capacity of identification of an entity. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2004">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2004</a>) An entity is specified as definite when it refers to a particularized individual of the species denoted by the noun. (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#definite">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#definite</a>) Definite noun phrases are used to refer to entities which are specific and identifiable in a given context. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Definiteness">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Definiteness</a> 20.11.06)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>degree elative</li> <li>elative degree</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ElativeDegree">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ElativeDegree</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ElativeDegree</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#ElativeDegree">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#ElativeDegree</a>, <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1276">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1276</a>, note that the latter conflates ElativeDegree and ElativeCase</p> <p>MULTEXT-East Degree="elative" (Adjective: Resian, Serbian, Macedonian)&lt;br/&gt; In Semitic languages, ElativeDegree refers to the “adjective of superiority.” In some languages such as Arabic, the concepts of comparative and superlative degree of an adjective are merged into a single form, the elative. How this form is understood or translated depends upon context and definiteness. In the absence of comparison, the elative conveys the notion of “greatest”, “supreme.” The elative of كَبِير (kabi:r, "big")</p>                                                                                                                    |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <p>is أكبر ('ákbār, "bigger/biggest", "greater/greatest"). (<a href="http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/elative">http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/elative</a>) In Slavic languages, as well, it is pretty standard. I do agree with the definition though, that "the elative conveys the notion of "greatest", "supreme." So, Slovene "lep" is beautiful, "prelep" is very (or supremely) beautiful; I guess the "pre-" prefix could be roughly translated as "over-". Used in Resian, Serbian, Macedonian. In Slovenian, we banished it, as even "ordinary" degrees are borderline inflection / derivation, but, I think, elative is is definitely not inflection. (Tomaž Erjavec, email 2010/06/21)</p> <p>e.g., predivan, prekasen, premanjeg/premali, premanjega/premali, premanjem/premali, premanjemu/premali, premanji/premali (sr)</p> <p>e.g., прешпионска/шпионски, прешпионскава/шпионски, прешпионската/шпионски, прешпионски/шпионски, прешпионскиве/шпионски, прешпионскине/шпионски, прешпионскиов/шпионски, прешпионскион/шпионски (mk)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>derivation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Derivation">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Derivation</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Derivation</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1271">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1271</a></p> <p>Change in the form of a linguistic unit, usually modification in the base/root or affixation to create a new word. (Sue Ellen Wright + Gil Francopoulo; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1271">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1271</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>determiner</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Determiner">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Determiner</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Determiner</li> </ul> | <p>introduced AttributivePronoun as subclass of Determiner (Article is no AttributivePronoun)</p> <p>EAGLES PronounOrDeterminer with category="Determiner"</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <p>Note that "Determiner" in OLiA also covers determiner-like elements in languages without grammaticalized determiner category. This is because AttributePronoun is defined as being in the intersection of Determiner and Pronoun. In languages without grammaticalized determiners, attributive pronouns are, however, not characterized as determiners, but rather as adjectives. In order to provide a uniform modeling of attributive pronouns, they are defined here as being the intersection of Determiner and Pronoun. (Chiarcos)</p> <p>A determiner is a noun modifier that expresses the reference of a noun or noun phrase in the context, including quantity, rather than attributes expressed by adjectives. This part of speech is defined in some languages, such as in English, as it is distinct from adjectives grammatically, though most English dictionaries still identify the determiners as adjectives. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Determiner">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Determiner</a> 19.09.06)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>determiner demonstrative</li> <li>demonstrative determiner</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DemonstrativeDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DemonstrativeDeterminer</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DemonstrativeDeterminer</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES Determiner with DetType="Demonstrative".</p> <p>Demonstratives are deictic expressions (they depend on an external frame of reference) which indicate entities a speaker refers to, and distinguishes those entities from others. Demonstratives are usually employed for spatial deixis (using the context of the physical surroundings), but in many languages they double as discourse deictics, referring not to concrete objects but to words, phrases and propositions mentioned in speech. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demonstrative">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demonstrative</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>determiner emphatic</li> <li>emphatic determiner</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#EmphaticDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#EmphaticDeterminer</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:EmphaticDeterminer</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#EmphaticDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#EmphaticDeterminer</a></p> <p>Determiner/Type="emphatic" (Romanian)&lt;br/&gt; 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). e.g., însele/însumi, însemi/însumi, însene/însumi, însevă/însumi, înseși/însumi, înseți/însumi, însumi, însuși/însumi, însuți/însumi (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#EmphaticDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#EmphaticDeterminer</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>determiner exclamatory</li> <li>exclamatory determiner</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ExclamatoryDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ExclamatoryDeterminer</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ExclamatoryDeterminer</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES Determiner with optional attribute WhType="Exclamatory"</p> <p>A exclamatory determiner is used in combination with a Nominal Phrase in order to create an exclamation (a more emphatic form of statement), e.g. "What a lovely colour!", "What a wonderful day this is!" (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/pub/eagles/lexicons/elm_en.ps.gz">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/pub/eagles/lexicons/elm_en.ps.gz</a>, p.27, 07.05.07; <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sentence_(linguistics)">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sentence_(linguistics)</a>, 07.05.07)</p>                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>determiner indefinite</li> <li>indefinite determiner</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IndefiniteDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IndefiniteDeterminer</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:IndefiniteDeterminer</li> </ul>    | <p>EAGLES Determiner with DetType="Indefinite"</p> <p>An indefinite determiner is a determiner that expresses a referent's indefinite number or amount, i.e. "some", "any", "many". (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAQuantifier.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAQuantifier.htm</a> 22.09.06) Note that here, a separate top-level class Quantifier has been introduced that covers expressions of number and amount as *semantic* concepts. Plural in-</p>                                                                                                                                                 |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | definite determiners are thus to be modeled as IndefiniteDeterminer and Quantifier.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>determiner interrogative</li> <li>interrogative determiner</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterrogativeDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterrogativeDeterminer</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InterrogativeDeterminer</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>determiner negative</li> <li>negative determiner</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NegativeDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NegativeDeterminer</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NegativeDeterminer</li> </ul>                | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NegativeDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NegativeDeterminer</a></p> <p>Determiner/Type="negative" (Romanian)&lt;br/&gt; In Romanian the negative determiner is expressed by the unit nici + indefinite article (e.g. nici un, nici o). (MTE v4) e.g., nici-o/nici_un, nici_o/nici_un, nici_un, nici_un-ei/nici_un, nici_unii/nici_un, nici_unor/nici_un, nici_un-ui/nici_un (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NegativeDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NegativeDeterminer</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>determiner or pronoun</li> <li>pronoun or determiner</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PronounOrDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PronounOrDeterminer</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PronounOrDeterminer</li> </ul>             | <p>EAGLES top-level category PronounOrDeterminer (PD). The existence of this class is, however, controversial. In EAGLES, it has been introduced for reasons of lexical ambiguity in European languages thus it could be described by the joint of Pronoun and Determiner rather than as an independent class. Indeed, at least one fundamental difference is blurred here: Determiners are purely modifiers whereas pronouns contribute independent meaning. This could be adopted here as a criterion for higher-level organization of the OLiA Reference Model. The original EAGLES definition is not very specific about the difference between Pronouns and Determiners. Here, we assume two definitions:<br/> * semantic definition of pronouns: Pronouns are bound variables.</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <p>They are referential. * syntactic definition of determiners: Determiners turn nominal expressions (of type &lt;e,t&gt;) into noun phrases (of type &lt;e&gt;). Note that these definitions are not exclusive (which is why annotation schemes differ in this aspect). Attributive possessive pronouns ('my book', 'their article') are semantically pronouns (they have an independent reference), but syntactically determiners. For the sub-classes, no exclusivity is required as Olia allows a hybrid ("both") category by multiple inheritance.</p> <p>The parts of speech Pronoun, Determiner and Article heavily overlap in their formal and functional characteristics, and different analyses for different languages entail separating them out in different ways. In Eagles, Pronouns and Determiners are placed in one 'super-category'. For some descriptions it may be thought best to treat them as totally different parts of speech. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotation/node17.html#recp">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotation/node17.html#recp</a> 19.09.06)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>determiner partitive</li> <li>partitive determiner</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PartitiveDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PartitiveDeterminer</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PartitiveDeterminer</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES Determiner with DetType="Partitive".</p> <p>TODO: Check the relationship between PartitiveDeterminer and PartitiveCase: The partitive case is a grammatical case which denotes "partialness", "without result", or "without specific identity" (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#partitiveCase">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#partitiveCase</a>, with reference to <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partitive">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partitive</a>). Partitive-Case expresses the partial nature of the referent of the noun it marks, as opposed to expressing the whole unit or class of which the referent is a part. This case</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
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|                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <p>may be found in items such as the following: existential clauses, nouns that are accompanied by numerals or units of measure, or predications of material from which something is made. It often has a meaning similar to the English word 'some'. (GOLD, "Partitive"; see there for references)</p> <p>A partitive determiner indicates an indefinite quantity of a mass noun; there is no partitive article in English, though the words some or any often have that function. (Wilson and Leech 1996)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>determiner possessive</li> <li>possessive determiner</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PossessiveDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PossessiveDeterminer</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PossessiveDeterminer</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES Determiner with DetType="Possessive".</p> <p>A possessive determiner is a part of speech that modifies a noun by attributing ownership to someone or something. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Possessive_adjective">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Possessive_adjective</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>determiner reflexive</li> <li>reflexive determiner</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReflexiveDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReflexiveDeterminer</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ReflexiveDeterminer</li> </ul>    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>determiner relative</li> <li>relative determiner</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RelativeDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RelativeDeterminer</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:RelativeDeterminer</li> </ul>       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>determiner unquitive</li> <li>unquitive determiner</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#UniquitiveDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#UniquitiveDeterminer</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:UniquitiveDeterminer</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#UniquitiveDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#UniquitiveDeterminer</a></p> <p>Determiner/Type="exceptional" is applied to the Persian unquitive determiner تنها i.e., "the only" (MTE v4; Hamidreza Kobdani, email 2010/06/15, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#UniquitiveDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#UniquitiveDeterminer</a>)</p>                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>diacritic</li> </ul>                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Diacritic">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Diacritic</a></li> </ul>                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                       | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Diacritic</li> </ul>                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>diminutive</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Diminutive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Diminutive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Diminutive</li> </ul>       | <p>A diminutive is a formation of a word used to convey a slight degree of the root meaning, smallness of the object or quality named, encapsulation, intimacy, or endearment. It is the opposite of an augmentative. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diminutive">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diminutive</a>)</p> <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Diminutive">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Diminutive</a>, in MTE v.4 originally modelled as an aspect of Degree, but this is a misplacement. There are languages where Degree and Diminutivity are independent. In Latvian, for example, the diminutive suffix may be attached to an adjective, not only in the positive but in the comparative and superlative degrees (Ruke-Dravina 1953). Velta Ruke-Dravina (1953), Adjectival Diminutives in Latvian. The Slavonic and East European Review 31(77): 452-465</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>distal</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Distal">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Distal</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Distal</li> </ul>                   | <p>added in accordance with <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CliticDistalDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CliticDistalDeterminer</a></p> <p>The referent denoted by a distal demonstrative pronoun (e.g., English that) is usually spatially more remote or discoursally less salient as compared to a referent denoted by a proximal demonstrative pronoun (e.g., English this) (Chiarcos)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ditransitive</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Ditransitive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Ditransitive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Ditransitive</li> </ul> | <p>SUSANNE (Sampson 1995)</p> <p>A predicate/verb that takes two arguments, e.g., English "to give", cf. van Valin and Lapolla (1997).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dual</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Dual">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Dual</a></li> </ul>                                                                      | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1879">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1879</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
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|                                                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature: Dual</li> </ul>                                                                                                                         | <p>Form used in some languages to designate two persons or things. (ISO12620; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1879">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1879</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf grammaticalNumber (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p>                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>element clitic</li> <li>clitic element</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CliticElement">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CliticElement</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature: CliticElement</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1903">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1903</a> (cliticness), <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Cliticness">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Cliticness</a></p> <p>Note that Clitic covers only one aspect of the original MUL-TEXT-East (and ISocat) definitions of cliticness, i.e., that an element is a clitic</p>                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>element layout</li> <li>layout element</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LayoutElement">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LayoutElement</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature: LayoutElement</li> </ul> | <p>Introduced to account for Bullet <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1438">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1438</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>element null</li> <li>null element</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NullElement">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NullElement</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature: NullElement</li> </ul>       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>elision</li> </ul>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Elision">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Elision</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature: Elision</li> </ul>                   | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1277">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1277</a></p> <p>The omission of a syllable or vowel at the beginning or end of a word, esp. when a word ending with a vowel is next to one beginning with a vowel. (www.wordreference.com/English/definition.asp?en=elision; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1277">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1277</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ellipsis</li> </ul>                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Ellipsis">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Ellipsis</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature: Ellipsis</li> </ul>                | <p>added in conformance with PTB bracketing guidelines (Santorini 1991, Bies et al. 1995)</p> <p>*?* â' placeholder for ellipsed material ... *?* is now available in the following great-tasting flavors: (VP *?*), (ADJP-PRD *?*), (PP-PRD *?), (NP *?*), (S *?*), (SBAR *?*). These act as placeholders for a missing pred-</p>                                                                          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                           | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                | <p>icate or piece thereof, especially in comparative constructions and other environments where predicate deletion occurs. Although the missing material represented by *?* is often identical to another constituent in the same sentence, the two are never coindexed. Post-modifiers of the verb (including traces) may be attached under (VP *?*), but not to any other null element, including the other *?* null elements and (VP *T*). Note that policy for *?* was never finalized, so its use varies to some extent. In general, *?* is used by the annotators as a last resort (short of the FRAG analysis) for the annotation of clauses with #â##¼missing#â##½ material. Nonetheless, there are certain constructions that are particularly likely to contain *?*: (Bies et al. 1995)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>emphatic</li> </ul>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Emphatic">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Emphatic</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Emphatic</li> </ul> | <p>added in accordance with ILPOSTS, cf. <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#EmphaticDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#EmphaticDeterminer</a>, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#EmphaticPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#EmphaticPronoun</a>, <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datecat/DC-1941">http://www.isocat.org/datecat/DC-1941</a> (emphatic pronoun)</p> <p>Pronoun marked to show its importance. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datecat/DC-1941">http://www.isocat.org/datecat/DC-1941</a>) In Romanian, the so-called emphatic determiner may accompany both a noun and a personal pronoun: fata *însăși* (the girl *herself*), also ea *însăși* (she *herself*). (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#EmphaticDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#EmphaticDeterminer</a>) Emphasis can not only be expressed on nouns and pronouns, but also at verbs, adverbs, adpositions, etc., cf. <a href="http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#Emphasis">http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#Emphasis</a></p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>emphatic non</li> <li>non emphatic</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonEmphatic">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonEmphatic</a></li> </ul>                                            | <p>added in accordance with ILPOSTS, cf. <a href="http://purl.org/olia/">http://purl.org/olia/</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                           | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NonEmphatic</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                 | <p>mte/multext-east.owl#EmphaticDeterminer, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#EmphaticPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#EmphaticPronoun</a></p> <p>In languages where emphasis can be grammatically marked, the unmarked form would be considered NonEmphatic, see #Emphatic</p>                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>entity discourse</li> <li>discourse entity</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DiscourseEntity">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DiscourseEntity</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DiscourseEntity</li> </ul>          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>entity named</li> <li>named entity</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NamedEntity">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NamedEntity</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NamedEntity</li> </ul>                      | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2275">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2275</a></p> <p>segment of text for which one or many rigid designators stands for the referent (Gil Francopoulo; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2275">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2275</a>)</p>                                                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>entity orthographic</li> <li>orthographic entity</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OrthographicEntity">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OrthographicEntity</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:OrthographicEntity</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>exclusive</li> </ul>                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Exclusive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Exclusive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Exclusive</li> </ul>                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>exclusive first</li> <li>first exclusive</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FirstExclusive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FirstExclusive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:FirstExclusive</li> </ul>             | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/FirstExclusive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/FirstExclusive</a>, modelled as a sub-concept of First here</p> <p>Refers to the speaker and one or more nonparticipants, but not hearer(s). Contrasts with FirstPersonInclusive (Crystal 1997: 285). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/FirstExclusive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/FirstExclusive</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>expletive</li> </ul>                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Expletive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Expletive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Expletive</li> </ul>                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>expletive structural</li> </ul>                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#StructuralExpletive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#StructuralExpletive</a></li> </ul>                                                          | <p>Three different expletive usages [of the German expletive pronoun]</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                           | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>structural expletive</li> </ul>                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:StructuralExpletive</li> </ul>                                                                                                                         | <p>es] are traditionally distinguished: formal subject or object (expletive argument), correlate of an extraposed clausal argument (expletive correlate), and Vorfeld-es (structural expletive) (cf. (Eisenberg 1999 2001), (Pütz 1986)). (Telljohann et al. 2009, p.60) In German, a purely structural dummy element ... occurs in Vorfeld position only and is not correlated with any argument of the clause. It does not agree with the verb which becomes evident if there is a plural subject in the Mittelfeld: "es zahlen ihn die Völker, deren Menschenrechte angeblich verteidigt werden." It is ungrammatical in the Mittelfeld, e.g. *". . . dass es ihn die Völker zahlen".</p> <p>TüBa-D/Z</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>expression fixed</li> <li>fixed expression</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FixedExpression">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FixedExpression</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:FixedExpression</li> </ul>          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>expression vocative</li> <li>vocative expression</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VocativeExpression">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VocativeExpression</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:VocativeExpression</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/tcodex.owl#VocativeForm">http://purl.org/olia/tcodex.owl#VocativeForm</a></p> <p>An expression referring to a person to which the utterance is addressed, e.g. Old High German "truhtin", "meister" or "fater". The vocative expression typically occurs outside of the clause and not in an argument position selected by the predicate. (Petrova 2008, see <a href="http://purl.org/olia/tcodex.owl">http://purl.org/olia/tcodex.owl</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>extraposition</li> </ul>                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Extraposition">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Extraposition</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Extraposition</li> </ul>                | <p>PTB bracketing guidelines, Bies et al. 1995</p> <p>*EXP* — Expletive (extraposition) ... In cases where a clausal subject has been extraposed and replaced by an expletive it, we use a type of pseudo-attach called *EXP*. (In the small ATIS sample included with this release, it is also used for existential there.)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                   | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Use of *EXP*-attach is discussed in more detail in section 17 [It-Extrapolation]. (S (NP-SBJ (NP It) (SBAR *EXP*-1)) (VP is (ADJP-PRD clear) (PP to (NP me)) (SBAR-1 that (S (NP-SBJ this message) (VP is (ADJP-PRD unclear)))))) (Bies et al. 1995)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>familiar second</li> <li>second familiar</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SecondFamiliar">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SecondFamiliar</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SecondFamiliar</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES PersonalPronoun attribute Politeness="Familiar". The EAGLES attribute politeness (polite/ familiar) is limited to second-person pronouns.</p> <p>In several European languages exist special forms of pronouns for polite or respectful reference, e.g. Dutch u and Spanish usted. The feature Second-Familiar applies to the corresponding unmarked forms for informal conversation in such languages. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cn-r.it/EAGLES96/annotation/node18.html#oav1p19.09.06">http://www.ilc.cn-r.it/EAGLES96/annotation/node18.html#oav1p19.09.06</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature animacy</li> <li>animacy feature</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AnimacyFeature">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AnimacyFeature</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AnimacyFeature</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature aspect</li> <li>aspect feature</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AspectFeature">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AspectFeature</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AspectFeature</li> </ul>    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature case</li> <li>case feature</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CaseFeature">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CaseFeature</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CaseFeature</li> </ul>          | <p>Skipped EAGLES case feature values Uninflected (uninformative), and NonGenitive (= complement of Genitive). As for TDS case feature values, only "grammaticalCase" has been adopted. As for GOLD case feature values, everything has been adopted, although it seems that some of these cases are actually semantic (theta) roles, i.e., "case" in the sense of Fillmore (1966), e.g., BenefactiveCase.</p>                                                                                                                                                                  |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <p>TODO: rename all subconcepts to ...Case</p> <p>Note that also Indian case markers were included here (ILPOSTS). These are described differently, either as postpositions or as grammatical cases.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature clusivity</li> <li>clusivity feature</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ClusivityFeature">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ClusivityFeature</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ClusivityFeature</li> </ul>          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature countability</li> <li>countability feature</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CountabilityFeature">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CountabilityFeature</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CountabilityFeature</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature definiteness</li> <li>definiteness feature</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DefinitenessFeature">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DefinitenessFeature</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DefinitenessFeature</li> </ul> | <p>Skipped EAGLES "Unmarked" definiteness that was only introduced "to handle the suffixed definite article in Danish: e.g. "haven" ('the garden'); "havet" ('the sea')." (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node19.html#oav2">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node19.html#oav2</a> 16.11.06)</p> <p>TODO: use this property to define Definite/IndefiniteArticle</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature degree</li> <li>degree feature</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DegreeFeature">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DegreeFeature</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DegreeFeature</li> </ul>                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature emphasis</li> <li>emphasis feature</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#EmphasisFeature">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#EmphasisFeature</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:EmphasisFeature</li> </ul>             | <p>in EAGLES and MULTTEXT-East restricted to pronouns, in ILPOSTS applicable to many different WordClasses, hence modelled as an independent feature, cf. <a href="http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#Emphasis">http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#Emphasis</a></p>                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature evaluative</li> <li>evaluative feature</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#EvaluativeFeature">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#EvaluativeFeature</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:EvaluativeFeature</li> </ul>       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature evidentiality</li> <li>evidentiality feature</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#EvidentialityFeature">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#EvidentialityFeature</a></li> </ul>                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                           | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                      | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:EvidentialityFeature</li> </ul>                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature frequency and usage</li> <li>usage and frequency feature</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#UsageAndFrequencyFeature</li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:UsageAndFrequencyFeature</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature gender</li> <li>gender feature</li> </ul>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#GenderFeature</li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:GenderFeature</li> </ul>                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature modality</li> <li>modality feature</li> </ul>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ModalityFeature</li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ModalityFeature</li> </ul>                   | <p>Mood feature pertains to grammaticalized moods (as expressed in verbal inflection), Modality refers to the underlying concept that can also be manifested by other grammatical or orthographic markers</p> <p>note that Modality overlaps with SentenceType (cf. InterrogativeModality besides Question, DeclarativeModality vs. DeclarativeSentence, etc.). The main difference between both is the restriction of SentenceType to full sentences as a basis of analysis. Any updates should maintain this relationship.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature mood</li> <li>mood feature</li> </ul>                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MoodFeature</li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:MoodFeature</li> </ul>                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature number</li> <li>number feature</li> </ul>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NumberFeature</li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NumberFeature</li> </ul>                       | TODO: extend with TDS number-Property and GOLD NumberValue                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature person</li> <li>person feature</li> </ul>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PersonFeature</li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PersonFeature</li> </ul>                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature polarity</li> <li>polarity feature</li> </ul>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PolarityFeature</li> </ul>                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PolarityFeature</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature proximity</li> <li>proximity feature</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ProximityFeature">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ProximityFeature</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ProximityFeature</li> </ul>          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature reflexivity</li> <li>reflexivity feature</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReflexivityFeature">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReflexivityFeature</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ReflexivityFeature</li> </ul>    | TODO: integrate with VoiceFeature (as in the TDS Ontology) implementation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature register</li> <li>register feature</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RegisterFeature">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RegisterFeature</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:RegisterFeature</li> </ul>             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature separability</li> <li>separability feature</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SeparabilityFeature">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SeparabilityFeature</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SeparabilityFeature</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature specificity</li> <li>specificity feature</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SpecificityFeature">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SpecificityFeature</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SpecificityFeature</li> </ul>    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature strength</li> <li>strength feature</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#StrengthFeature">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#StrengthFeature</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:StrengthFeature</li> </ul>             | <p>TODO: link with concept hierarchy</p> <p>TODO: rename to ReductionFeature</p> <p>merged with <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#AdjectiveFormation">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#AdjectiveFormation</a>, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#ReductionFeature">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#ReductionFeature</a>: reduced vs. full inflection</p>                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature tense</li> <li>tense feature</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TenseFeature">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TenseFeature</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:TenseFeature</li> </ul>                      | Subclassification in absolute, relative and absolute-relative adopted from TDS. Habitual is modelled here as Aspect, in accordance with GOLD, replaced here by NotTemporallyAnchored. Skipped TDS non-presentTense (= complement of Present), <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NonFuture">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NonFuture</a> , <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NonPast">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NonPast</a> , |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | redefined Future and Past as superconcepts to cover different future and past tenses                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature type coord</li> <li>coord type feature</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CoordTypeFeature">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CoordTypeFeature</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CoordTypeFeature</li> </ul>                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature type inflection</li> <li>inflection type feature</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InflectionTypeFeature">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InflectionTypeFeature</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InflectionTypeFeature</li> </ul>          | In this category, different inflection-relevant features are assembled. Typically, inflection phenomena are language-specific and pertain to different grammatical categories; therefore, this collection is neither to be supposed exhaustive nor are the features necessarily disjoint (e.g., Inflected-WithOvertMarker overlaps with StrongInflection or WeakInflection) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature type reduplication</li> <li>reduplication type feature</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReduplicationTypeFeature">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReduplicationTypeFeature</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ReduplicationTypeFeature</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature type referent</li> <li>referent type feature</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReferentTypeFeature">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReferentTypeFeature</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ReferentTypeFeature</li> </ul>                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature type sentence</li> <li>sentence type feature</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SentenceTypeFeature">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SentenceTypeFeature</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SentenceTypeFeature</li> </ul>                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature type subord</li> <li>subord type feature</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubordTypeFeature">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubordTypeFeature</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SubordTypeFeature</li> </ul>                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature valency</li> <li>valency feature</li> </ul>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ValencyFeature">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ValencyFeature</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ValencyFeature</li> </ul>                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feature voice</li> <li>voice feature</li> </ul>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VoiceFeature">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VoiceFeature</a></li> </ul>                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:VoiceFeature</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>feminine</li> </ul>                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Feminine">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Feminine</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Feminine</li> </ul>                                     | <p>EAGLES, <a href="http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#feminineGender">http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#feminineGender</a></p> <p>Feminine gender is a grammatical gender that marks nouns, articles, pronouns, etc. that have human or animal female referents, and often marks nouns that have referents that do not carry distinctions of sex. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node19.html#oav2at">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node19.html#oav2at</a> 17.11.06)</p>                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>field complementizer</li> <li>complementizer field</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ComplementizerField">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ComplementizerField</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ComplementizerField</li> </ul>    | <p>The C-Feld occurs in verb-final clauses in German (exception: the conjunction <i>als</i> in subordinated sentences of comparison <i>als w"are es nie geschehen.</i>). It is obligatorily occupied in finite verb-final clauses if there is no conjunction in the Linke Klammer. In non-finite verb-final clauses the C-position may be empty. This field can be occupied by conjunctions of sentential objects (e.g. <i>daß, ob</i>) or sentence initial conjunctions like <i>um, obwohl, wenn</i> and also by complex interrogative or relative phrases, e.g. <i>..., 'um wieviel Geld' geht es dabei? / ..., 'an der' Max Daniel Professor f"ur Klavier ist.</i> (Telljohann et al. 2009, p.17)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>field coordinator</li> <li>coordinator field</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CoordinatorField">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CoordinatorField</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CoordinatorField</li> </ul>             | <p>The KOORD-field is the field for coordinating particles in the German clause. In contrast to the PARORD-field, it can optionally occur as the left-most element of all clause types. (Telljohann et al. 2009, p.17)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>field dislocation left</li> <li>left dislocation field</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LeftDislocationField">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LeftDislocationField</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:LeftDislocationField</li> </ul> | <p>The German Linksversetzungsfeld is a field for the left-dislocated phrase of resumptive constructions. A Linksversetzung is a pendent constituent. It can be regarded as a syntactic anticipation of a part of a sentence (Telljohann et al. 2009, p.16)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>field final</li> <li>final field</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FinalField">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FinalField</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:FinalField</li> </ul>       | <p>In a German clause, the finite verb can appear in three different positions: verb-second, verb-initial, and verb-final. Only in verb-final clauses the verb complex consisting of the finite verb and non-finite verbal elements forms a unit. The discontinuous positioning of the verbal elements in verb-first and verb-second clauses is the traditional reason for structuring German clauses into fields. The positions of the verbal elements form the Satzklammer (sentence bracket) which divides the sentence into a Vorfeld (initial field), a Mittelfeld (middle field), and a Nachfeld (final field). The Vorfeld and the Mittelfeld are divided by the linke Satzklammer (left sentence bracket), which is the finite verb, the rechte Satzklammer (right sentence bracket) is the verb complex between the Mittelfeld and the Nachfeld. (Telljohann et al. 2009, p.13)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>field initial</li> <li>initial field</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InitialField">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InitialField</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InitialField</li> </ul> | <p>In a German clause, the finite verb can appear in three different positions: verb-second, verb-initial, and verb-final. Only in verb-final clauses the verb complex consisting of the finite verb and non-finite verbal elements forms a unit. The discontinuous positioning of the verbal elements in verb-first and verb-second clauses is the traditional reason for structuring German clauses into fields. The positions of the verbal elements form the Satzklammer (sentence bracket) which divides the sentence into a Vorfeld (initial field), a Mittelfeld (middle field), and a Nachfeld (final field). The Vorfeld and the Mittelfeld are divided by the linke Satzklammer (left sentence bracket), which is the finite verb, the rechte Satzklammer (right sentence bracket) is the verb complex between the Mittelfeld</p>                                                  |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <p>and the Nachfeld. (Telljohann et al. 2009, p.13)</p> <p>In the canonical sentence, the initial field is the first position in the sentence, hence grouped under Fronting.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>field middle</li> <li>middle field</li> </ul>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MiddleField">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MiddleField</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:MiddleField</li> </ul>                   | <p>In a German clause, the finite verb can appear in three different positions: verb-second, verb-initial, and verb-final. Only in verb-final clauses the verb complex consisting of the finite verb and non-finite verbal elements forms a unit. The discontinuous positioning of the verbal elements in verb-first and verb-second clauses is the traditional reason for structuring German clauses into fields. The positions of the verbal elements form the Satzklammer (sentence bracket) which divides the sentence into a Vorfeld (initial field), a Mittelfeld (middle field), and a Nachfeld (final field). The Vorfeld and the Mittelfeld are divided by the linke Satzklammer (left sentence bracket), which is the finite verb, the rechte Satzklammer (right sentence bracket) is the verb complex between the Mittelfeld and the Nachfeld. (Telljohann et al. 2009, p.13)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>field subordinator</li> <li>subordinator field</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubordinatorField">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubordinatorField</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SubordinatorField</li> </ul> | <p>In the German clause, the PARORD-field is the field for non-coordinating particles which optionally occur as the left-most element of a verb-second clause (Telljohann et al. 2009, p.17)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>field topological</li> <li>topological field</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TopologicalField">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TopologicalField</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:TopologicalField</li> </ul>    | <p>Topological fields are a descriptive formalism to describe regularities of the makro-structure of sentences, for example, in the traditional description of word order in several Germanic languages (e.g., German, Dutch, Danish). More recently, similar conceptions of topological fields have been further developed in the context of constructivistic grammar</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                           | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <p>formalisms, e.g., Role and Reference Grammar (van Valin and LaPolla 1997).</p> <p>Telljohann et al. (2009, p.13)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>finite with</li> <li>with finite</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WithFinite">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WithFinite</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:WithFinite</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES</p> <p>For example, in German the subordinating conjunction "weil" introduces a clause with a finite verb. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node19.html#oav2u">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node19.html#oav2u</a> 17.11.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>first</li> </ul>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#First">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#First</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:First</li> </ul>                | <p>EAGLES, <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/First">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/First</a></p> <p>First person deixis is deictic reference that refers to the speaker, or both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1288">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1288</a>) cf. gold:First: Refers to the speaker and one or more nonparticipants, but not hearer(s). Contrasts with FirstPersonInclusive (Crystal 1997: 285). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/First">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/First</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>foreign</li> </ul>                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Foreign">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Foreign</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Foreign</li> </ul>          | <p>EAGLES Category Residuals with Type="ForeignWord".</p> <p>A foreign word is a text word which lies outside the traditionally accepted range of grammatical classes, it occurs quite commonly in many texts and very commonly in some. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node16.html#nr">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node16.html#nr</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>form base</li> <li>base form</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#BaseForm">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#BaseForm</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:BaseForm</li> </ul>       | <p>SUSANNE (Sampson 1995)</p> <p>Strong inflection is a characteristic of lexemes, not individual tokens. In traditional English tagsets, e.g., SUSANNE or the PennTreeBank tagset, surface ambiguities are normally not resolved. Uninflected forms and forms that have the same form</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                               | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <p>(e.g., "be" as an imperative) are tagged as BaseForm. (Ch. Chiarcos) Since it is impractical (...) to resolve automatically the ambiguity of these six morphological functions, it is a common practice to assign a single value to the base form, or else to assign two values, one for the finite and one for the non-finite functions. Because of this, the tables below show two tagsets: one tagset representing the 6 attribute-values above, and a reduced tagset ('RTags'), which resembles most tagsets so far used for the English language in reducing the six values to two. <a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/morphsyn/node150.html#SECTION00054000000000000000">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/morphsyn/node150.html#SECTION00054000000000000000</a> BaseForm is not a characteristic of lexemes, but specific to certain forms in a complex paradigm.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• formula</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Formula">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Formula</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Formula</li> </ul>    | <p>EAGLES category Residual with the attribute Type="Formula".</p> <p>A formula (mathematical formulae) is a text word which lies outside the traditionally accepted range of grammatical classes, it occurs quite commonly in many texts and very commonly in some. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node16.html#mr19.09.06">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node16.html#mr19.09.06</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fraction</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Fraction">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Fraction</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Fraction</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#FractalNumeral">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#FractalNumeral</a>, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/urdu.owl#FractionalNumeral">http://purl.org/olia/urdu.owl#FractionalNumeral</a></p> <p>Numeral/Form="fractional" (Romanian)&lt;br/&gt; In traditional Romanian grammars, Fractional-Numeral refers to expressions like treime-one third. (MTE v4, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#FractalNumeral">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#FractalNumeral</a>)</p> <p>e.g., treisprezecimea/treisprezecime, treisprezecimi/treisprezec-</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                   | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                           | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                | <p>ime, treisprezecimii/treisprezecime, treisprezecimile/treisprezecime, treisprezecimilor/treisprezecime, unsprezecimea/unsprezecime, unsprezecimi/unsprezecime, unsprezecimii/unsprezecime, unsprezecimile/unsprezecime (ro, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#FractalNumer-al">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#FractalNumer-al</a>)</p> <p>e.g., <span>بەنچەم/چەار یەکچەارم/یەکێک</span> (fa, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#FractalNumer-al">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#FractalNumer-al</a>)</p>                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fragment</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Fragment">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Fragment</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Fragment</li> </ul> | <p>FRAG marks those portions of text that appear to be clauses, but lack too many essential elements for the exact structure to be easily determined (e.g., answers to questions). Predicate argument structure therefore cannot be extracted from FRAGs. (Bies et al. 1995) Sentence fragments that end with sentence- nal punctuation like Not even an earthquake. should not be bracketed as S, but only with the highest appropriate label in this case, NP. Do not attach such fragments to the preceding or following full sentence. (Santorini 1991)</p> <p>PTB bracketing guidelines, Santorini 1991, Bies et al. 1995</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fronting</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Fronting">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Fronting</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Fronting</li> </ul> | <p>T-CODEX (Petrova 2008, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/tcodex.owl#InitionalPosition">http://purl.org/olia/tcodex.owl#InitionalPosition</a>)</p> <p>Expression occurs at the left periphery of the sentence. This includes various noncanonical and canonical word order possibilities. (Note that it is not restricted here to noncanonical word order; for noncanonical fronting see subconcepts, e.g., Topicalization.) (Chiarcos)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>function syntactic</li> <li>syntactic function</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SyntacticFunction">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SyntacticFunction</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SyntacticFunction</li> </ul>       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>future</li> </ul>                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Future">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Future</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Future</li> </ul>                                        | <p>EAGLES, <a href="http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#futureTense">http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#futureTense</a>, <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Future">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Future</a></p> <p>The future tense refers to events that have yet to happen. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Future">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Future</a> 17.11.06) The future tense refers to a tense category which places an event in the future. (<a href="http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#futureTense">http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#futureTense</a>) FutureTense locates the situation in question later than the present moment (time of speaking.) (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Future">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Future</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>future close</li> <li>close future</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CloseFuture">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CloseFuture</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CloseFuture</li> </ul>                         | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/CloseFuture">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/CloseFuture</a>, classified as AbsoluteTense here</p> <p>Adopted from GOLD. No definition given.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>future hodiernal</li> <li>hodiernal future</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#HodiernalFuture">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#HodiernalFuture</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:HodiernalFuture</li> </ul>             | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/HodiernalFuture">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/HodiernalFuture</a>, classified as Future here</p> <p>HodiernalFutureTense locates the situation in question after the moment of utterance within the span culturally defined as 'today' (Comrie 1985: 86; Bybee, Perkins, and Pagliuca 1994: 247). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/HodiernalFuture">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/HodiernalFuture</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>future hodiernal post</li> <li>post hodiernal future</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PostHodiernalFuture">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PostHodiernalFuture</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PostHodiernalFuture</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PostHodiernalFuture">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PostHodiernalFuture</a>, classified as Future here</p> <p>PostHodiernalFutureTense locates the situation in question after the span that is cultur-</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | ally defined as 'today' (Bybee, Perkins, and Pagliuca 1994: 247). ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PostHodiernalFuture">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PostHodiernalFuture</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>future immediate</li> <li>immediate future</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ImmediateFuture">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ImmediateFuture</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ImmediateFuture</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ImmediateFuture">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ImmediateFuture</a></p> <p>ImmediateFutureTense, also called 'close future', locates the situation in question shortly after the moment of utterance (Dahl 1985:121; Comrie 1985:94; Bybee, Perkins, and Pagliuca 1994: 244-245). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ImmediateFuture">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ImmediateFuture</a>)</p>                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>future in future</li> </ul>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FutureInFuture">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FutureInFuture</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:FutureInFuture</li> </ul>    | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/FutureInFuture">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/FutureInFuture</a>, classified as absolute-relative tense here.</p> <p>FutureInFutureTense locates the situation in question in the future, relative to a temporal reference point that itself is located in the future relative to the moment of utterance. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/FutureInFuture">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/FutureInFuture</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>future in past</li> </ul>                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PastInFuture">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PastInFuture</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PastInFuture</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PastInFuture">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PastInFuture</a></p> <p>Locates the situation in question in the future, prior to a reference time in the future.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>future near</li> <li>near future</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NearFuture">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NearFuture</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NearFuture</li> </ul>                | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NearFuture">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NearFuture</a>, classified as Future here</p> <p>adopted from GOLD, no definition given there (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NearFuture">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NearFuture</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>future remote</li> <li>remote future</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RemoteFuture">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RemoteFuture</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:RemoteFuture</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/RemoteFuture">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/RemoteFuture</a>, classified as Future here</p> <p>RemoteFutureTense locates the situation in question at a time that is considered relatively distant. It is characteristically after the span of time culturally defined as 'tomorrow' (Dahl 1985:121; Comrie</p>                                                                                                                |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | 1985:94). ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/RemoteFuture">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/RemoteFuture</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• future simple</li> <li>• simple future</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SimpleFuture">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SimpleFuture</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SimpleFuture</li> </ul>    | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Future">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Future</a>, cf. <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Past">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Past</a></p> <p>FutureTense locates the situation in question after the present moment, with no specification on the distance in time. (adapted from the definition of <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Past">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Past</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gapping</li> </ul>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Gapping">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Gapping</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Gapping</li> </ul>                   | <p>PTB bracketing guidelines (Santorini 1991)</p> <p>The term "gapping" refers to a form of coordination in which the coordinated phrases after the rst are incomplete. For instance, the gapped equivalent of the full coordination structure in (@18a) is given in ( 18b). ( 18) a. Mary likes Bach and Susan likes Beethoven. b. Mary likes Bach and Susan, Beethoven. Gapped sequences like Susan, Beethoven should be labelled X. On the other hand, while coordination constructions containing gapped sequences involve coordination of unlike categories, it is clear that the entire coordination structure is a clause; hence, it should be labelled S. (Santorini 1991)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gender animate</li> <li>• animate gender</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AnimateGender">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AnimateGender</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AnimateGender</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Animate">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Animate</a></p> <p>One of the two grammatical genders, or classes of nouns, the other being inanimate. Membership in the animate grammatical class is largely based on meanings, in that living things, including humans, animals, spirits, trees, and most plants are included in the animate class of nouns (Valentine 2001: 114). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Animate">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Animate</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gender common</li> </ul>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CommonGender">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CommonGender</a></li> </ul>                                                           | EAGLES                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>common gender</li> </ul>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CommonGender</li> </ul>                                                                                                                       | <p>Common is an optional attribute for nouns in EAGLES. The Common gender contrasts with Neuter in a two-gender system e.g. Danish, Dutch. This value is also used for articles, pronouns and determiners especially for Danish. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node19.html#oav2at">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node19.html#oav2at</a> 17.11.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>gender inanimate</li> <li>inanimate gender</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InanimateGender">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InanimateGender</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InanimateGender</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Inanimate">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Inanimate</a></p> <p>One of the two grammatical genders, or noun classes, of Nishnaabemwin, the other being animate. Membership in the inanimate grammatical class is largely based on meaning, in that non-living things, such as objects of manufacture and natural 'non-living' things are included in it (Valentine 2001: 114). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Inanimate">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Inanimate</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>gerund</li> </ul>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Gerund">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Gerund</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Gerund</li> </ul>                            | <p>EAGLES NonFiniteVerb with VerbForm="Gerund"; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2243">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2243</a> (gerundive)</p> <p>property for a non-finite form of a verb other than the infinitive. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2243">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2243</a>) A gerund is a kind of verbal noun that exists in some languages. In today's English, gerunds are nouns built from a verb with an '-ing' suffix. They can be used as the subject of a sentence, an object, or an object of preposition. They can also be used to complement a subject. Often, gerunds exist side-by-side with nouns that come from the same root but the gerund and the common noun have different shades of meaning. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerund">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerund</a>, <a href="http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/English:Gerund">http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/English:Gerund</a> 19.09.06) The term <code>_gerund_</code> is ambiguous: with respect to</p> |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <p>Latin, in whose grammatical tradition it originates, it refers to a deverbal noun, and is needed in this function for Polish as well; in descriptions of some other languages, however, it has been used for an adverbial participle. The two meanings have nothing in common, except that the English <code>_ing_</code> form can translate both. (Ivan A Derzhanski, email 2010/06/09) Here, it is assumed that Gerund refers only to deverbal nouns, cf. <code>NominalNonfiniteVerb</code> in the IIIT tagset (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/ii-it.owl#NominalNonFiniteVerb">http://purl.org/olia/ii-it.owl#NominalNonFiniteVerb</a>)</p> <p>cf. ILPOSTS <code>NominalParticiple</code>, for Indian languages, there in contrast with <code>AdjectivalParticiple</code>, <code>AdverbialParticiple</code> and <code>ConditionalParticiple</code>, but no definition provided. (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/il-posts.owl#NominalParticiple">http://purl.org/olia/il-posts.owl#NominalParticiple</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• head</li> </ul>                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Head">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Head</a></li> <li>• <code>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Head</code></li> </ul>                   | <p>TIGER edge label HD, definition according to Penn Treebank Bracketing Guidelines (Santorini 1991)</p> <p>Heads are single words that function as the nucleus of a phrase. For instance, the head of the noun phrase John's book is book. Book is also the head of the more complex noun phrase that interesting book that you were telling me about the other day. The head of the verb phrase telling me about the other day is telling. The head of a prepositional phrase is the preposition. (Santorini 1991)</p> <p>TIGER edge label HD</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• head verbal</li> <li>• verbal head</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VerbalHead">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VerbalHead</a></li> <li>• <code>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:VerbalHead</code></li> </ul> | <p>A Verb (V) at the syntax layer is either a lexical (VLEX) or a copula verb (VCOP) at the POS layer. Modal verbs and auxiliaries are not annotated in the constituent structure. The verb and its arguments are placed at the same CSn</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | layer. Raising and control verbs are treated like ordinary verbs. They subcategorize for a sentential complement. (Dipper et al 2007, §3.3.3)<br><br>added in conformance with the SFB632 Annotation Guidelines (Dipper et al. 2007)                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• headline</li> </ul>                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Headline">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Headline</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Headline</li> </ul>                               | <p>-HLN (headline) — marks headlines and datelines. Note that headlines and datelines always constitute a unit of text that is structurally independent from the following sentence. (Bies et al. 1995)</p> <p>PTB bracketing guidelines, Bies et al. 1995</p>                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• honorific</li> </ul>                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Honorific">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Honorific</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Honorific</li> </ul>                            | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2347">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2347</a></p> <p>special form of language used when talking about those in positions of social situation (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2347">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2347</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• honorific non second</li> <li>• second non honorific</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SecondNonHonorific">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SecondNonHonorific</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SecondNonHonorific</li> </ul> | <p>Adopted from ILPOSTS for Indian languages, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#NonHonorific">http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#NonHonorific</a></p> <p>TOCHECK: is SecondNonHonorific different from SecondFamiliar ?</p>                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• honorific second</li> <li>• second honorific</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SecondHonorific">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SecondHonorific</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SecondHonorific</li> </ul>          | <p>Adopted from ILPOSTS for Indian languages, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#Honorific">http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#Honorific</a></p> <p>TOCHECK: is SecondHonorific different from SecondPolite ?</p>                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• human</li> </ul>                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Human">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Human</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Human</li> </ul>                                        | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Human">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Human</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hyphen</li> </ul>                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Hyphen">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Hyphen</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Hyphen</li> </ul>                                     | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2077">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2077</a></p> <p>Punctuation that is graphically presented as "-". (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2077">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2077</a>)</p>                                       |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                   | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>image</li> </ul>                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Image">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Image</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Image</li> </ul>                            | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2249">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2249</a></p> <p>graphical representation (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2249">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2249</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>imperfect</li> </ul>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Imperfect">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Imperfect</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Imperfect</li> </ul>                | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1304">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1304</a></p> <p>Verb tense that refers to action in the past that is incomplete or ongoing. (<a href="http://www.southwestern.edu/~carlg/Latin_Web/glossary.html">www.southwestern.edu/~carlg/Latin_Web/glossary.html</a>; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1304">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1304</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf grammaticalTense (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>inanimate</li> </ul>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Inanimate">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Inanimate</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Inanimate</li> </ul>                | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1952">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1952</a></p> <p>Perceived as not living. (ISO12620; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1952">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1952</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf animacy (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>inclusion zu</li> <li>zu inclusion</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#zuInclusion">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#zuInclusion</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:zuInclusion</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1954">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1954</a></p> <p>Inclusion of zu. (DFKI; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1954">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1954</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>inclusive</li> </ul>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Inclusive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Inclusive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Inclusive</li> </ul>                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>inclusive first</li> <li>first inclusive</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FirstInclusive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FirstInclusive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:FirstInclusive</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/FirstInclusive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/FirstInclusive</a>, modelled here as subconcept of First</p> <p>Refers to the speaker, hearer(s) and possibly others. Contrasts with FirstPersonExclusive (Crystal 1997: 285). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/FirstInclusive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/FirstInclusive</a>)</p>                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>indefinite</li> </ul>                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Indefinite">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Indefinite</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Indefinite</li> </ul>             | <p>EAGLES, <a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#indefinite">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#indefinite</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                   | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <p>An entity is specified as indefinite when it refers to a non-particularized individual of the species denoted by the noun. (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#indefinite">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#indefinite</a>) Indefinite noun phrases are used to refer to entities which are not specific and identifiable in a given context. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Definiteness">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Definiteness</a> 20.11.06)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>infinite with</li> <li>with infinite</li> </ul>                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WithInfinite">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WithInfinite</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:WithInfinite</li> </ul>                                                                         | <p>EAGLES</p> <p>For example, in German the subordinating conjunction "ohne" ("zu...") is followed by an infinitive. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node19.html#oav2u">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node19.html#oav2u</a> 17.11.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>infinite with conjunction subordinating</li> <li>subordinating conjunction with infinite</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubordinatingConjunctionWithInfinite">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubordinatingConjunctionWithInfinite</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SubordinatingConjunctionWithInfinite</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES</p> <p>For example, in German the subordinating conjunction "ohne" ("zu...") is followed by an infinitive. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node19.html#oav2u">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node19.html#oav2u</a> 17.11.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>infinitive</li> </ul>                                                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Infinitive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Infinitive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Infinitive</li> </ul>                                                                               | <p>EAGLES NonFiniteVerbs with VerbForm="Infinitive"</p> <p>An infinitive is the base form of a verb. It is unmarked for inflectional categories such as the following: Aspect, Modality, Number, Person and Tense. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnInfinitive.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnInfinitive.htm</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>infinitive embedded</li> <li>embedded infinitive</li> </ul>                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#EmbeddedInfinitive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#EmbeddedInfinitive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:EmbeddedInfinitive</li> </ul>                                                       | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#withInfinitiveAsHead">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#withInfinitiveAsHead</a>, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/tcodex.owl#InfinitivalClause">http://purl.org/olia/tcodex.owl#InfinitivalClause</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | An infinitive is the head of the embedded construction. ( <a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#withInfinitiveAsHead">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#withInfinitiveAsHead</a> ) Infinitival relatives. See section 14 [Infinitives] for more information. (NP (NP a movie) (SBAR (WHNP-1 0) (S (NP-SBJ *) (VP to (VP see (NP *T*-1)))))) (Bies et al. 1995)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>infix</li> </ul>                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Infix">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Infix</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Infix</li> </ul>                                              | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1313">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1313</a><br><br>Affix inserted in the middle of a word to change its meaning or part of speech value. (Sue Ellen Wright; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1313">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1313</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>inflected</li> </ul>                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Inflected">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Inflected</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Inflected</li> </ul>                                  | Chiarcos<br><br>see subclasses                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>inflection mixed</li> <li>mixed inflection</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MixedInflection">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MixedInflection</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:MixedInflection</li> </ul>                | EAGLES<br><br>German mixed inflection takes its name from the fact that it has endings from both the strong inflection and the weak inflection. The mixed inflection is used after the indefinite article "ein" and after "irgendein" e.g. "(irgend) ein kleines Kind", after "kein" or after possessive pronouns e.g. "ihr kleines Kind". ( <a href="http://www.canoo.net/services/OnlineGrammar/Wort/Adjektiv/Deklinationstyp/Gemischt.html?MenuId=Word3132">http://www.canoo.net/services/OnlineGrammar/Wort/Adjektiv/Deklinationstyp/Gemischt.html?MenuId=Word3132</a> 20.11.06) Mixed inflection is a characteristic of lexemes, not individual tokens. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>inflection nonreduced</li> <li>nonreduced inflection</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonreducedInflection">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonreducedInflection</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NonreducedInflection</li> </ul> | <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CompoundAdjective">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CompoundAdjective</a><br><br>Nonreduced adjective inflection of Slavic languages, e.g., Czech                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | nejubožejšími/ubohý, nejvyspělejších/vyspělý, nejvyšších/vysoký, nejvznešenějšímú/vznešený, nejvážnějšímú/vážný, nejvýznamnějších/významný, nejvýznamnějšími/významný, nejvýznamnějšímú/významný, největšími/velký ( <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CompoundAdjective">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CompoundAdjective</a> )                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• inflection reduced</li> <li>• reduced inflection</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReducedInflection">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReducedInflection</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ReducedInflection</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NominalAdjective">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NominalAdjective</a></p> <p>Reduced adjective inflection of Slavic languages, e.g., Czech e.g., brillská/brillský, neznámo/neznámý, samo/sám, samy/sám (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NominalAdjective">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NominalAdjective</a>)</p>                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• inflection strong</li> <li>• strong inflection</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#StrongInflection">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#StrongInflection</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:StrongInflection</li> </ul>    | <p>EAGLES</p> <p>In German (and other Germanic languages), when gender, number and case are not expressed by a determiner, the adjective takes the endings of the strong inflection. (<a href="http://www.canoo.net/services/OnlineGrammar/Wort/Adjektiv/Deklination-styp/Stark.html">http://www.canoo.net/services/OnlineGrammar/Wort/Adjektiv/Deklination-styp/Stark.html</a> 20.11.06) Strong inflection is a characteristic of lexemes, not individual tokens.</p>                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• inflection weak</li> <li>• weak inflection</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WeakInflection">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WeakInflection</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:WeakInflection</li> </ul>          | <p>EAGLES</p> <p>German adjectives take the endings of the weak inflection when a determiner expresses number, gender and case. The weak adjective inflection has only two endings: –e and –en. (<a href="http://www.canoo.net/services/OnlineGrammar/Wort/Adjektiv/Deklination-styp/Schwach.html">http://www.canoo.net/services/OnlineGrammar/Wort/Adjektiv/Deklination-styp/Schwach.html</a> 20.11.06) In other Germanic languages, similar systems exist. Weak inflection is a characteristic of lexemes, not individual tokens.</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>initial</li> </ul>                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Initial">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Initial</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Initial</li> </ul>                            | <p>EAGLES</p> <p>When two distinct words occur, as in German "weder...noch...", then the first is given the Initial value. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1av">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1av</a> 17.11.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>initial non</li> <li>non initial</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonInitial">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonInitial</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NonInitial</li> </ul>                   | <p>EAGLES</p> <p>When two distinct words occur, as in German weder...noch..., then the second is given the Non-initial value. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1av">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1av</a> 17.11.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>initialism</li> </ul>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Initialism">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Initialism</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Initialism</li> </ul>                   | <p>adopted from ubyPos.owl</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>interjection</li> </ul>                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Interjection">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Interjection</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Interjection</li> </ul>             | <p>EAGLES top-level category Interjection (I).</p> <p>An interjection is a form, typically brief, such as one syllable or word, which is used most often as an exclamation or part of an exclamation. It typically expresses an emotional reaction, often with respect to an accompanying sentence and may include a combination of sounds not otherwise found in the language, e.g. in English: psst; ugh; well, well (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnInterjection.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnInterjection.htm</a> 19.09.06)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>intransitive</li> </ul>                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Intransitive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Intransitive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Intransitive</li> </ul>             | <p>SUSANNE (Sampson 1995)</p> <p>A predicate/verb that takes one argument, e.g., English "to go", cf. van Valin and Lapolla (1997).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>inverse order word</li> <li>word order inverse</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WordOrderInverse">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WordOrderInverse</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:WordOrderInverse</li> </ul> | <p>PTB bracketing guidelines (Santorini 1991, Bies et al. 1995)</p> <p>SINV Inverted declarative sentence, i.e. one in which the subject follows the verb. See Section</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 5.19. (Santorini 1991) The SINV label is used for subject-auxiliary inversion in the case of negative inversion, conditional inversion, locative inversion, and some topicalizations. ... SINV âInverted declarative sentence, i.e. one in which the subject follows the tensed verb or modal. (Bies et al. 1995)                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>letter</li> </ul>                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Letter">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Letter</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Letter</li> </ul>                                           | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1889">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1889</a><br><br>Letter. ( <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1889">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1889</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>lexeme</li> </ul>                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Lexeme">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Lexeme</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Lexeme</li> </ul>                                           | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1325">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1325</a><br><br>Minimal unit of language which : has a semantic interpretation and embodies a distinct cultural concept. ( <a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsALexeme.htm">www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsALexeme.htm</a> ; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1325">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1325</a> ) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>macron</li> </ul>                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Macron">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Macron</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Macron</li> </ul>                                           | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1327">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1327</a><br><br>Mark placed over a long vowel to mark quantity. ( <a href="http://www.southwestern.edu/~carlg/Latin_Web/glossary.html">www.southwestern.edu/~carlg/Latin_Web/glossary.html</a> ; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1327">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1327</a> )                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>mark question</li> <li>question mark</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#QuestionMark">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#QuestionMark</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:QuestionMark</li> </ul>                         | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1444">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1444</a><br><br>Sign used to express a question. ( <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1444">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1444</a> )<br><br>subClassOf partOfSpeech (dcif:conceptualDomain)                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>mark question inverted</li> <li>inverted question mark</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InvertedQuestionMark">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InvertedQuestionMark</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InvertedQuestionMark</li> </ul> | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2088">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2088</a><br><br>Punctuation used in certain languages at the beginning of                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                           | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
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|                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | an interrogative sentence. ( <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2088">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2088</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>marker discourse</li> <li>discourse marker</li> </ul>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DiscourseMarker">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DiscourseMarker</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DiscourseMarker</li> </ul>                            | <p>Introduced in accordance with the TIGER and TüBa-D/Z annotation schemes (syntactic edge label)</p> <p>Generally, discourse markers are expressions or phrases of greeting, apologizing, thanking, short emotional utterances, and interjections. Their node label is DM. ... Typical discourse markers are: ja, nein, hallo, oh, aha, pst, nunja, gewiß, toll, nun ja, etc. (Telljohann et al. 2009, p. 136)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>marker list</li> <li>list marker</li> </ul>                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ListMarker">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ListMarker</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ListMarker</li> </ul>                                           | <p>PTB bracketing guidelines, Bies et al. 1995)</p> <p>LST — List marker. (Bies et al. 1995)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>marker overt with inflected</li> <li>inflected with overt marker</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InflectedWithOvertMarker">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InflectedWithOvertMarker</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InflectedWithOvertMarker</li> </ul> | <p>Chiarcos, motivated by Base-Form in SUSANNE (Sampson 1995) and related schemes; cf. <a href="http://purl.org/olia/emille.owl#MarkedForGender">http://purl.org/olia/emille.owl#MarkedForGender</a></p> <p>An inflected form with overt morphological marking (as opposed to the base form and lexemes that do not inflect at all).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>masculine</li> </ul>                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Masculine">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Masculine</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Masculine</li> </ul>                                              | <p>EAGLES, <a href="http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#masculineGender">http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#masculineGender</a></p> <p>Masculine gender is a grammatical gender that marks nouns, articles, pronouns, etc. having human or animal male referents, and often marks nouns having referents that do not have distinctions of sex. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/WhatIsMasculineGender.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/WhatIsMasculineGender.htm</a> 17.11.06)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>middle deponent</li> <li>deponent middle</li> </ul>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DeponentMiddle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DeponentMiddle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DeponentMiddle</li> </ul>                               | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/DeponentMiddle">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/DeponentMiddle</a></p> <p>Action denotes physical/mental disposition of subject. (Siewierska</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
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|                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 1988:257) ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/DeponentMiddle">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/DeponentMiddle</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• middle nucleonic</li> <li>• nucleonic middle</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NucleonicMiddle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NucleonicMiddle</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NucleonicMiddle</li> </ul>    | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NucleonicMiddle">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NucleonicMiddle</a></p> <p>Object of action belongs to. Moves into, or moves from sphere of subject. (Siewierska 1988:257) (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NucleonicMiddle">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NucleonicMiddle</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• middle plain</li> <li>• plain middle</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PlainMiddle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PlainMiddle</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PlainMiddle</li> </ul>                | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PlainMiddle">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PlainMiddle</a></p> <p>Results of action occur to subject. (Siewierska 1988:257) (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PlainMiddle">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PlainMiddle</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• middle reciprocal</li> <li>• reciprocal middle</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReciprocalMiddle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReciprocalMiddle</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ReciprocalMiddle</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ReciprocalMiddle">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ReciprocalMiddle</a></p> <p>Referents of plural subject do action to one another. (Siewierska 1988:257) (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ReciprocalMiddle">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ReciprocalMiddle</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• middle reflexive</li> <li>• reflexive middle</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReflexiveMiddle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReflexiveMiddle</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ReflexiveMiddle</li> </ul>    | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ReflexiveMiddle">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ReflexiveMiddle</a>, but the definition given there ("Subjects perform action to self") may be oversimplistic as it entails that ReflexiveMiddle is the *same* as Reflexive. In my current understanding, reflexive middle is a middle construction that makes use of grammatical devices that normally indicate reflexivity, cf. the definition of ReflexivePassive. The definition given below is a generalization that covers the original definition as well.</p> <p>TODO: Check Siewierska (1988:257)</p> <p>Reflexive middle makes use of grammatical devices that normally indicate reflexivity. (Ch. Chiarcos)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• modality abilitative</li> <li>• abilitative modality</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AbilitativeModality">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AbilitativeModality</a></li> </ul>                                                      | <p>Adopted from ILPOSTS (for Indian languages), <a href="http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#AbilitativeMood">http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#AbilitativeMood</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AbilitativeModality</li> </ul>                                                                                                                            | modality expressed by AbilitativeMood: Abilitative is a mood that indicates ability, comparable to the use of "can" in English. ( <a href="http://zbb.spin-nwebe.com/view-topic.php?f=7&amp;t=34901">http://zbb.spin-nwebe.com/view-topic.php?f=7&amp;t=34901</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>modality actional</li> <li>actional modality</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ActionalModality">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ActionalModality</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ActionalModality</li> </ul>          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>modality admonitive</li> <li>admonitive modality</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AdmonitiveModality">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AdmonitiveModality</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AdmonitiveModality</li> </ul>    | <a href="http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#admonitiveModality">http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#admonitiveModality</a><br><br>Expression of warning (Bybee 1985:22) ( <a href="http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#admonitiveModality">http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#admonitiveModality</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>modality causal</li> <li>causal modality</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CausalModality">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CausalModality</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CausalModality</li> </ul>                | Nowak (1996)<br><br>In Inuktitut, causality is expressed by verbal inflection. Causal mood signifies causal relationships in a sentence. (Nowak 1996, p.39) Elke Nowak (1996), Transforming the images: Ergativity and transitivity in Inuktitut (Eskimo). Walter de Gruyter, Berlin.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>modality conditional</li> <li>conditional modality</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConditionalModality">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConditionalModality</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ConditionalModality</li> </ul> | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1258">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1258</a><br><br>In Inuktitut, conditionality is expressed by verbal inflection. Conditional mood signifies conditional relationships in a sentence. (Nowak 1996, p.39) A conditional relation is a logical relation in which the illocutionary act employing one of a pair of propositions is expressed or implied to be true or in force if the other proposition is true. ( <a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAConditional-Relation.htm">www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAConditional-Relation.htm</a> ; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1258">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1258</a> ) Elke |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Nowak (1996), Transforming the images: Ergativity and transitivity in Inuktitut (Eskimo). Walter de Gruyter, Berlin.<br><br>subClassOf verbFormMood (dcif:conceptualDomain)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>modality declarative</li> <li>declarative modality</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DeclarativeModality">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DeclarativeModality</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DeclarativeModality</li> </ul>       | <p>generalization over Declarative-Mood</p> <p>Pertaining to the mood or mode of a verb form or clause such that it predicates a type of (formal) assertion (OED). (<a href="http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#declarativeModality">http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#declarativeModality</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>modality dubitive</li> <li>dubitive modality</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DubitiveModality">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DubitiveModality</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DubitiveModality</li> </ul>                | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Dubitive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Dubitive</a></p> <p>DubitiveMood indicates a speaker's doubt or uncertainty about a proposition (Palmer 2001). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Dubitive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Dubitive</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>modality imperative</li> <li>imperative modality</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ImperativeModality">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ImperativeModality</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ImperativeModality</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#imperativeModality">http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#imperativeModality</a></p> <p>Pertaining to the mood or mode of a verb form or clause such that it predicates a command, request, or exhortation (OED). (<a href="http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#imperativeModality">http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#imperativeModality</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>modality interrogative</li> <li>interrogative modality</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterrogativeModality">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterrogativeModality</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InterrogativeModality</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#interrogativeModality">http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#interrogativeModality</a></p> <p>The interrogative modality serves to indicate interrogative quality. (<a href="http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#interrogativeModality">http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#interrogativeModality</a>)</p>                                          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>modality irrealis</li> <li>irrealis modality</li> </ul>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IrrealisModality">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IrrealisModality</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:IrrealisModality</li> </ul>                                  | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#irrealisModality">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#irrealisModality</a></p> <p>Irrealis modality indicates the situation to which it pertains is non-actual or non-factual. (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#irrealisModality">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#irrealisModality</a>)</p>                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>modality irrealis conditional</li> <li>conditional irrealis modality</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConditionalIrrealisModality">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConditionalIrrealisModality</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ConditionalIrrealisModality</li> </ul> | <p>ILPOSTS (Indian languages), <a href="http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#NonReal">http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#NonReal</a> is restricted to conditional participles, hence probably a subtype of ConditionalMood</p> <p>Conditional Mood (modality) with Irrealis meaning (ILPOSTS)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>modality optative</li> <li>optative modality</li> </ul>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OptativeModality">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OptativeModality</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:OptativeModality</li> </ul>                                  | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Optative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Optative</a>, <a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#optativeModality">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#optativeModality</a></p> <p>Optative indicates that the speaker wishes or hopes that the expressed proposition be the case (Bybee, Perkins, and Pagliuca 1994: 179; Palmer 2001: 204). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Optative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Optative</a>)</p>                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>modality presumptive</li> <li>presumptive modality</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PresumptiveModality">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PresumptiveModality</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PresumptiveModality</li> </ul>                         | <p>adopted from ILPOSTS (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#PresumptiveMood">http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#PresumptiveMood</a>) for Indian languages</p> <p>The presumptive mood is used in Romanian to express presupposition or hypothesis regarding the fact denoted by the verb, as well as other more or less similar attitudes: doubt, curiosity, concern, condition, indifference, inevitability. For example, <i>acolo so fi dus</i> "he might have gone there" shows the basic presupposition use, while the following excerpt from a poem by Eminescu</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                           | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | shows the use both in a conditional clause de-o fi "suppose it is" and in a main clause showing an attitude of submission to fate le-om duce "we would bear". De-o fi una, de-o fi alta... Ce e scris și pentru noi, Bucuroși le-om duce toate, de e pace, de-i război. Be it one, be it the other... Whatever fate we have, We will gladly go through all, be it peace or be it war ( <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irrealis_mood#Presumptive">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irrealis_mood#Presumptive</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>modality quotative</li> <li>quotative modality</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#QuotativeModality">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#QuotativeModality</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:QuotativeModality</li> </ul>                         | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Quotative">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Quotative</a>, MTE VForm="quotative" (Estonian)</p> <p>A quotative is grammatical device to mark reported speech in some languages (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quotative">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quotative</a>), e.g., in Estonian.&lt;br/&gt; ‘Reportedly, while he was going (in his boat), he turned over.’ Ta olevat oma paadiga ümber länud He was QUOTATIVE his own boat WITH over gone.&lt;br/&gt; (Estonian translation of an example given under <a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAQuotativeEvidential.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAQuotativeEvidential.htm</a>) (Heiki-Jaan.Kaalep, email 2010/06/22)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>modality realis conditional</li> <li>conditional realis modality</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConditionalRealisModality">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConditionalRealisModality</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ConditionalRealisModality</li> </ul> | <p>ILPOSTS (Indian languages), <a href="http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#Real">http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#Real</a> is restricted to conditional participles, hence probably a subtype of ConditionalMood</p> <p>Conditional Mood (modality) with Realis meaning (ILPOSTS)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>modality subjunctive</li> <li>subjunctive modality</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubjunctiveModality">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubjunctiveModality</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SubjunctiveModality</li> </ul>                   | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Subjunctive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Subjunctive</a>, <a href="http://languageagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#subjunctiveModality">http://languageagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#subjunctiveModality</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
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|                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | The subjunctive is the mood that is minimally marked as opposed to the indicative and that marks a clause as not directly representing an assertion of the speaker. ( <a href="http://www.uni-erfurt.de/sprachwissenschaft/proxy.php?port=8080&amp;file=lido/servlet/Lido_Servlet_Subjunktiv">http://www.uni-erfurt.de/sprachwissenschaft/proxy.php?port=8080&amp;file=lido/servlet/Lido_Servlet_Subjunktiv</a> 18.06.07)                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• modality timitive</li> <li>• timitive modality</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TimitiveModality">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TimitiveModality</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:TimitiveModality</li> </ul>                | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Timitive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Timitive</a></p> <p>TimitiveMood expresses that the speaker fears something expressed in what is said (Palmer 2001: 13, 22). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Timitive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Timitive</a>)</p>                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• modifier</li> </ul>                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Modifier">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Modifier</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Modifier</li> </ul>                                        | <p>added in conformance with TIGER</p> <p>added in conformance with TIGER, equivalent to SyntacticAdjunct, cf. definition by Dipper et al. (2007) there</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• modifier adjectival</li> <li>• adjectival modifier</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AdjectivalModifier">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AdjectivalModifier</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AdjectivalModifier</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#adjectivalModifier">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#adjectivalModifier</a></p> <p>A nominal is modified by an adjective. (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#adjectivalModifier">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#adjectivalModifier</a>)</p>                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• modifier adverbial</li> <li>• adverbial modifier</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AdverbialModifier">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AdverbialModifier</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AdverbialModifier</li> </ul>             | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#adverbialModifier">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#adverbialModifier</a></p> <p>An adverbial modifier modifies a verb. (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#adverbialModifier">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#adverbialModifier</a>)</p>                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• modifier demonstrative</li> <li>• demonstrative modifier</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DemonstrativeModifier">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DemonstrativeModifier</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DemonstrativeModifier</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#demonstrativeModifier">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#demonstrativeModifier</a></p> <p>A nominal is modified by a demonstrative. (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#demonstrativeModifier">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#demonstrativeModifier</a>)</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                   | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | u.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#demonstrativeModifier)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• modifier nominal post</li> <li>• post nominal modifier</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PostNominalModifier">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PostNominalModifier</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PostNominalModifier</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES, NPFunction="post-modifying", <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1945">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1945</a> (without restriction on nominal heads ?)</p> <p>Postmodifying is a function of an adjective that can modify, describe, or qualify a preceding noun. (EAGLES) modificationType: Refers to the prenominal or postnominal positions of determiners which distinguish different forms. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1931">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1931</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• modifier nominal pre</li> <li>• pre nominal modifier</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PreNominalModifier">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PreNominalModifier</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PreNominalModifier</li> </ul>    | <p>EAGLES, NPFunction="premodifying", cf. <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1943">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1943</a> (preModifier, but without reference to nominal heads)</p> <p>Premodifying is a function of an adjective that can modify a following noun. (EAGLES) modificationType: Refers to the prenominal or postnominal positions of determiners which distinguish different forms. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1931">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1931</a>)</p>         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• modifier numeral</li> <li>• numeral modifier</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NumeralModifier">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NumeralModifier</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NumeralModifier</li> </ul>             | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#numeralModifier">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#numeralModifier</a></p> <p>A nominal is modified by a numeral. (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#numeralModifier">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#numeralModifier</a>)</p>                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• modifier rhetorical</li> <li>• rhetorical modifier</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RhetoricalModifier">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RhetoricalModifier</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:RhetoricalModifier</li> </ul>    | <p>added in conformance with TIGER</p> <p>added in conformance with TIGER</p> <p>TODO: check definition</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mood conditional</li> <li>• conditional mood</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConditionalMood">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConditionalMood</a></li> </ul>                                                                       | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1258">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1258</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                   | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ConditionalMood</li> </ul>                                                                                                                 | <p>In Inuktitut, conditionality is expressed by verbal inflection. Conditional mood signifies conditional relationships in a sentence. (Nowak 1996, p.39) A conditional relation is a logical relation in which the illocutionary act employing one of a pair of propositions is expressed or implied to be true or in force if the other proposition is true. (www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAConditional-Relation.htm; <a href="http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-1258">http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-1258</a>) Elke Nowak (1996), Transforming the images: Ergativity and transitivity in Inuktitut (Eskimo). Walter de Gruyter, Berlin.</p> <p>subClassOf verbFormMood (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>mood indicative</li> <li>indicative mood</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IndicativeMood">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IndicativeMood</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:IndicativeMood</li> </ul> | <p>TODO: check relationship with DeclarativeMood</p> <p>The indicative is the unmarked mood. It is used when no special modal nuance in the clause or sentence is intended. It is the default mood of independent declarative and often also of interrogative sentences. (<a href="http://www.uni-erfurt.de/sprachwissenschaft/proxy.php?port=8080&amp;file=lido/servlet/Lido_Servlet">http://www.uni-erfurt.de/sprachwissenschaft/proxy.php?port=8080&amp;file=lido/servlet/Lido_Servlet</a> Indikativ 18.06.07) Expression of assertion. (Bybee 1985:22) Pertaining to the mood or mode of a verb form or clause such that it predicates a stated relation of objective fact (OED). (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#indicativeModality">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#indicativeModality</a>)</p> <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Indicative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Indicative</a>, <a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#indicativeModality">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#indicativeModality</a></p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                       | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>mood irrealis</li> <li>irrealis mood</li> </ul>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IrrealisMood">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IrrealisMood</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:IrrealisMood</li> </ul>                                  | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#irrealisModality">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#irrealisModality</a></p> <p>Irrealis modality indicates the situation to which it pertains is non-actual or non-factual. (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#irrealisModality">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#irrealisModality</a>)</p>                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>mood irrealis conditional</li> <li>conditional irrealis mood</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConditionalIrrealisMood">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConditionalIrrealisMood</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ConditionalIrrealisMood</li> </ul> | <p>ILPOSTS (Indian languages), <a href="http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#NonReal">http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#NonReal</a> is restricted to conditional participles, hence probably a subtype of ConditionalMood</p> <p>Conditional Mood (modality) with Irrealis meaning (ILPOSTS)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>mood optative</li> <li>optative mood</li> </ul>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OptativeMood">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OptativeMood</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:OptativeMood</li> </ul>                                  | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Optative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Optative</a>, <a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#optativeModality">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#optativeModality</a></p> <p>Optative indicates that the speaker wishes or hopes that the expressed proposition be the case (Bybee, Perkins, and Pagliuca 1994: 179; Palmer 2001: 204). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Optative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Optative</a>)</p>                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>mood presumptive</li> <li>presumptive mood</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PresumptiveMood">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PresumptiveMood</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PresumptiveMood</li> </ul>                         | <p>adopted from ILPOSTS (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#PresumptiveMood">http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#PresumptiveMood</a>) for Indian languages</p> <p>The presumptive mood is used in Romanian to express presupposition or hypothesis regarding the fact denoted by the verb, as well as other more or less similar attitudes: doubt, curiosity, concern, condition, indifference, inevitability. For example, <i>acolo so fi dus</i> "he might have gone there" shows the basic presupposition use, while the following excerpt from a poem by Eminescu</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                       | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | shows the use both in a conditional clause de-o fi "suppose it is" and in a main clause showing an attitude of submission to fate le-om duce "we would bear". De-o fi una, de-o fi alta... Ce e scris și pentru noi, Bucuroși le-om duce toate, de e pace, de-i război. Be it one, be it the other... Whatever fate we have, We will gladly go through all, be it peace or be it war ( <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irrealis_mood#Presumptive">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irrealis_mood#Presumptive</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mood realis conditional</li> <li>• conditional realis mood</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConditionalRealisMood">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConditionalRealisMood</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ConditionalRealisMood</li> </ul> | <p>ILPOSTS (Indian languages), <a href="http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#Real">http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#Real</a> is restricted to conditional participles, hence probably a subtype of ConditionalMood</p> <p>Conditional Mood (modality) with Realis meaning (ILPOSTS)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mood subjunctive</li> <li>• subjunctive mood</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubjunctiveMood">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubjunctiveMood</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SubjunctiveMood</li> </ul>                   | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Subjunctive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Subjunctive</a>, <a href="http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#subjunctiveModality">http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#subjunctiveModality</a></p> <p>The subjunctive is the mood that is minimally marked as opposed to the indicative and that marks a clause as not directly representing an assertion of the speaker. (<a href="http://www.uni-erfurt.de/sprachwissenschaft/proxy.php?port=8080&amp;file=lido/servlet/Lido_Servlet">http://www.uni-erfurt.de/sprachwissenschaft/proxy.php?port=8080&amp;file=lido/servlet/Lido_Servlet</a> Subjunctiv 18.06.07)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mood timitive</li> <li>• timitive mood</li> </ul>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TimitiveMood">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TimitiveMood</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:TimitiveMood</li> </ul>                            | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Timitive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Timitive</a></p> <p>TimitiveMood expresses that the speaker fears something expressed in what is said (Palmer 2001: 13, 22). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Timitive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Timitive</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• morpheme</li> </ul>                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Morpheme">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Morpheme</a></li> </ul>                                                                                           | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1330">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1330</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                           | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Morpheme</li> </ul>                                                                                                            | A morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in the grammar of a language. ( <a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAMorpheme.htm">www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAMorpheme.htm</a> ; <a href="http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-1330">http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-1330</a> )                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>np of head</li> <li>head of np</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#HeadOfNP">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#HeadOfNP</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:HeadOfNP</li> </ul>       | EAGLES NPFunction="head"<br><br>The HeadFunction is a function of an adjective or participle that can serve as the focus of the phrase.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>name family</li> <li>family name</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FamilyName">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FamilyName</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:FamilyName</li> </ul> | introduced as generalization over <a href="http://purl.org/olia/oby-Pos.owl#nounProperSecondName">http://purl.org/olia/oby-Pos.owl#nounProperSecondName</a><br><br>In most European cultures, family names have been introduced into name formulas to identify a person's family, so that individuals with the same given name can be distinguished. (CC)                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>name given</li> <li>given name</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#GivenName">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#GivenName</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:GivenName</li> </ul>    | introduced as generalization over <a href="http://purl.org/olia/oby-Pos.owl#nounProperFirstName">http://purl.org/olia/oby-Pos.owl#nounProperFirstName</a><br><br>In most European cultures, a given name designates an individual person throughout her/his life span. To distinguish people with the same name but from different families, additional elements have been introduced into name formulas that identify a person's family or ancestry. (CC)                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>negated non</li> <li>non negated</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonNegated">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonNegated</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NonNegated</li> </ul> | <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NonNegated">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NonNegated</a><br><br>Non-negated verbs carry no morphological marks of negation. In Resian, negative is always marked as 'no' except for two verbs: 'nï-man' / not to have, 'nïsi' / not to be. In Slovak, verbs form negative by prefix 'ne-', with the exception of the verb "byť" (E. "to be") which forms the negative in indicative by using separate particle "nie", e.g. "nie je" (is not). Here, |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | "je" would be marked as negative, despite having positive form. (MTE v4, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NonNegated">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NonNegated</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>negation</li> </ul>                                                                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Negation">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Negation</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Negation</li> </ul>                                                                                     | denotes the negation or the absence ( <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1839">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1839</a> ) <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Negated">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Negated</a> : Negative="yes" encodes negative verbal word-forms in Slavic languages and Estonian. (MTE v4) In Slovak, for example, verbs form negative by prefix 'ne-', with the exception of the verb "byť" (E. "to be") which forms the negative in indicative by using separate particle "nie", e.g. "nie je" (is not). Here, Slovak "je" would be marked as negative, despite having positive form. In Resian, negative is always marked as 'n' except for two verbs: 'nīman' / not to have, 'nīsi' / not to be. (MTE v4)                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>negation with conjunction subordinating</li> <li>subordinating conjunction with negation</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubordinatingConjunctionWithNegation">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubordinatingConjunctionWithNegation</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SubordinatingConjunctionWithNegation</li> </ul> | <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NegativeSubordinatingConjunction">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NegativeSubordinatingConjunction</a><br><br>Conjunction/Sub_Type="negative" (Romanian, Serbian, Russian) In Romanian, each conjunction requires another mood, so that the diversity may be controlled by subcategorisation rules. The attribute Sub_Type 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 (MTE v4, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NegativeSubordinatingConjunction">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NegativeSubordinatingConjunction</a> ) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>negation without conjunction subordinating</li> <li>subordinating conjunction without negation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubordinatingConjunctionWithoutNegation">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubordinatingConjunctionWithoutNegation</a></li> </ul>                                                                        | <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#PositiveSubordinatingConjunction">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#PositiveSubordinatingConjunction</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SubordinatingConjunctionWithoutNegation</li> </ul>                                                                             | <p>Conjunction/Sub_Type="negative" (Romanian, Serbian, Russian) In Romanian, each conjunction requires another mood, so that the diversity may be controlled by subcategorisation rules. The attribute Sub_Type 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 vorbeşte, nici_un tren N-a trecut, nicăieri N-am văzut (MTE v4, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#PositiveSubordinatingConjunction">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#PositiveSubordinatingConjunction</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>neuter</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Neuter">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Neuter</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Neuter</li> </ul>             | <p>EAGLES, <a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#neuterGender">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#neuterGender</a></p> <p>Neuter gender is a grammatical gender that includes those nouns, articles, pronouns, etc. having referents which do not have distinctions of sex, and often includes some which do have a natural sex distinction. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/WhatIsNeuterGender.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/WhatIsNeuterGender.htm</a> 17.11.06)</p>                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nominal</li> </ul>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Nominal">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Nominal</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Nominal</li> </ul>          | <p>Bies et al. 1995</p> <p>-NOM (nominal) — marks free (“headless”) relatives and gerunds when they act nominally. (See section 9 [WH-Phrases] for more information about free relatives, and section 13 [Gerunds and Participles] for more information about gerunds.) (Bies et al. 1995)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nominative</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Nominative">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Nominative</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Nominative</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES</p> <p>In nominative-accusative languages, nominative case marks clausal subjects and is applies to nouns in isola-</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                      | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
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|                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                         | tion. ( <a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/WhatIsNominative-Case.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/WhatIsNominative-Case.htm</a> 17.11.06)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nonspecific</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Nonspecific">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Nonspecific</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Nonspecific</li> </ul> | <p>see <code>olia:NonspecificArticle</code>, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NonspecificPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NonspecificPronoun</a></p> <p>"By 'specific' and 'non-specific' I intend the difference between the two readings of English indefinites like (3): (3) I'm looking for a deer. In the specific reading there is a particular deer, say Bambi, that I am looking for. In the non-specific reading I will be happy to find any deer. Von Heusinger (2002) likes the test in English of inserting 'certain' after the 'a' to fix the specific reading. In either reading of (3) a deer is being introduced as a new discourse referent. This is opposed to 'definite' which requires a previous pragmatic instantiation as in 'I'm looking for the deer.' In English both the readings of (3) are indefinite. In Klallam, the specific demonstratives are neither definite nor indefinite." (Montler, Timothy. 2007. Klallam demonstratives. Papers ICSNL XLVII. The 42nd International Conference on Salish and Neighbouring Language, pp. 409-425. University of British Columbia Working Papers in Linguistics, Volume 20; on specific vs. nonspecific determiners in Klallam, a Salish language, <a href="http://montler.net/papers/KlallamDemos.pdf">http://montler.net/papers/KlallamDemos.pdf</a>) A nonspecific pronoun refers to an unidentified or general entity (e.g., "I saw *someone*", "I saw *everyone*"). A nonspecific pronoun is not, therefore, a personal pronoun, but an indefinite one. (Andrews 2003). Andrews, Richard J. (2003), Introduction to Classical Nahu-</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
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|                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                               | atl. University of Oklahoma Press. Halliday, M.A.K. (1985), An introduction to Functional Grammar, London: Edward Arnold ( <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NonspecificPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NonspecificPronoun</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>noun</li> </ul>                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Noun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Noun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Noun</li> </ul>                            | <p>EAGLES top-level category "Noun".</p> <p>A noun, or noun substantive, is a part of speech (a word or phrase) which can co-occur with (in)definite articles and attributive adjectives, and function as the head of a noun phrase. The word "noun" derives from the Latin 'nomen' meaning "name", and a traditional definition of nouns is that they are all and only those expressions that refer to a person, place, thing, event, substance, quality, idea or an appointment. They serve as the subject or object of a verb, and the object of a preposition. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noun">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noun</a> 19.09.06)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>noun common</li> <li>common noun</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CommonNoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CommonNoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CommonNoun</li> </ul>          | <p>EAGLES Noun with Type="Common".</p> <p>A common noun is a noun that signifies a non-specific member of a group. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsACommonNoun.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsACommonNoun.htm</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>noun countable</li> <li>countable noun</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CountableNoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CountableNoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CountableNoun</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES Noun with Countability="Countable".</p> <p>A countable noun (also count noun) is a noun which can be modified by a numeral and occur in both singular and plural form, as well as co-occurring with quantificational determiners like every, each, several, most, etc.. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Countable_noun">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Countable_noun</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>noun diminutive</li> </ul>                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DiminutiveNoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DiminutiveNoun</a></li> </ul>                                                     | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2225">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2225</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                           | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>diminutive noun</li> </ul>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DiminutiveNoun</li> </ul>                                                                                                                              | <p>diminutive noun (MIRACL LS-CA; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2225">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2225</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf noun (dcif:isA); can be proper name (German Julchen from Julia, Russian Olichka from Olga) or common noun (German Blümchen from Blume "flower", Russian yozhik from yozh "hedgehock")</p>                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>noun mass</li> <li>mass noun</li> </ul>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MassNoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MassNoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:MassNoun</li> </ul>                               | <p>EAGLES Noun with Countability="Mass".</p> <p>A mass noun (also uncountable noun or non-count noun) can't be modified by a numeral, occur in singular/plural or co-occur with the relevant kind of determiner. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass_noun">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass_noun</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>noun proper</li> <li>proper noun</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ProperNoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ProperNoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ProperNoun</li> </ul>                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>noun relation</li> <li>relation noun</li> </ul>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RelationNoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RelationNoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:RelationNoun</li> </ul>                   | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2226">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2226</a></p> <p>relation noun (MIRACL &amp; LS-CA; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2226">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2226</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf partOfSpeech (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>noun spatiotemporal</li> <li>spatiotemporal noun</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SpatiotemporalNoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SpatiotemporalNoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SpatiotemporalNoun</li> </ul> | <p>adopted from Ancorra, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/ancorra.owl#SpatiotemporalNoun">http://purl.org/olia/ancorra.owl#SpatiotemporalNoun</a></p> <p>NLOC Noun Location This is an entirely new tag introduced to cover an important phenomenon of Indian Languages. Words like 'Age', 'upara', 'pahele', 'bAda', etc. are used in various ways in Hindi. 1. They act as a postposition along with 'ke' e.g. ghade ke upara thAlI rakhI HE. ("pot" "on" "plate" "kept" "is") Here 'ke upara' is a post position which is</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which) | IRIs | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                          |      | <p>the direct equivalent of the English preposition 'on'. 2. They also act as adverbs. e.g. tuma upara jAo. ("You" "up" "go") Here 'upara' is an adverbial of place. 3. These words also take post positions themselves and so in some sense behave like nouns. e.g. va-Ha upara se AyA. ("He" "above" "from" "came") 4. As pointed out in 3. above, these words take postpositions and act as arguments of the verb in the sentence. And they also take a post position to join with a another noun. So in that sense also they behave like nouns. e.g. upara kA HissA ("above" "of" "portion") To tag such words one option is to tag them according to the category to which they belong in the given sentence. For example in 1. above, the word is occurring as a postposition so can be marked as a postposition. In example 2. above, it is an adverb so can be marked as an adverb and so on. But we feel that these words are more like nouns as is evident from 3. and 4. above, and also if we consider for examples, 'aage', 'upara', etc. as places which are in front, up, etc then we can tag them as nouns. But these are not pure nouns. They are nouns which indicate a location or time. These also function as adverbs or prepositions in a context. So a new tag NLOC is introduced for such words. This tag will cater to a finite set of such words. set: (Age, piche, upara, nIce, bAda, pahele) ("front", "behind", "above", "below", "before") Such words if tagged according to their syntactic function, it will hamper machine learning. So a single tag, NLOC has been devised for such words which indicate location and time. e.g., (upara, Age, pahele, bAda) (IIIT (2007), A Part of Speech Tagger for Indian Lan-</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which) | IRIs | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|------------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                          |      | <p>guages (POS tagger), Tagset developed at IIIT - Hyderabad after consultations with several institutions through two workshops. available under <a href="http://shiva.iiit.ac.in/SPSAL2007/iiit_tagset_guidelines.pdf">http://shiva.iiit.ac.in/SPSAL2007/iiit_tagset_guidelines.pdf</a>)</p> <p>Noun denoting spatial and temporal expressions "A tag NST has been included to cover an important phenomenon of Indian languages. Certain expressions such as 'Upara' (above/up), 'nIce' (below) 'pahale' (before), 'Age' (front) etc are content words denoting time and space. These expressions, however, are used in various ways. For example,</p> <p>5.1.2.1 These words often occur as temporal or spatial arguments of a verb in a given sentence taking the appropriate vibhakti (case marker): h3. vaha Upara so rahA thA . 'he' 'upstairs' 'sleep' 'PROG' 'was' "He was sleepign upstairs". h4. vaha pahale se kamaare meM bETHA thA . 'he' 'beforehand' 'from' 'room' 'in' 'sitting' 'was' "He was sitting in the room from beforehand" h5. tuma bAhara bETho 'you' 'outside' 'sit' "You sit outside". Apart from functioning like an argument of a verb, these elements also modify another noun taking postposition 'kA'. h6. usakA baDZA bhAI Upara ke hisse meM rahatA hE 'his' 'elder' 'brother' 'upstairs' 'of' 'portion' 'in' 'live' 'PRES' "His elder brother lives in the upper portion of the house". 5.1.2.2 Apart from occuring as a nominal expression, they also occur as a part of a postposition along with 'ke'. For example, h7. ghaDZe ke Upara thAI rakhl hE. 'pot' 'of' 'above' 'plate' 'kept' 'is' The plate is kept on the pot". h8. tuma ghara ke bAhara bETho 'you' 'home' 'of' 'outside' 'sit' "You sit outside the</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which) | IRIs | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                          |      | <p>house". 'Upara' and 'bAhara' are parts of complex postpositions 'ke Upara' and 'ke bAhara' in (h6) and (h7) respectively which can be translated into English prepositions 'on' and 'outside'. For tagging such words, one possible option is to tag them according to their syntactic function in the given context. For example in 5.2.2 (h7) above, the word 'Upara' is occurring as part of a postposition or a relation marker. It can, therefore, be marked as a postposition. Similarly, in 5.2.1. (h3) and (h6) above, it is a noun, therefore, mark it as a noun and so on. Alternatively, since these words are more like nouns, as is evident from 5.2.1 above they can be tagged as nouns in all there occurrences. The same would apply to 'bAhara' (outside) in examples examples (h4), (h5) and (h8). However, if we follow any of the above approaches we miss out on the fact that this class of words is slightly different from other nouns. These are nouns which indicate 'location' or 'time'. At the same time, they also function as postpositions in certain contexts. Moreover, such words, if tagged according to their syntactic function, will hamper machine learning. Considering their special status, it was considered whether to introduce a new tag, NST, for such expressions. The following five possibilities were discussed : a) Tag both (h5) &amp; (h8) as NN b) Tag both (h5) &amp; (h8) as NST c) Tag (h5) as NN &amp; (h8) as NST d) Tag (h5) as NST &amp; (h8) as PSP e) Tag (h5) as NN &amp; (h8) as PSP After considering all the above, the decision was taken in favour of (b). The decision was primarily based on the following observations: (i) 'bAhara' in both (h5) and (h8) denotes the same expression (place expression</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <p>'outside') (ii) In both (h5) and (h8), 'bAhara' can take a vibhakti like a noun ( bAhara ko bETho, ghara ke bAhara ko bETho) (iii) If a single tag is kept for both the usages, the decision making for annotators would also be easier. Therefore, a new tag NST is introduced for such expressions. The tag NST will be used for a finite set of such words in any language. For example, Hindi has Age (front), pIche (behind), Upara (above/upstairs), nIce (below/down), bAda (after), pahale (before), andara (inside), bAhara (outside) etc." (Akshar Bharati, Dipti Misra Sharma, Lakshmi Bai, Rajeev Sangal (2006), AnnCorra : Annotating Corpora. Guidelines For POS And Chunk Annotation For Indian Languages, Tech. Rep., Language Technologies Research Centre IIIT, Hyderabad, version of 15-12-2006, <a href="http://ltrc.iiit.ac.in/tr031/posguidelines.pdf">http://ltrc.iiit.ac.in/tr031/posguidelines.pdf</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• noun verbal</li> <li>• verbal noun</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VerbalNoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VerbalNoun</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:VerbalNoun</li> </ul> | <p>Missing in EAGLES, added as subclass of Verb and Noun in accordance with the SFB632 annotation guidelines: VN verbal noun (§4.3.12.2): Some of the Chadic languages have morphologically opaque verbal noun stems in the progressive aspect, i.e. it is not obvious from the morphology that we deal with a deverbal noun, instead of a verb proper. In such cases, use the tag VN.</p> <p>A verbal noun is a noun formed directly as an inflexion of a verb or a verb stem, sharing at least in part its constructions. This term is applied especially to gerunds, and sometimes also to infinitives and supines. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verbal_noun">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verbal_noun</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• noun voice</li> <li>• voice noun</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VoiceNoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VoiceNoun</a></li> </ul>                                                        | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2253">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2253</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                   | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
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|                                                                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:VoiceNoun</li> </ul>                                                                                                                       | <p>noun of a voice (<a href="http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-2253">http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-2253</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf partOfSpeech (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>number cardinal</li> <li>cardinal number</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CardinalNumber">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CardinalNumber</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CardinalNumber</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES Numeral with Type="Cardinal".</p> <p>A cardinal numeral is a numeral of the class whose members are considered basic in form, used in counting, and used in expressing how many objects are referred to. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsACardinalNumeral.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsACardinalNumeral.htm</a> 19.09.06)</p>                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>number count</li> <li>count number</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CountNumber">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CountNumber</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CountNumber</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CountNumber">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CountNumber</a></p> <p>MULTEXT-East feature Number="count" (Nouns in Serbian, Macedonian, Bulgarian), e.g., Bulgarian <i>яка/як, язовира/язовир, яда/яд, юргана/юрган, юбилея/юбилей, ъгъла/ъгъл</i> (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CountNumber">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CountNumber</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>number ordinal</li> <li>ordinal number</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OrdinalNumber">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OrdinalNumber</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:OrdinalNumber</li> </ul>    | <p>EAGLES Numeral with Type="Ordinal".</p> <p>An ordinal number is a number belonging to a class whose members designate positions in a sequence, e.g. in English "First", "Second", "Third". (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAOldinalNumeral.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAOldinalNumeral.htm</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>numeral</li> </ul>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Numeral">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Numeral</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Numeral</li> </ul>                      | <p>EAGLES top-level category Numeral (NU). Modelled as subclass of Quantifier (a concept that is absent in EAGLES) in accordance with GOLD. DCR subclassification (numberBoth, numeral-Roman) ignored</p> <p>Subclassification combines syntactic (Ordinal/CardinalNumeral) and morphological (Frac-</p>                                                                                                                                          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                           | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
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|                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <p>tion, ApproximateNumeral) criteria. To be resolved. In the MULTTEXT-East ontology, the latter aspect is represented as <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/mult-text-east.owl#MorphologicalFormOfNumeral">http://purl.org/olia/mte/mult-text-east.owl#MorphologicalFormOfNumeral</a></p> <p>A numeral is a word, functioning most typically as an adjective or pronoun, that expresses a number, and relation to the number, such as one of the following: Quantity, Sequence, Frequency, Fraction. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsANumeral.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsANumeral.htm</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>numeral approximate</li> <li>approximate numeral</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ApproximateNumeral">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ApproximateNumeral</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ApproximateNumeral</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/mult-text-east.owl#ApproximateNumeral">http://purl.org/olia/mte/mult-text-east.owl#ApproximateNumeral</a></p> <p>Bulgarian has Numeral/Form=approx(a), used for approximate numerals (десетина /about a ten/, стотина /about a hundred/) (Dimitrova et al. 2009, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/mult-text-east.owl#ApproximateNumeral">http://purl.org/olia/mte/mult-text-east.owl#ApproximateNumeral</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>numeral collective</li> <li>collective numeral</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CollectiveNumeral">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CollectiveNumeral</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CollectiveNumeral</li> </ul>    | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/mult-text-east.owl#CollectiveNumeral">http://purl.org/olia/mte/mult-text-east.owl#CollectiveNumeral</a></p> <p>Numeral/Type="collect" (Romanian)&lt;br/&gt; In traditional Romanian grammars, expressions like amândoi "both", toți trei "all three" are referred to as collective numerals. (MTE v4, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/mult-text-east.owl#CollectiveNumeral">http://purl.org/olia/mte/mult-text-east.owl#CollectiveNumeral</a>)</p> <p>e.g., czworga/czworo, czworgiem/czworo, czworgu/czworo, czworo/czworo, dwoje/dwoje, dwojga/dwoje, dwójgiem/dwoje, dwójgu/dwoje, jedenaścioro/jedenaścioro (pl, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/">http://purl.org/olia/mte/</a>)</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <p>multext-east.owl#CollectiveNumeral)</p> <p>e.g., обата, обаяцата, обете, шеесетминава/шеесетмина, шеесетминана/шеесетмина, шеесетмината/шеесетмина, шеснаесетминава/шеснаесетмина, шеснаесетминана/шеснаесетмина, шеснаесетмината/шеснаесетмина (mk, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CollectiveNumeral">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CollectiveNumeral</a>)</p> <p>e.g., dvadesetora/dvadesetoro, dvoja/dvoje, dvoje, dvoji/dvoje, dvojih/dvoje, dvojim/dvoje, oboje, tridesetora/tridesetoro, troja/troje (sr, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CollectiveNumeral">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CollectiveNumeral</a>)</p> <p>e.g., ambelor/ambii, ambilor/ambii, amânduror/amândoi, amândurora/amândoi, câteşipatru, tuspatru (ro, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CollectiveNumeral">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CollectiveNumeral</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>numeral multiple</li> <li>multiple numeral</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MultipleNumeral">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MultipleNumeral</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:MultipleNumeral</li> </ul> | <p>TODO: rename to MultiplicativeNumeral</p> <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#MultipleNumeral">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#MultipleNumeral</a>, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/urdu.owl#MultiplicativeNumeral">http://purl.org/olia/urdu.owl#MultiplicativeNumeral</a>;</p> <p>As "manyfold" fits Ghostwick's definition, MultipleNumeral is modelled as a subclass of Quantifier rather than Numeral. In MULT-TEXT-East, "Numeral" was extended to coover non-numerical quantifiers, hence the name.</p> <p>A Multiple Numeral serves to define a complex whole, with respect to the number of its parts, e.g., English "twofold", "twice" or "many-</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                   | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | fold". Used in morphosyntactic descriptions of, e.g., Romanian, Slovak and Czech. (Joseph Ghostwick [1878], English language -- Grammar, Historical, London, Longmans, Green, and Co.; <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/mult-text-east.owl#MultipleNumeral">http://purl.org/olia/mte/mult-text-east.owl#MultipleNumeral</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>object direct</li> <li>direct object</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DirectObject">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DirectObject</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DirectObject</li> </ul>       | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/directObject">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/directObject</a>, <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1274">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1274</a></p> <p>A direct object is a grammatical relation that exhibits a combination of certain independent syntactic properties, such as the following: the usual grammatical characteristics of the patient of typically transitive verbs; particular case marking; a particular clause position; the conditioning of an agreement affix on the verb; the capability of becoming the clause subject in passivization; the capability of reflexivization. The identification of the direct object relation may be further confirmed by finding significant overlap with similar direct object relations previously established in other languages. This may be done by analyzing correspondence between translation equivalents (Crystal 1985: 94; Hartmann and Stork 1972: 155; Mish et al. 1990: 358; Comrie 1989: 66; Andrews, Avery 1985: 68,120,126; Comrie 1985a: 337). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/directObject">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/directObject</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>object indirect</li> <li>indirect object</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IndirectObject">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IndirectObject</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:IndirectObject</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#R">http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#R</a>, <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1310">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1310</a></p> <p>An indirect object is a grammatical relation that is one means of expressing the semantic role of goal and other similar roles. It is proposed for languages in which the role is distinct from the direct object and the oblique ob-</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <p>ject on the basis of multiple independent syntactic or morphological criteria, such as the following: (i) Having a particular case marking, commonly dative (ii) Governing an agreement affix on the verb, such as person or number (iii) Being distinct from oblique relations in that it may be relativized A noun, pronoun, or noun phrase indicating the recipient or beneficiary of the action of a verb and its direct object (<a href="http://www.iso-cat.org/datacat/DC-1310">http://www.iso-cat.org/datacat/DC-1310</a>) Third argument of a ditransitive verb. Ditransitive recipient (Siewierska 2004:57). (<a href="http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#R">http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#R</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>object prepositional</li> <li>prepositional object</li> </ul>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PrepositionalObject">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PrepositionalObject</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PrepositionalObject</li> </ul>                                  | <p>Prepositional object</p> <p>added in conformance with SFB632 annotation guidelines (Dipper et al. 2007, §4.3.4)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>object prepositional facultative</li> <li>facultative prepositional object</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FacultativePrepositionalObject">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FacultativePrepositionalObject</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:FacultativePrepositionalObject</li> </ul> | <p>facultative (i.e. optional) prepositional object, e.g., passivized subject (von-phrase)</p> <p>TüBa-D/Z edge label FOPP</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>object syntactic</li> <li>syntactic object</li> </ul>                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SyntacticObject">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SyntacticObject</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SyntacticObject</li> </ul>                                              | <p><a href="http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#syntacticObject">http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#syntacticObject</a></p> <p>In linguistics, the object of a transitive verb is one of its core arguments, which generally represents the target of the verb's action or the undergoer of its effects. In more general terms, an object is a patient. Verbs with no object (as in the sentence "I run") are called intransitive verbs. Those which do take objects are called transitive verbs. Transitive verbs which take only one object are known as monotransitive. Ditransitive verbs have two objects, a patient and a recip-</p>                                                                              |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                       | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | ient. ( <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object_%28grammar%29">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object_%28grammar%29</a> ). ( <a href="http://languagelet.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#syntacticObject">http://languagelet.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#syntacticObject</a> ) An object, traditionally defined, is either a direct object or an indirect object. An object, in some usages, is any grammatical relation other than subject (Crystal 1985: 211; Hartmann and Stork 1972: 155-156; Mish et al. 1990: 814, Comrie 1989: 66). ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/object">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/object</a> ) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>object transitive</li> <li>transitive object</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TransitiveObject">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TransitiveObject</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:TransitiveObject</li> </ul> | <a href="http://languagelet.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#P">http://languagelet.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#P</a><br><br>Second argument of a transitive verb, transitive object (P) ( <a href="http://languagelet.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#P">http://languagelet.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#P</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>obviative third</li> <li>third obviative</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ThirdObviative">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ThirdObviative</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ThirdObviative</li> </ul>       | <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ThirdObviative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ThirdObviative</a> , modelled here as a subconcept of Third<br><br>Obviative refers to one or more non-participants that are in some way further removed from the speaker than other non-participants. ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ThirdObviative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ThirdObviative</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>parenthesis close</li> <li>close parenthesis</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CloseParenthesis">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CloseParenthesis</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CloseParenthesis</li> </ul> | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1440">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1440</a><br><br>End of a parenthesis pair. ( <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1440">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1440</a> )<br><br>subClassOf partOfSpeech (dcif:conceptualDomain)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>parenthesis open</li> <li>open parenthesis</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OpenParenthesis">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OpenParenthesis</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:OpenParenthesis</li> </ul>    | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1442">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1442</a><br><br>Beginning of a pair of parenthesis. ( <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1442">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1442</a> )<br><br>subClassOf partOfSpeech (dcif:conceptualDomain)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>participle</li> </ul>                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Participle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Participle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Participle</li> </ul>                                  | <p>EAGLES NonFinite with VerbForm="Participle".</p> <p>A participle is a lexical item, derived from a verb that has some of the characteristics and functions of both verbs and adjectives. In English, participles may be used as adjectives, and in non-finite forms of verbs. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/Glossary-OfLinguisticTerms/WhatIs-AParticiple.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/Glossary-OfLinguisticTerms/WhatIs-AParticiple.htm</a> 19.09.06) Non-finite form of a verb other than the infinitive that is used in many languages possibly in conjunction with an auxiliary and that functions attributively, predicatively or adverbially. (<a href="http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-1341">http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-1341</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>participle adverbial</li> <li>adverbial participle</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AdverbialParticiple">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AdverbialParticiple</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AdverbialParticiple</li> </ul>       | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#AdverbialParticiple">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#AdverbialParticiple</a></p> <p>Adverb/Type="participle" is used in the Slovene MTE v4 specs, e.g., 'leže' / lying. Slovenian adverbial participles are, however, not attested for Resian. (MTE v4)(<a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#AdverbialParticiple">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#AdverbialParticiple</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>participle conditional</li> <li>conditional participle</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConditionalParticiple">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConditionalParticiple</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ConditionalParticiple</li> </ul> | <p>adopted from ILPOSTS for Indian languages</p> <p>e.g. Bengali বুঝলে (bujhle) from বুঝা (bojha) "to understand" (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E0%A6%AC%E0%A7%8B%E0%A6%9D%E0%A6%BE">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E0%A6%AC%E0%A7%8B%E0%A6%9D%E0%A6%BE</a>)</p> <p>[In Bengali, t]he Conditional Participle is widely used to convey "if a certain action [pertaining to the parent verb] is done,...". The logic is: "in the case or condition of a certain action being done". Being impersonal, without regard for the doer of the</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
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|                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <p>action that caused the condition, it is not declined to suit number or gender. If this doer is not defined in the Bengali condition clause but needs to be stated in a natural-sounding English translation, this is identified and drawn from the second clause. For example:- Student: Teaching Truth in Bengali If you pay attention,* you will learn. manoyog kar-*le* tumi shikh-be. * [or, If attention is paid] (<a href="http://www.jaspel-l.co.uk/bengali-course2007/wb149study49.pdf">http://www.jaspel-l.co.uk/bengali-course2007/wb149study49.pdf</a>)</p> <p>TODO: check whether this could be modelled as Participle and hasMood some ConditionalMood</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• participle embedded</li> <li>• embedded participle</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#EmbeddedParticiple">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#EmbeddedParticiple</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:EmbeddedParticiple</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#withParticipleAsHead">http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#withParticipleAsHead</a>, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/tcodex.owl#ParticipialConstruction">http://purl.org/olia/tcodex.owl#ParticipialConstruction</a></p> <p>A participle is the head of the embedded construction. (<a href="http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#withParticipleAsHead">http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#withParticipleAsHead</a>) Participial constructions are used as adjunct clauses in Old High German. As they lack a finite verb form they are kept separately from finite subordinate clauses. (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/tcodex.owl#ParticipialConstruction">http://purl.org/olia/tcodex.owl#ParticipialConstruction</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• participle past</li> <li>• past participle</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PastParticiple">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PastParticiple</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PastParticiple</li> </ul>             | <p>introduced as a shorthand for Participle and hasTense some Past</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• participle present</li> <li>• present participle</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PresentParticiple">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PresentParticiple</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PresentParticiple</li> </ul>    | <p>introduced as a shorthand for Participle and hasTense some Present</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>particle</li> </ul>                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Particle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Particle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Particle</li> </ul>                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>particle affirmative</li> <li>affirmative particle</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AffirmativeParticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AffirmativeParticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AffirmativeParticle</li> </ul> | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1918">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1918</a><br><br>Particle used to express affirmation. ( <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1918">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1918</a> )<br><br>subClassOf particle (dcif:isA)                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>particle aspect</li> <li>aspect particle</li> </ul>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AspectParticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AspectParticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AspectParticle</li> </ul>                | <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#AspectParticle">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#AspectParticle</a><br><br>In the Romanian MULTEXT-East scheme, a verbal particle with Particle/Type="aspect" modifies the verbs and carries information on the verb form, i.e., on its aspect (Dan Tufis, email 2010/06/09, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#AspectParticle">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#AspectParticle</a> ) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>particle comparative</li> <li>comparative particle</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ComparativeParticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ComparativeParticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ComparativeParticle</li> </ul> | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1922">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1922</a><br><br>Particle used to compare. ( <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1922">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1922</a> )<br><br>subClassOf particle (dcif:isA)                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>particle conditional</li> <li>conditional particle</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConditionalParticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConditionalParticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ConditionalParticle</li> </ul> | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2230">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2230</a><br><br>conditional particule (MIRACL & LSCA; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2230">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2230</a> )<br><br>DCR subClassOf particle (dcif:isA)                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>particle contrastive</li> <li>contrastive particle</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ContrastiveParticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ContrastiveParticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ContrastiveParticle</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>particle coordination</li> <li>coordination particle</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CoordinationParticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CoordinationParticle</a></li> </ul>                                                           | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2227">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2227</a>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CoordinationParticle</li> </ul>                                                                                                                           | <p>particle for coordination (MIRACL &amp; LSCA; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2227">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2227</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf particle (dcif:isA)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>particle distinctive</li> <li>distinctive particle</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DistinctiveParticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DistinctiveParticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DistinctiveParticle</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2228">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2228</a></p> <p>distinctive particle (MIRACL &amp; LSCA; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2228">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2228</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf particle (dcif:isA)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>particle emphatic</li> <li>emphatic particle</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#EmphaticParticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#EmphaticParticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:EmphaticParticle</li> </ul>          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>particle existential</li> <li>existential particle</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ExistentialParticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ExistentialParticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ExistentialParticle</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#ExistentialThere">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#ExistentialThere</a></p> <p>English existential there is specified as a subtype of pronoun in MTE v4, i.e., Pronoun/Type="exthere" (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#ExistentialThere">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#ExistentialThere</a>)</p>                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>particle future</li> <li>future particle</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FutureParticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FutureParticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:FutureParticle</li> </ul>                | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1919">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1919</a>, taxonomic organization (under VerbalParticle) follows <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#FutureParticle">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#FutureParticle</a>, regrouped under TenseMarkingParticle</p> <p>Particle used in order to express future. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1919">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1919</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf particle (dcif:isA)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>particle infinitive</li> <li>infinitive particle</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InfinitiveParticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InfinitiveParticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InfinitiveParticle</li> </ul>    | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1896">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1896</a>, taxonomic organization follows <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#InfinitiveParticle">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#InfinitiveParticle</a></p> <p>Particle used to express infinitive. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1896">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1896</a>)</p>                                                                                                 |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | subClassOf particle (dcif:isA)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>particle interrogative</li> <li>interrogative particle</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterrogativeParticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterrogativeParticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InterrogativeParticle</li> </ul> | <p>TODO: check relationship with interrogative adverb</p> <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1921">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1921</a></p> <p>Particle used to express a question. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1921">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1921</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf particle (dcif:isA)</p>                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>particle marking tense</li> <li>tense marking particle</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TenseMarkingParticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TenseMarkingParticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:TenseMarkingParticle</li> </ul>    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>particle modal</li> <li>modal particle</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ModalParticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ModalParticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ModalParticle</li> </ul>                         | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1920">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1920</a></p> <p>TOCHECK: is this definition correct ? Could it be that ModalParticle actually means "VerbalParticle marking mood" ? (Cf. ModalityMarkingAdverb)</p> <p>Particle which functions as a modal. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1920">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1920</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf particle (dcif:isA)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>particle morphological</li> <li>morphological particle</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MorphologicalParticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MorphologicalParticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:MorphologicalParticle</li> </ul> | <p>added in accordance with TIGER MorphologicalParticle</p> <p>added in accordance with TIGER MorphologicalParticle</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>particle negative</li> <li>negative particle</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NegativeParticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NegativeParticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NegativeParticle</li> </ul>                | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1894">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1894</a></p> <p>Particle used to express negation. (Gil Francopoulo; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1894">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1894</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf particle (dcif:isA)</p>                                                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>particle possessive</li> <li>possessive particle</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PossessiveParticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PossessiveParticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PossessiveParticle</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1895">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1895</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Particle expressing ownship. ( <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1895">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1895</a> )<br><br>subClassOf particle (dcif:isA)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>particle preverbal</li> <li>preverbal particle</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PreverbalParticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PreverbalParticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PreverbalParticle</li> </ul>       | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1455">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1455</a> (preverbalParticleLmf)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>particle relative</li> <li>relative particle</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RelativeParticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RelativeParticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:RelativeParticle</li> </ul>          | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2229">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2229</a><br><br>relative particle (MIRACL & LSCA; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2229">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2229</a> )<br><br>subClassOf particle (dcif:isA)                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>particle subjunctive</li> <li>subjunctive particle</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubjunctiveParticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubjunctiveParticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SubjunctiveParticle</li> </ul> | <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#SubjunctiveParticle">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#SubjunctiveParticle</a><br><br>In the Romanian MULTTEXT-East scheme, a verbal particle with Particle/Type="future" modifies the verbs and marks the verb as being subjunctive, e.g., s-/să, să (Dan Tufis, email 2010/06/09, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#SubjunctiveParticle">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#SubjunctiveParticle</a> ) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>particle superlative</li> <li>superlative particle</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SuperlativeParticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SuperlativeParticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SuperlativeParticle</li> </ul> | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1923">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1923</a><br><br>Particle expressing superlative degree. Superlative is the comparison between more than two entities and contrasts with comparative where only two entities are involved and positive where no comparison is implied. (Crystal 2003; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1923">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1923</a> )<br><br>subClassOf particle (dcif:isA)                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>particle verbal</li> <li>verbal particle</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VerbalParticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VerbalParticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:VerbalParticle</li> </ul>                | <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#VerbalParticle">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#VerbalParticle</a><br><br>A verbal particle modifies the verb and carries information on                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | the verb form (e.g., finiteness, tense and aspect). (Dimitrova et al. 2009, Dan Tufis, email 2010/06/09). In the Bulgarian MTE specs, Particle/Type=verbal(v) is used to form different type of verbal syntactical relationships, e.g. to create future tense (ще говориш), or particles like се, да. (Dimitrova et al. 2009) The Romanian MTE v4 specs provide a more fine-grained sub-classification of (verbal) particles (MTE v4, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#VerbalParticle">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#VerbalParticle</a> ) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>particle voice</li> <li>voice particle</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VoiceParticle">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VoiceParticle</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:VoiceParticle</li> </ul>                      | <p>generalization over EAGLES: <a href="http://purl.org/olia/eagles.owl#MediopassiveVoiceParticle">http://purl.org/olia/eagles.owl#MediopassiveVoiceParticle</a></p> <p>E.g., the mediopassive (middle) voice marker se in the Portuguese EAGLES scheme. (Leech and Wilson 1996)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>passive deletion agent</li> <li>agent deletion passive</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AgentDeletionPassive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AgentDeletionPassive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AgentDeletionPassive</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/AgentDeletionPassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/AgentDeletionPassive</a></p> <p>The object of the active retains its old case-marking in the passive, the subject of the active cannot appear in the passive clause, and the passive tends to be semantically active. (Givon 1988:419) (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/AgentDeletionPassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/AgentDeletionPassive</a>)</p>                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>passive impersonal</li> <li>impersonal passive</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ImpersonalPassive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ImpersonalPassive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ImpersonalPassive</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ImpersonalPassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ImpersonalPassive</a></p> <p>A Passive that alters the mapping of a nominal to the Subject relation in a basic intransitive structure (Klaiman 1991:23) (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ImpersonalPassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ImpersonalPassive</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>passive inverse non</li> <li>non inverse passive</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonInversePassive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonInversePassive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NonInversePassive</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Passive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Passive</a> Unlike the GOLD definition, Passive is often not clearly distinguished from Inverse: According to Givón (1988), Inverse is characterized by obliga-</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <p>tory realization of the suppressed agent, whereas the realization of the agent in a passive construction is optional (or impossible). This restrictive definition of passive does, however, conflict with the use of the term "passive" for European languages. Then, English and German "Passive" would be Inverses. Therefore, Inverse is a subconcept of Passive here. Givón's original Passive is NonInversePassive.</p> <p>An agent-demoting voice construction where the realization of the demoted agent is not obligatory (against Inverse). In terminological systems that distinguish "InverseVoice" from "Passive" (e.g., Givon, 1988), this is the "Passive" concept. (Ch. Chiarcos) Associated with actions performed on the subject by an unspecified agent. (McIntosh 1984:108) Refers to the category of verb forms, typically identifies with a specific morphological marking, that encode the derived diatheses in which the agent role is not linked with a subject noun phrase (Shibatani 1995:7) (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Passive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Passive</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>passive locative</li> <li>locative passive</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LocativePassive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LocativePassive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:LocativePassive</li> </ul>                | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/LocativePassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/LocativePassive</a></p> <p>An oblique locative nominal assumes the subject relation. (Klaiman 1991:17) (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/LocativePassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/LocativePassive</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>passive necessitative</li> <li>necessitative passive</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NecessitativePassive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NecessitativePassive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NecessitativePassive</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NecessitativePassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NecessitativePassive</a></p> <p>A passive in Irish in which the preposition "with" is used, and a semantic meaning of necessity is added. (Noonan 1994:280) (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NecessitativePassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NecessitativePassive</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                           | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>passive oblique</li> <li>oblique passive</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ObliquePassive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ObliquePassive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ObliquePassive</li> </ul>             | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ObliquePassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ObliquePassive</a></p> <p>A Passive in which a basic Oblique nominal assumes the Subject relation in a corresponding nonbasic configuration. Can include locative passives, benefactive passives and instrumental passives. (Klaiman 1991:23) (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ObliquePassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ObliquePassive</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>passive personal</li> <li>personal passive</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PersonalPassive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PersonalPassive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PersonalPassive</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PersonalPassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PersonalPassive</a></p> <p>A Passive in which the argument mapped to Object in a basic structural configuration assumes the Subject relation in a corresponding nonbasic configuration. (Klaiman 1991:23) (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PersonalPassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PersonalPassive</a>)</p>                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>passive progressive</li> <li>progressive passive</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ProgressivePassive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ProgressivePassive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ProgressivePassive</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ProgressivePassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ProgressivePassive</a></p> <p>A passive in Irish in which the preposition "at" is used, and a semantic meaning of progressive tense is found (Noonan 1994:280) (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ProgressivePassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ProgressivePassive</a>)</p>                                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>passive reflexive</li> <li>reflexive passive</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReflexivePassive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReflexivePassive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ReflexivePassive</li> </ul>       | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ReflexivePassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ReflexivePassive</a></p> <p>A Passive construction which contains reflexive markings. (Siewierska 1988:257) (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ReflexivePassive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ReflexivePassive</a>)</p>                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>past</li> </ul>                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Past">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Past</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Past</li> </ul>                                           | <p>EAGLES, <a href="http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#pastTense">http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#pastTense</a></p> <p>The past tense is a verb tense expressing action, activity, state or being in the past. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Past_tense">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Past_tense</a> 17.11.06) The past</p>                                                                   |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
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|                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | tense refers to a tense category which places an event in the past. ( <a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#pastTense">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#pastTense</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• past hesternal</li> <li>• hesternal past</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#HesternalPast">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#HesternalPast</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:HesternalPast</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/HesternalPast">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/HesternalPast</a>, classified as Past here</p> <p>HesternalPastTense locates the situation in question somewhere in the span beginning with the period defined culturally as 'yesterday' and extends back through some period that is considered nonremote (Comrie 1985:87-88; Dahl 1985:126). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/HesternalPast">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/HesternalPast</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• past hodiernal</li> <li>• hodiernal past</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#HodiernalPast">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#HodiernalPast</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:HodiernalPast</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/HodiernalPast">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/HodiernalPast</a>, classified as Past here</p> <p>HodiernalPastTense locates the situation in question before the moment of utterance within the span culturally defined as 'today' (Comrie 1985:87; Dahl 1985:125-126). Contrasts with PreHodiernalPastTense. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/HodiernalPast">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/HodiernalPast</a>)</p>                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• past hodiernal pre</li> <li>• pre hodiernal past</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PreHodiernalPast">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PreHodiernalPast</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PreHodiernalPast</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PreHodiernalPast">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PreHodiernalPast</a>, classified as absolute tense</p> <p>PreHodiernalPastTense locates the situation in question before that of a contrasting HodiernalPastTense. According to Bybee, Perkins, Pagliuca 1994: 98. this category must be defined relative to a HodiernalPastTense. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PreHodiernalPast">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PreHodiernalPast</a>)</p>    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• past immediate</li> <li>• immediate past</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ImmediatePast">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ImmediatePast</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ImmediatePast</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ImmediatePast">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ImmediatePast</a>, classified as Past here</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
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|                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                            | ImmediatePastTense locates the situation in question at a time considered very recent in relation to the moment of utterance (Comrie 1985: 87). ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ImmediatePast">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ImmediatePast</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>past in future</li> </ul>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FutureInPast">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FutureInPast</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:FutureInPast</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/FutureInPast">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/FutureInPast</a>, classified as absolute-relative tense here</p> <p>FutureInPastTense locates the situation in question in the future, relative to a contextually determined temporal reference point that itself must be located in the past relative to the moment of utterance. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/FutureInPast">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/FutureInPast</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>past recent</li> <li>recent past</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RecentPast">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RecentPast</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:RecentPast</li> </ul>       | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/RecentPast">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/RecentPast</a></p> <p>RecentPastTense locates the situation in question prior to the present moment, but by culturally and situationally defined criteria, usually within the span ranging from yesterday to a week or a few months previous (Comrie 1985:87; Dahl 1985:121-122). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/RecentPast">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/RecentPast</a>)</p>        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>past relative</li> <li>relative past</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RelativePast">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RelativePast</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:RelativePast</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/RelativePast">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/RelativePast</a></p> <p>RelativePastTense locates the situation in question before that of a contextually determined temporal reference point (Comrie 1985: 104). Also called PastPerfectTense. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/RelativePast">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/RelativePast</a>)</p>                                                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>past remote</li> <li>remote past</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RemotePast">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RemotePast</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:RemotePast</li> </ul>       | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/RemotePast">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/RemotePast</a>, classified as absolute-relative here</p> <p>RemotePastTense locates the situation in question prior to the present moment, usually more than a few days ago (Dahl 1985:121; Comrie 1985:88). Subsumes notion of PreHesternal-</p>                                                                                                                                                    |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Past tense, which locates the situation in question before that of an opposing hesternal past tense. (Bybee, Perkins, Pagliuca 1994: 98). ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/RemotePast">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/RemotePast</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>past simple</li> <li>simple past</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SimplePast">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SimplePast</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SimplePast</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Past">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Past</a></p> <p>PastTense locates the situation in question prior to the present moment, with no specification on the distance in time (Comrie 1985). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Past">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Past</a>)</p>                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>paucal</li> </ul>                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Paucal">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Paucal</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Paucal</li> </ul>                      | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1350">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1350</a></p> <p>TODO: rename to PaucalNumber, because of the existence of PaucalQuantifier in MULTEXT-East</p> <p>Number that specifies 'a few' things. (en2.wikipedi-a.org/wiki/Paucal_number; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1350">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1350</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf grammaticalNumber (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>perfect</li> </ul>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Perfect">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Perfect</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Perfect</li> </ul>                   | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1351">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1351</a>, modelled as an absolute tense here</p> <p>A verb tense that refers to completed action in the past. It corresponds to three English tenses. (www.southwestern.edu/~carlg/Latin_Web/glossary.html; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1351">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1351</a>)</p>                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>perfect future</li> <li>future perfect</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FuturePerfect">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FuturePerfect</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:FuturePerfect</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/RelativeFuture">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/RelativeFuture</a>, <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1292">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1292</a></p> <p>RelativeFutureTense locates the situation in question after a contextually determined temporal reference point, regardless of the latter's relation to the moment of utterance. Also called</p>                           |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <p>FuturePerfectTense (Comrie 1985:69-71). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/RelativeFuture">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/RelativeFuture</a>) A verb tense that refers to an action or state of being completed in the future. Translation into English requires the use of the auxiliary verbs will/shall have. (<a href="http://www.southwestern.edu/~carlg/Latin_Web/glossary.html">www.southwestern.edu/~carlg/Latin_Web/glossary.html</a>; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1292">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1292</a>) A tense of verbs describing an action that will have been performed by a certain time. In English this is formed with will have or shall have plus the past participle. (<a href="http://www.wordreference.com/English/definition.asp?en=future+perfect">www.wordreference.com/English/definition.asp?en=future+perfect</a>; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1292">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1292</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>personal</li> </ul>                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Personal">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Personal</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Personal</li> </ul>                      | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1946">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1946</a></p> <p>Property that refers to the person. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1946">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1946</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf referentType (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>phrase</li> </ul>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Phrase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Phrase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Phrase</li> </ul>                            | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Phrase">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Phrase</a></p> <p>Phrase is the class of syntactic constructions that consist of one or more syntactic words, but lack the subject-predicate organization of a clause. Phrases get their grammatical characteristics according to what word occupies the head position; thus, all phrases have heads [Crystal 1980, 232-233; Pei and Gaynor 1954, 169; Pike and Pike 1982, 453]. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Phrase">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Phrase</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>phrase adjective</li> <li>adjective phrase</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AdjectivePhrase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AdjectivePhrase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AdjectivePhrase</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/AdjectivePhrase">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/AdjectivePhrase</a></p> <p>AdjectivePhrase is the class of phrases that have adjectives</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                   | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <p>as heads. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/AdjectivePhrase">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/AdjectivePhrase</a>)</p> <p>An adjective phrase may consist of an adjective, or a sequence of words in which an adjective is the head of the phrase, as shown in 47 to 50 below. (47) [NP his [ADJP surprisingly thick and hairy ADJP] wrists NP] (48) [NP some [ADJP [ADJP wholly unanticipated ADJP] but [ADJP remotely possible ADJP] ADJP] event NP] (49) [S [NP His speeches NP] [VP are [ADVP always ADVP] [ADJP too long [PP for comfort PP] ADJP] VP] S] (50) [AUX have AUX] [NP you NP] [VP found [NP something [ADJP suitable [PP for [NP your needs NP] PP] ADJP] NP] VP] ? (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/segsasg1/node36.html">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/segsasg1/node36.html</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• phrase adverb</li> <li>• adverb phrase</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AdverbPhrase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AdverbPhrase</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AdverbPhrase</li> </ul> | <p>An adverb phrase may consist of an adverb, or a sequence of words in which an adverb is the head of the phrase. Adverb phrases may function as adverbials, as in 41: (41) [NP Her beautiful white hat NP] [VP was [ADVP very nearly ADVP] ruined VP] or as modifiers of adjectives, as in 42: (42) [NP Il NP] [VP parle [ADVP infiniment plus couramment ADVP] VP] or noun phrases, as in 43: (43) [NP They NP] [VP let [NP me NP] [VP speak VP] [ADVP now and then ADVP] VP] or as the complement of a preposition, as in 44: (44) [ADVP Strangely enough ADVP] , [NP we NP] [VP received [NP a reply NP] [NP the next day NP] VP] Other examples: (45) [NP The book NP] [VP is [ADVP right here ADVP] VP] (46) [ADVP Como [NP resultado [PP de [NP esa trama NP] PP] NP] ADVP] [VP no se lleva [PP a cabo PP] [NP ninguna acción NP] VP] (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/segsasg1/node35.html">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/segsasg1/node35.html</a>)</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>phrase conjunction</li> <li>conjunction phrase</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConjunctionPhrase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConjunctionPhrase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ConjunctionPhrase</li> </ul> | <p>Penn bracketing guidelines, Bies et al. 1995</p> <p>Multi-word conjunction Besides the usual and, or, but, etc., certain prepositions and subordinating conjunctions can be used as coordinating conjunctions. Multi-word coordinating conjunctions are labeled CONJP (see section 7 [Coordination]). ... CONJP — Conjunction Phrase. Used to mark certain “multi-word” conjunctions, such as as well as, instead of. (Bies et al. 1995)</p>                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>phrase determiner</li> <li>determiner phrase</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DeterminerPhrase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DeterminerPhrase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DeterminerPhrase</li> </ul>    | <p>TüBa-D/Z, NOTE: not to be confused with "determiner phrase" in generative grammar, which would be a NounPhrase in most annotation frameworks</p> <p>Certain pronouns serving as determiners in noun phrases may be premodified, for instance, by degree adverbs such as in German "so viele Ältere", "gar kein Schutz", etc. In the case of "so viele Ältere", the premodifying adverb so is attached to the indefinite pronoun viele. Together, they form a determiner phrase (DP), which is attached to the head noun Ältere on the same level: [so viele] Ältere (Telljohann et al. 2009, p.63)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>phrase foreign</li> <li>foreign phrase</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ForeignPhrase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ForeignPhrase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ForeignPhrase</li> </ul>             | <p>TüBa-D/Z</p> <p>Single foreign words are projected to a syntactic level assigned the node label FX, which is an universal label for any syntactic category (phrasal and sentential) in the respective foreign language. (Telljohann et al. 2009, p.44)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>phrase headed noun</li> <li>noun headed phrase</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NounHeadedPhrase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NounHeadedPhrase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NounHeadedPhrase</li> </ul>    | <p>A NounHeadedPhrase takes a nominal as its (semantic) head. Introduced as a generalization over NounPhrase and PrepositionalPhrase for reasons of consistency with dependency parsers like</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Connexor where this differentiation is not made.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• phrase noun</li> <li>• noun phrase</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NounPhrase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NounPhrase</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NounPhrase</li> </ul> | <p>NounPhrase is the class of phrases that have nouns as heads. They can play the role of subject in a main clause. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NounPhrase">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NounPhrase</a>)</p> <p>At phrase level, the noun phrase is probably the least problematic of the categories to be dealt with. In general, a noun phrase will have a noun or a pronoun as its head, and included within the noun phrase are the determinative elements, any premodification, and any postmodification. The examples below, 14 to 17 show noun phrases with the head noun/pronoun in bold: (14) [NP He NP] was a tiny man (15) [NP his white shirt cuffs NP] (16) [NP his surprisingly thick and hairy wrists NP] (17) [NP some wholly unanticipated but remotely possible event of absorbing interest NP] However, noun phrases may also occur with adjectival heads, as in 18 and 19: (18) [NP The unemployed NP] have had enough (19) We've beaten [NP the best NP] or with a head which is a cardinal or ordinal number, as in 20 and 21: (20) [NP The ninth NP] is my particular favourite (21) [NP The other seven NP] continued with the trip In 'pro-drop' languages, such as Spanish and Italian, pronominal Subjects are usually not expressed. Depending on the chosen type of analysis, this may require another definition of noun phrase, in order to include 'empty noun phrases', in which the pronoun is not actually present, but may be inferred from the verb ending. A classic constituency test for Noun Phrases is that only whole NPs can be moved within the same sentence. In English, constituents can be preposed to achieve some ef-</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | fect, as in 23 (from Radford 1988: 70): (22) I can't stand your elder sister (23) Your elder sister I can't stand (though your brother's OK). Examples 24 and 25 show that it is not possible to move only part of the NP: (24) *Your elder I can't stand sister (25) *Elder sister, I can't stand your However, this test should be used with caution. It works well in English, but not always in other languages. For example, in 26 Neue Bücher is moved to the beginning of the sentence while keine is left at the end: (26) Neue Bücher habe ich keine new books have I no 'I have not got any new books' ( <a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/segasg1/node32.html">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/segasg1/node32.html</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>phrase prepositional</li> <li>prepositional phrase</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PrepositionalPhrase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PrepositionalPhrase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PrepositionalPhrase</li> </ul> | <p>A sequence of a preposition and its complement is a prepositional phrase. The complement of a preposition is usually a noun phrase (see examples 38 to 40), but may also be a clause or an adverb phrase. According to the categories recommended here, a prepositional phrase may be analysed further into preposition and noun phrase. The examples below demonstrate how this further analysis can be a recursive procedure. (38) [PP en [NP sustitucion [PP de [NP los canales correspondientes [PP de [NP 50 budios NP] PP] NP] PP] NP] PP]. (39) [NP Fairbanks NP] [VP hummed [NP a few bars NP] VP] [PP in [NP a voice [VP made resonant [PP by [NP the very weakness [PP of [NP his chest NP] PP] NP] PP] VP] NP] PP]. (40) [PP En [NP el caso [PP de [NP un sistema mixto [PP en [NP el [CL que [VP se utilicen [NP canales [PP con [NP tres velocidades [PP de [NP modulacion NP] PP] diferentes NP] PP] NP] VP] CL] NP] PP] NP] PP] NP] PP] In a language such as Spanish, where a</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <p>large proportion of the modification of nouns takes the form of a following preposition <i>de</i> and another noun, this recursion is extremely prevalent, as in 40. In cases where the prepositional phrase is complemented by a one word noun phrase, it may be advantageous to leave the analysis at this point, rather than continuing to analyse further by enclosing the complement (see also one-word constituents). (<a href="http://www.ilc.cn-r.it/EAGLES96/segsasg1/node34.html#SECTION00052500000000000000">http://www.ilc.cn-r.it/EAGLES96/segsasg1/node34.html#SECTION00052500000000000000</a>)</p> <p>EAGLES</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• phrase verb</li> <li>• verb phrase</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VerbPhrase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VerbPhrase</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:VerbPhrase</li> </ul> | <p>VerbPhrase is the class of phrases that have verbs as heads. They can play the role of predicate in a main clause. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/VerbPhrase">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/VerbPhrase</a>)</p> <p>This category is slightly more difficult to define, since there is disagreement over the extent of the verb phrase. In particular, should the verb phrase include only the words that are verbs, or should it also include the complements of the verb? In the examples given in this document, and in the sample texts in the appendices, we have chosen to include the complements, but it must be noted that this is an open issue, and we are in no way implying that this analysis is preferable to the alternative. The choice to be made at this level, i.e. the inclusion or exclusion of verbal complements in the Verb Phrase, is shown by the examples in 27 and 28, 27 showing the inclusion of the complement of the verb in the verb phrase and 28 excluding the complement: (27) He [VP took up [NP a clothes brush NP] VP] (28) He [VP took up VP] [NP a clothes brush NP] An advantage in the type of analysis</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which) | IRIs | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                          |      | <p>shown in 27 is that the relative levels of the constituents can be shown to a greater extent -- i.e. complements of the verb are included in the verb phrase, while adjuncts and peripheral adverbials are left at sentence level. However, in a case where an adjunct occurs before the complement of the verb, the approaches used in 27 and 28 would cause problems, since either both the adjunct and the complement would be included as daughters of the verb phrase, or both would be daughters of the sentence, rather than keeping the complement as a daughter of the verb phrase and the adjunct as a sister of the verb phrase. These problems may be solved by an additional notation, but at some level, arbitrariness is inevitable. Regardless of the choice made over the extent of the Verb Phrase, there arises a problem of discontinuous Verb Phrases. A complex verbal construction may be discontinuous, e.g. the auxiliary and the main verb are separated in inverted constructions in English, or the main verb is positioned at the end of the sentence in German and Dutch. Such discontinuity can be avoided by having different labels and constituents for the auxiliary verb and the main verb, resulting in an analysis as shown in the Dutch example 29 below:</p> <p>(29) [NP Ze NP] [AUX zullen AUX] [ADVP er ADVP] [VP [NP de VN-agenda [PP voor [NP het komende jaar NP] PP] NP] behandelen VP]. and in the English interrogative inverted example 30, using the so-called 'dummy auxiliary' do: (30) [AUX Do AUX] [NP they NP] [VP confide [PP in you PP] VP]? As with Noun Phrases, Verb Phrases can be identified by a constituency test. In strong constituency languages like Eng-</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which) | IRIs | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                          |      | <p>lish, the whole VP can be moved, but not part of it: compare 31 and 32: (31) Give in to blackmail, I never will (32) *Give in, I never will to blackmail However, there are languages in which constituent tests do not work. These will typically be languages with flexible word order, such as Finnish. 33 is an example of a discontinuous VP (Vilkuna 1989: 26): (33) Maailmaa nähnyt hän on. world-Part seen he is 'He IS a widely-travelled person.' For Finnish, then, evidence for a VP is less convincing than it is for English, and a dependency approach seems the more natural choice. (Covington (1990) provides a parsing strategy for variable word order languages and Covington (1991) for parsing discontinuous constituents, both using a dependency syntax approach.) In Italian also, constituency tests cannot be applied. This can be shown through the distribution of VP-adverbs (e.g. completamente 'completely', intenzionalmente 'intentionally', attentamente 'carefully') and S-adverbs (e.g. probabilmente 'probably', certamente 'certainly'). In English, these different classes of adverbs have a different distribution within the sentence. In contrast, in Italian, the distinct adverb classes cannot be distinguished on the basis of their distribution in the sentence. S-adverbs and VP-adverbs can occur in the same positions within the sentence, as illustrated in examples 34 to 37: (34) Attentamente/certamente, il bambino ascoltò la storia 'Carefully/certainly, the child listened to the story' (35) Il bambino attentamente/certamente ascoltò la storia 'The child carefully/certainly listened to the story' (36) Il bambino ascoltò attentamente/certamente la storia 'The</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | child listened carefully/certainly to the story' (37) Il bambino ascoltò la storia attentamente/certamente 'The child listened to the story carefully/certainly' Thus, in Italian as well as other languages, neither the position nor the syntactic context can help to decide whether an adverb is an S-adverb or a VP-adverb; this can only be stated by considering its semantic content and the way it relates to the content of the predicate or the sentence. This situation has consequences for the success of standard VP-tests. ( <a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/segsasg1/node33.html">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/segsasg1/node33.html</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>phrase verb finite</li> <li>finite verb phrase</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FiniteVerbPhrase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FiniteVerbPhrase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:FiniteVerbPhrase</li> </ul> | TüBa-D/Z                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>phrase verb gerund</li> <li>gerund verb phrase</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#GerundVerbPhrase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#GerundVerbPhrase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:GerundVerbPhrase</li> </ul> | <p>Ancorra, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/ancorra.owl#GerundChunk">http://purl.org/olia/ancorra.owl#GerundChunk</a></p> <p>VGNN Gerunds A verb chunk having a gerund will be annotated as VGNN. For example, h18a. sharAba ((pInA_VM))_VGNN sehata ke liye hAnikAraka hE. 'liquor' 'drinking' 'heath' 'for' 'harmful' 'is' "Drinking (liquor) is bad for health" h19a. mujhe rAta meM ((khAnA_VM))_VGNN acchA lagatA hai 'to me' 'night' 'in' 'eating' 'good' 'appeals' "I like eating at night" h20a. ((sunane_VM meM_PSP))_VGNN saba kuccha acchA lagatA hE 'listening' 'in' 'all' 'things' 'good' 'appeal' 'is' (Akshar Bharati, Dipti Misra Sharma, Lakshmi Bai, Rajeev Sangal (2006), AnnCorra : Annotating Corpora. Guidelines For POS And Chunk Annotation For Indian Languages, Tech. Rep., Language Technologies Research Centre IIIT, Hyderabad, ver-</p> |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | sion of 15-12-2006, <a href="http://ltrc.iit.ac.in/tr031/posguidelines.pdf">http://ltrc.iit.ac.in/tr031/posguidelines.pdf</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• phrase verb infinitive</li> <li>• infinitive verb phrase</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InfinitiveVerbPhrase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InfinitiveVerbPhrase</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InfinitiveVerbPhrase</li> </ul> | <p>Ancorra, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/ancorra.owl#InfiniteVerbChunk">http://purl.org/olia/ancorra.owl#InfiniteVerbChunk</a></p> <p>VGINF Infinitival Verb Chunk<br/>This tag is to mark the infinitival verb form. In Hindi, both, gerunds and infinitive forms of the verb end with a -nA suffix. Since both behave functionally in a similar manner, the distinction is not very clear. However, languages such as Bangla etc have two different forms for the two types. Examples from Bangla are given below. b8. Borabela ((snAna karA))_VGNN SorIrrera pokze BAlo 'Morning' 'bath' 'do-verbal noun' 'health-gen' 'for' 'good' 'Taking bath in the early morning is good for health' b9. bindu Borabela ((snAna karawe))_VGINF BAlobAse 'Bindu' 'morning' 'bath' 'take-inf' 'love-3pr' "Bindu likes to take bath in the early morning" In Bangla, the gerund form takes the suffix -A / -Ano, while the infinitive marker is -we. The syntactic distribution of these two forms of verbs is different. For example, the gerund form is allowed in the context of the word darakAra "necessary" while the infinitive form is not, as exemplified below: b10 Borabela ((snAna karA))_VGNN darakAra 'Morning' 'bath' 'do-verbal noun' 'necessary' "It is necessary to take bath in the early morning" b11. *Borabela ((snAna karawe))_VGINF darakAra Based on the above evidence from Bangla, the tag VGINF has been included to mark a verb chunk. (Akshar Bharati, Dipti Misra Sharma, Lakshmi Bai, Rajeev Sangal (2006), AnnCorra : Annotating Corpora. Guidelines For POS And Chunk Annotation For Indian Languages, Tech. Rep., Language Technologies Research</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
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|                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Centre IIIT, Hyderabad, version of 15-12-2006, <a href="http://ltrc.iiit.ac.in/tr031/posguidelines.pdf">http://ltrc.iiit.ac.in/tr031/posguidelines.pdf</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>phrase verb nonfinite</li> <li>nonfinite verb phrase</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonfiniteVerbPhrase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonfiniteVerbPhrase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NonfiniteVerbPhrase</li> </ul> | TüBa-D/Z                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>phrase whadjective</li> <li>whadjective phrase</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WHAdjectivePhrase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WHAdjectivePhrase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:WHAdjectivePhrase</li> </ul>       | <p>added in conformance with PTB bracketing guidelines (Santorini 1991, Bies et al. 1995)</p> <p>WHADJP â Wh-adjective Phrase. Adjectival phrase containing a wh-adverb, as in how hot. (Bies et al. 1995)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>phrase whadverb</li> <li>whadverb phrase</li> </ul>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WHAdverbPhrase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WHAdverbPhrase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:WHAdverbPhrase</li> </ul>                | <p>added in conformance with PTB bracketing guidelines (Santorini 1991, Bies et al. 1995)</p> <p>WHADV Wh-adverb phrase. Phrasal category headed by a wh-adverb such as how or why. (Santorini 1991) WHADV â Wh-adverb Phrase. Introduces a clause with an ADV gap. May be null (containing the 0 complementizer) or lexical, containing a wh-adverb such as how or why. (Bies et al. 1995)</p>                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>phrase whnoun</li> <li>whnoun phrase</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WHNounPhrase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WHNounPhrase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:WHNounPhrase</li> </ul>                      | <p>added in conformance with PTB bracketing guidelines (Santorini 1991, Bies et al. 1995)</p> <p>WHNP Wh-noun phrase. Noun phrase containing (among other things) a wh-determiner, as in which book or whose daughter, or consisting of a wh-pronoun like who. (Santorini 1991) WHNP â Wh-noun Phrase. Introduces a clause with an NP gap. May be null (containing the 0 complementizer) or lexical, containing some wh-word, e.g. who, which book, whose daughter, none of which, or how many leopards. (Bies et al. 1995)</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>phrase whprepositional</li> <li>whprepositional phrase</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WHPrepositionalPhrase">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WHPrepositionalPhrase</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:WHPrepositionalPhrase</li> </ul> | <p>added in conformance with PTB bracketing guidelines (Santorini 1991, Bies et al. 1995)</p> <p>WHPP Wh-prepositional phrase. Prepositional phrase containing a wh-determiner, as in by whatever means necessary. (Santorini 1991) WHPP â' Wh-prepositional Phrase. Prepositional phrase containing a wh-noun phrase (such as of which or by whose authority) that either introduces a PP gap or is contained by a WHNP. (Bies et al. 1995)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>plural</li> </ul>                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Plural">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Plural</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Plural</li> </ul>                                              | <p>EAGLES</p> <p>Plural is a grammatical number, typically referring to more than one of the referent in the real world. In English, nouns, pronouns, and demonstratives inflect for plurality. In many other languages, for example German and the various Romance languages, articles and adjectives also inflect for plurality. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plural">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plural</a> 17.11.06)</p>          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>plural broken</li> <li>broken plural</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#BrokenPlural">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#BrokenPlural</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:BrokenPlural</li> </ul>                            | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2218">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2218</a></p> <p>Internal plural that do not have any inflection. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2218">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2218</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf plural (dcif:isA)</p>                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>point</li> </ul>                                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Point">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Point</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Point</li> </ul>                                                 | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1445">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1445</a></p> <p>Sign (.) used to expresses the end of a sentence or an abbreviation. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1445">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1445</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf partOfSpeech (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p>                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>point exclamative</li> <li>exclamative point</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ExclamativePoint">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ExclamativePoint</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ExclamativePoint</li> </ul>                | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1441">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1441</a></p> <p>Special sign (!) usually used in writing to mark exclama-</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                           | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <p>tion. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1441">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1441</a>)</p> <p>MainPunctuation, not Sentence-FinalPunctuation because of the Spanish inverted exclamation point (Chiarcos)</p> <p>subClassOf partOfSpeech (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• points suspension</li> <li>• suspension points</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SuspensionPoints">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SuspensionPoints</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SuspensionPoints</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1447">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1447</a></p> <p>Sequence of three dots having the same meaning as "et cetera" (full form) or "etc" (abbreviated form). (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1447">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1447</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf partOfSpeech (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• polite second</li> <li>• second polite</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SecondPolite">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SecondPolite</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SecondPolite</li> </ul>             | <p>EAGLES PersonalPronoun attribute Politeness="Polite". The EAGLES attribute politeness (polite/ familiar) is limited to second-person pronouns. In French, for example, it is possible to treat Polite simply as pragmatic values encoded through other attributes - especially person and number. In languages where there are special polite pronoun forms (e.g. Dutch u and Spanish usted), the additional Politeness attribute is required. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1p 19.09.06">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1p 19.09.06</a>)</p> <p>In several European languages exist special forms of pronouns for polite or respectful reference, e.g. Dutch u and Spanish usted. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1p 19.09.06">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1p 19.09.06</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• positive</li> </ul>                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Positive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Positive</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Positive</li> </ul>                         | <p>EAGLES, <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1420">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1420</a></p> <p>Value used in a comparison relationship when no comparison is involved. (<a href="http://www.iso-">http://www.iso-</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                       | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                            | cat.org/datcat/DC-1420) The Positive is the form of an adjective or adverb on which comparative and superlative are formed. ( <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Positive">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Positive</a> 17.11.06)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>possessive</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Possessive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Possessive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Possessive</li> </ul>       | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1355">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1355</a><br><br>Relative to the possession or association. ( <a href="http://www.wordreference.com/English/definition.asp?en=possessive">www.wordreference.com/English/definition.asp?en=possessive</a> ; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1355">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1355</a> )<br><br>subClassOf referentType (dcif:conceptualDomain)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>possible</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Possible">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Possible</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Possible</li> </ul>             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>postposition</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Postposition">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Postposition</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Postposition</li> </ul> | EAGLES adposition with the optional attribute Type="Preposition".<br><br>A postposition is an adposition that occurs after its complement. ( <a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAPostposition.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAPostposition.htm</a> 19.09.06)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>predicate</li> </ul>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Predicate">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Predicate</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Predicate</li> </ul>          | The predicate is the relation between the Clause and a portion of a clause, excluding the subject, that expresses something about the subject (Crystal 1980: 280; Hartmann and Stork 1972: 182; Pei and Gaynor 1954: 173; Pike and Pike 1982: 40; Mish et al. 1990: 926; Crystal 1985: 241-242). ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/predicate">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/predicate</a> )<br><br>adapted from <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/predicate">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/predicate</a><br><br>Note that most predicates are also (semantic) Heads of the respective clause (cf. van Valin and Lapolla 1997, who, however, use the term |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <p>"nucleus"). A syntax-centered approach on heads may, however, assign the label Head to an auxiliary. As "head" is ambiguous between a syntactic function (finite verb) and a semantic function (predicate), a direct association is avoided here.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• predicate nominal</li> <li>• nominal predicate</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NominalPredicate">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NominalPredicate</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NominalPredicate</li> </ul>    | <p>A nominal predicate (noun or adjective), either with or without copula. The term nominal predicate may be used for the complements of further copulative verbs (cf. small clauses), e.g. "consider", "call", etc. (Dipper et al. 2007, §4.3.5)</p> <p>added in conformance with SFB632 annotation guidelines (Dipper et al., 2007)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• predicate question</li> <li>• question predicate</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#QuestionPredicate">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#QuestionPredicate</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:QuestionPredicate</li> </ul> | <p>Santorini 1991, Bies et al. 1995</p> <p>SQ â' Inverted yes/no question, or main clause of a wh-question, following the wh-phrase in SBARQ. (Bies et al. 1995) SQ That part of an SBARQ that excludes the wh-word or wh-phrase. See Section 5.32. (Santorini 1991) The SBARQ label marks wh-questions (i.e., those that contain a gap and therefore require a trace). A further level of structure, SQ, contains the inverted auxiliary (if there is one) and the rest of the sentence. The inverted auxiliary in wh-questions is not labeled. ... SQ (See also section 1.2.7.) â¢ inside SBARQ: As described above, inside wh-questions, SQ holds the subject, inverted auxiliary (if any), main verb phrase, and some adjuncts. â¢ yes/no questions: SQ is used for yes/no questions (i.e., those with inversion but no wh-movement). ... â¢ subject-less yes/no questions: In questions where the auxiliary and subject do not appear, the auxiliary is unlabeled and a null subject (NP-SBJ *) is used. ... Note that questions with</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
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|                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | overt subjects and auxiliaries that show declarative word order are simply labeled S. Tag questions: Tag questions are treated as an adjunction of SQ to S. The resulting structure is labeled SQ, since the whole thing is interrogative in nature. The lower SQ is annotated to show predicate deletion; that is, an appropriate null *? * is inserted. (Bies et al. 1995) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>predicate verbal</li> <li>verbal predicate</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VerbalPredicate">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VerbalPredicate</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:VerbalPredicate</li> </ul>             | <p>The predicate of the clause is represented by a verbal lexeme. (Ch. Chiarcos)</p> <p>introduced for non-nominal predicates, normally referred to as ``predicate" (Ch. Chiarcos)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>prefix</li> </ul>                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Prefix">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Prefix</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Prefix</li> </ul>                                        | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1365">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1365</a></p> <p>Affix added before a word to change its meaning or part of speech. (Sue Ellen Wright + Gil Francopoulo; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1365">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1365</a>)</p>                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>prefix separable</li> <li>separable prefix</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SeparablePrefix">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SeparablePrefix</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SeparablePrefix</li> </ul>             | <p>TüBa-D/Z</p> <p>separable verb prefix, e.g., "Auch die Vertreter der AfB [stimmten] den 86 Millionen [zu]."</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>preposition</li> </ul>                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Preposition">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Preposition</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Preposition</li> </ul>                         | <p>EAGLES adposition with Type="Preposition".</p> <p>A preposition is an adposition that occurs before its complement. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAPreposition.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAPreposition.htm</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>preposition compound</li> <li>compound preposition</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CompoundPreposition">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CompoundPreposition</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CompoundPreposition</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1934">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1934</a></p> <p>Preposition that is a aggregation of words (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1934">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1934</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf preposition (dcif:isA)</p>                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>preposition fused</li> </ul>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FusedPreposition">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FusedPreposition</a></li> </ul>                                                                   | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1901">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1901</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fused preposition</li> </ul>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:FusedPreposition</li> </ul>                                                                                                                         | <p>Preposition that is the result of a morphological merge from at least two words. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1901">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1901</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf preposition (dcif:isA)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>preposition simple</li> <li>simple preposition</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SimplePreposition">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SimplePreposition</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SimplePreposition</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1900">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1900</a></p> <p>Preposition that is a pure simple word in contrast with the notion of fused preposition. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1900">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1900</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf preposition (dcif:isA)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>present</li> </ul>                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Present">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Present</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Present</li> </ul>                               | <p>EAGLES, <a href="http://languageagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#p-presentTense">http://languageagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#p-presentTense</a></p> <p>Present tense refers to the moment of utterance. (<a href="http://languageagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#p-presentTense">http://languageagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#p-presentTense</a>) Present tense refers to the moment of utterance. It often refers to events or states that do not merely coincide with the moment of utterance, such as those that are continuous, habitual, or law-like. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/WhatIsPresentTense.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/WhatIsPresentTense.htm</a> 17.11.06)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>present relative</li> <li>relative present</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RelativePresent">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RelativePresent</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:RelativePresent</li> </ul>       | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/RelativePresent">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/RelativePresent</a></p> <p>RelativePresentTense locates the situation in question simultaneously with some contextually determined temporal reference point. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/RelativePresent">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/RelativePresent</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>present still</li> <li>still present</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#StillPresent">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#StillPresent</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:StillPresent</li> </ul>                | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/StillPresent">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/StillPresent</a></p> <p>StillPresentTense is similar to PresentTense but carries the presupposition that an event or state</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
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|                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | held before the moment of utterance. In positive declarative clauses, still present tense asserts that the event or state holds at the moment of utterance (Comrie 1985: 54; named changed from 'StillTense'). ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/StillPresent">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/StillPresent</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>process morphological</li> <li>morphological process</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Morphological-Process">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Morphological-Process</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:MorphologicalProcess</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>process phonological</li> <li>phonological process</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PhonologicalProcess">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PhonologicalProcess</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PhonologicalProcess</li> </ul>      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pronoun</li> </ul>                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Pronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Pronoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Pronoun</li> </ul>                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pronoun abbreviated</li> <li>abbreviated pronoun</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AbbreviatedPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AbbreviatedPronoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AbbreviatedPronoun</li> </ul>         | <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Pronominal">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Pronominal</a><br><br>Abbreviation/Syntactic_Type="pronominal" (Romanian), e.g., d-ta/dumneata, d-tale/dumitale, d-voastră/dumneavoastră, dv./dumneavoastră, dvs./dumneavoastră ( <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Pronominal">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Pronominal</a> )                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pronoun allusive</li> <li>allusive pronoun</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AllusivePronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AllusivePronoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AllusivePronoun</li> </ul>                  | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2223">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2223</a><br><br>pronoun that have reference to something characterized by allusions. (MIRACL & LS-CA; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2223">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2223</a> ) an invariable pronoun expressing a specific intention by means of unclear term (Khemakhem Aida, 2010-05-10 via isocat-morpho@loria.fr) examples from Arabic (Monica Monachini 2010-05-06 via isocat-morpho@loria.fr): "kam na- |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                   | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
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|                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | <p>haituhu" (how often I forbade him, Hans Wehr), "baas Saar `amra `ashr isniin, gam (= kam) yriid paysikil" (He just turned ten, and here [how] he wants a bicycle, Georgetown University Iraqi Arabic-English Dictionary), "gam (= kam) yurguS innil-faraH" ([how] he jumped for joy, Georgetown University Iraqi Arabic-English Dictionary)</p> <p>subClassOf pronoun (dcif:isA)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pronoun attributive</li> <li>• attributive pronoun</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AttributivePronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AttributivePronoun</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AttributivePronoun</li> </ul>       | <p>An attributive pronoun is a pronoun that modifies an NP.</p> <p>In languages with grammaticalized determiners, attributive pronouns are determiners. In languages without grammaticalized determiners, attributive pronouns are described as adjectives. In order to provide a uniform modeling of attributive pronouns, they are defined here as being the intersection of Determiner and Pronoun. Note that this entails that the definition of "Determiner" is broadened to include determiner-like elements in languages without grammatical determiners. (Chiarcos)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pronoun conditional</li> <li>• conditional pronoun</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConditionalPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConditionalPronoun</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ConditionalPronoun</li> </ul>       | <p>check for a definition</p> <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2222">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2222</a></p> <p>conditional pronoun (MIRACL &amp; LSCA; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2222">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2222</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf pronoun (dcif:isA)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pronoun demonstrative</li> <li>• demonstrative pronoun</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DemonstrativePronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DemonstrativePronoun</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DemonstrativePronoun</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES Pronoun with Pron.-Type="Demonstrative".</p> <p>TODO: This definition is unsatisfactory, cf. Ehlich (1982) for intra-textual ("anadeictic") uses of demonstratives.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <p>Demonstrative pronouns are deictic words (they depend on an external frame of reference). They indicate which entities a speaker refers to, and distinguishes those entities from others. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demonstrative_pronoun">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demonstrative_pronoun</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pronoun determininal</li> <li>• determininal pronoun</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DetermininalPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DetermininalPronoun</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DetermininalPronoun</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#DetermininalPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#DetermininalPronoun</a></p> <p>Not to be confused with pronominal determiners</p> <p>The Estonian determininal pronouns <i>_ise_, _end(a)_</i> "(one)self." combine aspects of emphatic pronouns and reflexive pronouns. It could also be described as an intensifier that is formally identical with the reflexive pronoun or as an emphatic reflexive pronoun. (Ivan A. Derzhanski, Heiki-Jaan Kaalep, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#DetermininalPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#DetermininalPronoun</a>; Insa Gülzow (2006), The acquisition of intensifiers: Emphatic reflexives in English and German child language, Mouton de Gruyter, Berlin, p. 258)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pronoun distributive</li> <li>• distributive pronoun</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DistributivePronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DistributivePronoun</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DistributivePronoun</li> </ul> | <p>adopted from ILPOSTS (for Indian languages), <a href="http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#Distributivity">http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#Distributivity</a> is a property of Pronominals</p> <p>When the subject is conjoined, the reflexive cannot refer to only one of them. The proform has to be a distributive pronoun, i.e., the reduplicated form, when it has coreference to respective subjects, e.g., <i>*kumaarum_i/Kumar.and umaavum_j/Uma.and tan_i+j/self-poss puunekki/cat.to paalu/milk kuDuttaanaanga/give-pst-aggr. "Kumar_i and Uma gave milk to his_i/her_j cat."</i> (Annamalai 2000, p. 189, on Tamil) Unlike reciprocals, the two parts</p>                                                                                                                                                           |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <p>of a distributive pronoun cannot be considered as two full, independent NPs. In "awar/1 awar/2", only "awar/2" is case marked; "awar/1" is its citation form. Also, the two parts cannot be separated by intervening material (cf. English "one another"). (Jayaseelan 2000, p. 149, on Malayalam) (K.A. Jayaseelan, 2000, Lexical anaphors and pronouns in Malayalam, In: Barbara C. Lust, Kashi Wali, James W. Gair, K.V.Subharao (eds.), Lexical Anaphors and Pronouns in Selected South Asian Languages. A Principled Typology, Mouton de Gruyter, Berlin, p. 113-168) (E. Annamalai, 2000, Lexical anaphors and pronouns in Tamil, , In: Barbara C. Lust, Kashi Wali, James W. Gair, K.V.Subharao (eds.), Lexical Anaphors and Pronouns in Selected South Asian Languages. A Principled Typology, Mouton de Gruyter, Berlin, p. 169-216)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pronoun emphatic</li> <li>• emphatic pronoun</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#EmphaticPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#EmphaticPronoun</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:EmphaticPronoun</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1941">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1941</a></p> <p>Pronoun marked to show its importance. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1941">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1941</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf pronoun (dcif:isA)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pronoun exclamatory</li> <li>• exclamatory pronoun</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ExclamatoryPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ExclamatoryPronoun</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ExclamatoryPronoun</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES WHPronoun with Wh-Type="Exclamatory".</p> <p>An exclamative pronoun is a word which marks an exclamation. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnExclamative.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnExclamative.htm</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pronoun expletive</li> <li>• expletive pronoun</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ExpletivePronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ExpletivePronoun</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ExpletivePronoun</li> </ul>       | <p>Missing in the EAGLES recommendations, added in accordance with the TIGER annotation scheme (for German). As expletive pronouns often (e.g., in German or English) have the form of 3.sg personal pronouns, expletives</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
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|                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <p>are modelled here as subclass of ThirdPersonPronoun.</p> <p>TODO: compare with GOLD, modeled as a PartOfSpeechProperty there</p> <p>TODO: revise definition, the GOLD definition applies to copula, too.</p> <p>An expletive (also known as a dummy word) is a part of speech whose members have no meaning, but complete a sentence to make it grammatical [Crystal 1997, 127] (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Expletive">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Expletive</a>) In European languages, expletives are pronouns. A verbal part of speech that "has no meaning, but complete a sentence to make it grammatical" is a copula (see AuxiliaryVerb).</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pronoun impersonal</li> <li>impersonal pronoun</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ImpersonalPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ImpersonalPronoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ImpersonalPronoun</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1426">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1426</a></p> <p>Pronoun lacking person referent. (Gil Francopoulo; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1426">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1426</a>) More precisely, a form of pronoun that denotes the absence of a concrete or specific referent, e.g., German "man". As opposed to IndefinitePronoun, this referent is not just discourse-new, but generic or hypothetical.</p> <p>subClassOf pronoun (dcif:isA)</p>                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pronoun indefinite</li> <li>indefinite pronoun</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IndefinitePronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IndefinitePronoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:IndefinitePronoun</li> </ul>          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pronoun interrogative</li> <li>interrogative pronoun</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterrogativePronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterrogativePronoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InterrogativePronoun</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pronoun negative</li> </ul>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NegativePronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NegativePronoun</a></li> </ul>                                                                        | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1925">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1925</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>negative pronoun</li> </ul>                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NegativePronoun</li> </ul>                                                                                                                             | <p>Pronoun used in a context of a negation or for expressing a negation. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/dat-cat/DC-1925">http://www.isocat.org/dat-cat/DC-1925</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf pronoun (dcif:isA), reclassification as IndefinitePronoun follows EAGLES and STTS praxis</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pronoun nonspecific</li> <li>nonspecific pronoun</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonspecificPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonspecificPronoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NonspecificPronoun</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NonspecificPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NonspecificPronoun</a></p> <p>In the Russian MTE v4 specs, Pronoun/Type="nonspecific" marks the following Russian words: весь 'all', всякий 'any, every', сам 'oneself', самый 'the very', каждый 'every, each', иной 'other', любой 'any', другой 'other'. The name "nonspecific" follows Halliday (1985, Section 6.2.1.1). (MTE v4) A nonspecific pronoun refers to an unidentified or general entity (e.g., "I saw *someone*", "I saw *everyone*"). A nonspecific pronoun is not, therefore, a personal pronoun, but an indefinite one. (Andrews 2003). Andrews, Richard J. (2003), Introduction to Classical Nahuatl. University of Oklahoma Press. Halliday, M.A.K. (1985), An introduction to Functional Grammar, London: Edward Arnold (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NonspecificPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#NonspecificPronoun</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pronoun person first</li> <li>first person pronoun</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FirstPersonPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FirstPersonPronoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:FirstPersonPronoun</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES Pronoun with Person="First". As only personal and reflexive pronouns show person differentiation, FirstPersonPronoun is modelled as a subclass of PersReflConcept here.</p> <p>A FirstPersonPronoun refers to the speaker, or to both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguistics">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguistics</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | ticTerms/WhatIsFirstPersonDeixis.htm 19.09.06)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pronoun person second</li> <li>second person pronoun</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SecondPersonPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SecondPersonPronoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SecondPersonPronoun</li> </ul>                         | <p>EAGLES Pronoun with Person="Second". According to Mish et al. (1990:878), this pertains to PersonalPronoun only (and ReflexivePronoun as German "dich"), so SecondPersonPronoun is modelled as a PersRefPronoun here.</p> <p>TODO: Person as property</p> <p>Second person deixis means deictic reference to a person or persons identified as addressee. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/Glossary-OfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsSecondPersonDeixis.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/Glossary-OfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsSecondPersonDeixis.htm</a> 19.09.06)</p>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pronoun person second familiar</li> <li>familiar second person pronoun</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FamiliarSecondPersonPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FamiliarSecondPersonPronoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:FamiliarSecondPersonPronoun</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES PersonalPronoun with Politeness="Familiar". The EAGLES attribute politeness (polite/familiar) is limited to second-person pronouns.</p> <p>In several European languages exist special forms of pronouns for polite or respectful reference, e.g. Dutch u and Spanish usted. The concept FamiliarSecondPersonPronoun applies to the corresponding unmarked forms for informal conversation in such languages. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1p">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1p</a> 19.09.06)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pronoun person second polite</li> <li>polite second person pronoun</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PoliteSecondPersonPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PoliteSecondPersonPronoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PoliteSecondPersonPronoun</li> </ul>       | <p>EAGLES PersonalPronoun with Politeness="Polite". The EAGLES attribute politeness (polite/familiar) is limited to second-person pronouns. In French, for example, it is possible to treat Polite simply as pragmatic values encoded through other attributes - especially person and number. In languages where there are special polite pronoun forms (e.g. Dutch u and Spanish usted), the additional Politeness attribute is re-</p>                                                                                                                                |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <p>quired. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1p19.09.06">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1p19.09.06</a>)</p> <p>TODO: Politeness as feature rather than a concept.</p> <p>In several European languages exist special forms of pronouns for polite or respectful reference, e.g. Dutch u and Spanish usted. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1p19.09.06">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1p19.09.06</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pronoun person third</li> <li>third person pronoun</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ThirdPersonPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ThirdPersonPronoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ThirdPersonPronoun</li> </ul>             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pronoun personal</li> <li>personal pronoun</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PersonalPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PersonalPronoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PersonalPronoun</li> </ul>                      | <p>EAGLES PersReflPronoun with "SpecialPronounType"="Personal".</p> <p>TODO: the SIL definition (also used in GOLD) is nonsatisfactory. German reflexive pronouns have person distinction, so this definition actually applies to EAGLES PersReflPronoun rather than EAGLES PersonalPronoun.</p> <p>A personal pronoun is a pronoun that expresses a distinction of person deixis. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAPersonalPronoun.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAPersonalPronoun.htm</a> 19.09.06) Note that (despite the SIL definition), an olia:PersonalPronoun refers to irreflexive personal pronouns. Personal pronoun categories without reflexivity sensitivity should be mapped onto olia:PersReflPronoun. (CC)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pronoun personal affixed</li> <li>affixed personal pronoun</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AffixedPersonalPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AffixedPersonalPronoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AffixedPersonalPronoun</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datacat/DC-2221">http://www.isocat.org/datacat/DC-2221</a>, modelled as a subclassOf PersonalPronoun, clitic pronouns are weak personal pronouns</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                   | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <p>Personnal pronoun that is affixed. (MIRACL &amp; LSCA; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2221">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2221</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf pronoun (dcif:isA)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pronoun personal strong</li> <li>strong personal pronoun</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#StrongPersonalPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#StrongPersonalPronoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:StrongPersonalPronoun</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1390">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1390</a></p> <p>Personal pronoun that can occupy the position after a preposition and/or reinforce a weak personal pronoun. (Eagles; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1390">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1390</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf personalPronoun (dcif:isA)</p>                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pronoun personal weak</li> <li>weak personal pronoun</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WeakPersonalPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WeakPersonalPronoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:WeakPersonalPronoun</li> </ul>       | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1414">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1414</a></p> <p>Personal pronoun that cannot occupy the position after a preposition and/or reinforce a strong personal pronoun. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1414">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1414</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf personalPronoun (dcif:isA)</p>                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pronoun possessive</li> <li>possessive pronoun</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PossessivePronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PossessivePronoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PossessivePronoun</li> </ul>             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pronoun reciprocal</li> <li>reciprocal pronoun</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReciprocalPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReciprocalPronoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ReciprocalPronoun</li> </ul>             | <p>EAGLES PersReflPronoun with "Special PronounType"="Reciprocal".</p> <p>A reciprocal pronoun is a pronoun that expresses a mutual feeling or action among the referents of a plural subject. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAReciprocalPronoun.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAReciprocalPronoun.htm</a> 19.09.06)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pronoun refl pers</li> <li>pers refl pronoun</li> </ul>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PersReflPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PersReflPronoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PersReflPronoun</li> </ul>                   | <p>EAGLES Pronoun with Pron.-Type="Pers/Ref".</p> <p>TODO: This class should be renamed to PersonalPronoun, as it corresponds to the definition of PersonalPronoun in GOLD. Sub-</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <p>classes then should be renamed to ReflexivePronoun and NonreflexivePersonalPronoun.</p> <p>In Eagles personal and reflexive pronouns are brought together as a single value Pers./Refl. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node17.html#recp">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node17.html#recp</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pronoun reflexive</li> <li>reflexive pronoun</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReflexivePronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReflexivePronoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ReflexivePronoun</li> </ul>          | <p>EAGLES PersReflPronoun with SpecialPronounType="Reflexive".</p> <p>A reflexive pronoun is a pronoun that has coreference with the subject. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAReflexivePronoun.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAReflexivePronoun.htm</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pronoun relative</li> <li>relative pronoun</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RelativePronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RelativePronoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:RelativePronoun</li> </ul>             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pronoun substitutive</li> <li>substitutive pronoun</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubstitutivePronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubstitutivePronoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SubstitutivePronoun</li> </ul> | <p>introduced to account for non-attributive pronouns, see olia:AttributivePronoun</p> <p>non-attributive pronoun</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pronoun zero</li> <li>zero pronoun</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ZeroPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ZeroPronoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ZeroPronoun</li> </ul>                         | <p>PTB bracketing guidelines, Santorini 1991, Bies et al. 1995; often considered as extremely weak form of personal pronouns (Ariel 1990; Givón 1995)</p> <p>* An asterisk represents a zero pronoun; it may need to be deleted. ... * is used to represent the empty subject of gerunds, imperatives and to-infinitive clauses. (Santorini 1991) (NP *) â' arbitrary PRO, controlled PRO, and trace of A-movement (Bies et al. 1995)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>proximal</li> </ul>                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Proximal">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Proximal</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Proximal</li> </ul>                                  | <p>added in accordance with <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CliticProximalDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CliticProximalDeterminer</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | The referent denoted by a distal demonstrative pronoun (e.g., English that) is usually spatially more remote or discursively less salient as compared to a referent denoted by a proximal demonstrative pronoun (e.g., English this) (Chiarcos)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>proximative third</li> <li>third proximative</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ThirdProximative">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ThirdProximative</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ThirdProximative</li> </ul>                         | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ThirdProximative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ThirdProximative</a>, modelled here under Third</p> <p>Proximative refers to one or more non-participants that are in some way distinct/closer to the speaker than other non-participants. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ThirdProximative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ThirdProximative</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>punctuation</li> </ul>                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Punctuation">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Punctuation</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Punctuation</li> </ul>                                        | <p>EAGLES top-level category Punctuation (PU). For subconcepts, Wilson and Leech (1996) propose two alternative classifications: Here, we implement the more interesting, i.e. position (the alternative is just enumeration of possible signs)</p> <p>Punctuation marks (PU) are treated here as a part of morphosyntactic annotation, as it is very common for punctuation marks to be tagged and to be treated as equivalent to words for the purposes of automatic tag assignment. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node16.html#mp">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node16.html#mp</a> 19.09.06)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>punctuation final sentence</li> <li>sentence final punctuation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SentenceFinalPunctuation">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SentenceFinalPunctuation</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SentenceFinalPunctuation</li> </ul> | <p>added in accordance with <a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node17.html#recv">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node17.html#recv</a></p> <p>SentenceFinalPunctuation are . ? !. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node17.html#recv">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node17.html#recv</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>punctuation interrogative</li> <li>interrogative punctuation</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterrogativePunctuation">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterrogativePunctuation</a></li> </ul>                                                                  | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2087">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2087</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InterrogativePunctuation</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                  | Punctuation used when the sentence is interrogative. ( <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2087">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2087</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>punctuation main</li> <li>main punctuation</li> </ul>                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MainPunctuation">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MainPunctuation</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:MainPunctuation</li> </ul>                                        | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2075">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2075</a></p> <p>Punctuation that is more important than a secondary punctuation with regards to sentence splitting in a text. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2075">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2075</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf punctuation (dcif:isA)</p>                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>punctuation medial sentence</li> <li>sentence medial punctuation</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SentenceMedialPunctuation">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SentenceMedialPunctuation</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SentenceMedialPunctuation</li> </ul>          | <p>added in accordance with a suggestion by Wilson and Leech (1996)</p> <p>SentenceMedialPunctuation are , ; : - . (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node17.html#recv">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node17.html#recv</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>punctuation parenthetical</li> <li>parenthetical punctuation</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ParentheticalPunctuation">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ParentheticalPunctuation</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ParentheticalPunctuation</li> </ul>             | <p>Parenthetical elements are dominated by a node labeled PRN. Punctuation marks that set off a parenthetical (i.e., commas, dashes, parentheses (-LRB- and -RRB-)) are contained within the PRN node. Use of PRN is determined ultimately by individual annotator intuition, though the presence of dashes or parentheses strongly suggests a parenthetical. (Bies et al. 1995)</p> <p>added in conformance with Penn Treebank Bracketing Guidelines (Bies et al. 1995)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>punctuation parenthetical left</li> <li>left parenthetical punctuation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LeftParentheticalPunctuation">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LeftParentheticalPunctuation</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:LeftParentheticalPunctuation</li> </ul> | <p>TODO: rename to OpeningParentheticalPunctuation to support scripts running from left to right.</p> <p>added in accordance with a suggestion by Wilson and Leech (1996); <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2078">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2078</a> (open punctuation)</p> <p>Beginning of a paired punctuation. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2078">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2078</a>)</p>                                                |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                   | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | TODO: rename to OpenPunctuation                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>punctuation parenthetical right</li> <li>right parenthetical punctuation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RightParentheticalPunctuation">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RightParentheticalPunctuation</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:RightParentheticalPunctuation</li> </ul> | <p>TODO: rename to ClosePunctuation to support scripts running from left to right</p> <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2079">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2079</a></p> <p>added in accordance with EAGLES suggestions (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node17.html#recv">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node17.html#recv</a>)</p> <p>End of a paired punctuation. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2079">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2079</a>) RightParentheticalPunctuation is a punctuation mark which concludes a constituent whose the opening is marked by a LeftParentheticalPunctuation, e.g. ), ] and Spanish ?. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node17.html#recv">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node17.html#recv</a> 19.09.06)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>punctuation secondary</li> <li>secondary punctuation</li> </ul>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SecondaryPunctuation">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SecondaryPunctuation</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SecondaryPunctuation</li> </ul>                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>quadrial</li> </ul>                                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Quadrial">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Quadrial</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Quadrial</li> </ul>                                                                | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2000">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2000</a></p> <p>Property related to four elements. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2000">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2000</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf grammaticalNumber (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>qualifier</li> </ul>                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Qualifier">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Qualifier</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Qualifier</li> </ul>                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>quantifier</li> </ul>                                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Quantifier">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Quantifier</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Quantifier</li> </ul>                                                          | <p>A category "Quantifier" is missing in EAGLES, but seems to be conflated with IndefiniteDeterminer. Added as top-level concept in accordance with the SFB632</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <p>annotation guidelines. Against the original (and meanwhile corrected) modelling in GOLD, Quantifier is not a subconcept of Determiner.</p> <p>A quantifier is a determiner that expresses a referent's definite or indefinite number or amount. A quantifier functions as a modifier of a noun, or pronoun. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAQuantifier.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAQuantifier.htm</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• quantifier demonstrative</li> <li>• demonstrative quantifier</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DemonstrativeQuantifier">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DemonstrativeQuantifier</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DemonstrativeQuantifier</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#DemonstrativeQuantifier">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#DemonstrativeQuantifier</a></p> <p>In the Czech and Slovak MTE v4 specs, Numeral/Class="demonstrative" are items meaning 'this many/much', etc. Strictly speaking, they are pronominals (pro-quantifiers), but traditional descriptions don't recognise such a category, so they are described variously as pronouns (because they contain a demonstrative element) or as numerals (because their syntactic distribution is that of numerals, or very close)." (Ivan A Derzhanski, email 2010/06/11, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#DemonstrativeQuantifier">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#DemonstrativeQuantifier</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• quantifier dual</li> <li>• dual quantifier</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DualQuantifier">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DualQuantifier</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DualQuantifier</li> </ul>                            | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#DualQuantifier">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#DualQuantifier</a></p> <p>Quantifiers that enforce dual agreement (i.e., as with the numeral "2"). Some feminine and neuter body parts in Czech have preserved dual forms, and if the noun is dual, so are its attributes (adjectives, pronouns). So the agreement of the numeral 2 differs formally from 3-4 (Ivan A. Derzhanski, email 2010/06/16, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/">http://purl.org/olia/</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
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|                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <p>mte/<br/>multext-east.owl#DualQuantifier) Numeral/Class="definite", Numeral/Class="definite1", Numeral/Class="definite234" etc. refer to specific patterns of congruency with Slavic numerals that originate from the difference between Old Slavic singular (definite1), dual (definite2, definite234) and plural (definite). (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#DualQuantifier">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#DualQuantifier</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>quantifier indefinite</li> <li>indefinite quantifier</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IndefiniteQuantifier">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IndefiniteQuantifier</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:IndefiniteQuantifier</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#IndefiniteQuantifier">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#IndefiniteQuantifier</a></p> <p>In the Czech and Slovak MTE v4 specs, Numeral/Class="indefinite" are items meaning 'several/some', etc. Strictly speaking, they are pronominals (pro-quantifiers), but traditional descriptions don't recognise such a category, so they are described variously as pronouns or as numerals (because their syntactic distribution is that of numerals, or very close)." (Ivan A Derzhanski, email 2010/06/11, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#IndefiniteQuantifier">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#IndefiniteQuantifier</a>)</p>                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>quantifier interrogative</li> <li>interrogative quantifier</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterrogativeQuantifier">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterrogativeQuantifier</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InterrogativeQuantifier</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#InterrogativeQuantifier">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#InterrogativeQuantifier</a></p> <p>In the Czech and Slovak MTE v4 specs, Numeral/Class="interrogative" are items meaning 'how many/much', etc. Strictly speaking, they are pronominals (pro-quantifiers), but traditional descriptions don't recognise such a category, so they are described variously as pronouns or as numerals (because their syntactic distribution is that of numerals, or very close)." (Ivan A Derzhanski, email 2010/06/11, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#InterrogativeQuantifier">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#InterrogativeQuantifier</a>)</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                       | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Interrogative-Quantifier)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>quantifier paucal</li> <li>paucal quantifier</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PaucalQuantifier">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PaucalQuantifier</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PaucalQuantifier</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#PaucalQuantifier">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#PaucalQuantifier</a></p> <p>Quantifiers that enforce paucal agreement. In many Slavic languages, numerals between 2 and 4 (and some quantifiers) involve a specific agreement patterns that is different from that of smaller and greater numbers. In Russian, for example, genitive singular is required. These numerals and quantifiers with the same characteristics are referred to here as "paucal quantifiers". (cf. David Pesetsky, <a href="http://www.uni-leipzig.de/~jtrommer/Harvard/pesetsky.pdf">http://www.uni-leipzig.de/~jtrommer/Harvard/pesetsky.pdf</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>quantifier plural</li> <li>plural quantifier</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PluralQuantifier">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PluralQuantifier</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PluralQuantifier</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#PluralQuantifier">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#PluralQuantifier</a> Numeral/Class="definite", Numeral/Class="definite1", Numeral/Class="definite234" etc. refer to specific patterns of congruency with Slavic numerals that originate from the difference between Old Slavic singular (definite1), dual (definite2, definite234) and plural (definite).</p> <p>A PluralQuantifier is a Quantifier (or Numeral) that specifies a large multitude of entities. The agreement pattern of a plural quantifier is different from that of a singular quantifier, but as opposed to DualQuantifier and PaucalQuantifier, PluralQuantifier includes quantifiers that denote arbitrarily large sets of entities. (Chiarcos) The corresponding category in Czech, Polish and Slovak MTE v4 specs is Numeral/Class="definite", that refers to numerals larger than four. (MTE v4)</p> |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                           | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>quantifier pro</li> <li>pro quantifier</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ProQuantifier">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ProQuantifier</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ProQuantifier</li> </ul>                | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#ProQuantifier">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#ProQuantifier</a></p> <p>A ProQuantifier is a quantifier derived from a pronominal element. ProQuantifiers thus partly characterized as pronouns (e.g., as pronominal adverbs) or quantifiers (e.g., "indefinite numeral" as in MTE v.4). (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#ProQuantifier">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#ProQuantifier</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>quantifier relative</li> <li>relative quantifier</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RelativeQuantifier">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RelativeQuantifier</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:RelativeQuantifier</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#RelativeQuantifier">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#RelativeQuantifier</a></p> <p>In the Czech MTE v4 specs, Numeral/Class="relative" are items meaning 'how many/much', 'as many/much' etc. Strictly speaking, they are pronumerals (pro-quantifiers), but traditional descriptions don't recognise such a category, so they are described variously as pronouns or as numerals (because their syntactic distribution is that of numerals, or very close)." (Ivan A Derzhanski, email 2010/06/11, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#RelativeQuantifier">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#RelativeQuantifier</a>)</p>                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>quantifier singular</li> <li>singular quantifier</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SingularQuantifier">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SingularQuantifier</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SingularQuantifier</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#SingularQuantifier">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#SingularQuantifier</a> (MTE v4 Numeral/Class="definite1", <a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#SingularQuantifier">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#SingularQuantifier</a>) Numeral/Class="definite", Numeral/Class="definite1", Numeral/Class="definite234" etc. refer to specific patterns of congruency with Slavic numerals that originate from the difference between Old Slavic singular (definite1), dual (definite2, definite234) and plural (definite).</p> <p>A singular quantifier is a quantifier or a numeral that specifies a single referent from a set. (Chiar-</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                   | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
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|                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | cos) In Czech and Slovak MTE v4 specs, the corresponding category Numeral/Class="definite1" is applied to the numeral "one". (MTE v4)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>question</li> </ul>                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Question">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Question</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Question</li> </ul>                   | <p>Santorini 1991, Bies et al. 1995</p> <p>There are two types of questions: direct questions (which are main clauses ending with a question mark) and indirect questions (which are subordinate clauses embedded under a verb). In this section, we discuss only direct questions; indirect questions are bracketed as SBAR's (see Section 5.17). (Santorini 1991)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>question direct</li> <li>direct question</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DirectQuestion">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DirectQuestion</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DirectQuestion</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>question no yes</li> <li>yes no question</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#YesNoQuestion">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#YesNoQuestion</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:YesNoQuestion</li> </ul>    | <p>Santorini 1991, Bies et al. 1995</p> <p>There are two types of direct questions: yes-no questions and wh-questions. Yes-no questions should be bracketed as SQ. The auxiliary verb or form of do that precedes the subject in a yes-no question is a child of SQ. Note that yes-no questions need not contain a VP node (Santorini 1991)</p>                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>quote</li> </ul>                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Quote">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Quote</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Quote</li> </ul>                            | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2081">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2081</a></p> <p>Punctuation usually used to surround a quotation. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2081">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2081</a>)</p>                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reduplication</li> </ul>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Reduplication">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Reduplication</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Reduplication</li> </ul>    | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2346">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2346</a> (reduplication)</p> <p>process to modify the sense of a word by some operations to repeat the sound of a word. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2346">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2346</a>)</p>                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reflexive</li> </ul>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Reflexive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Reflexive</a></li> </ul>                                                                  | <p>TODO: integrate with Voice, rename to ReflexiveVoice</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
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|                                                                                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Reflexive</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                | <p>A reflexive verb is a verb whose semantic agent and patient (typically represented syntactically by the subject and the direct object) are the same. In many languages, reflexive constructions are rendered by transitive verbs followed by a reflexive pronoun, as in English -self (e. g., She threw herself to the floor.). (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reflexive_verbs">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reflexive_verbs</a> 20.11.06)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reflexive non</li> <li>non reflexive</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonReflexive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonReflexive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NonReflexive</li> </ul>                | <p>TODO: remove</p> <p>A non-reflexive verb is a verb whose semantic agent and patient (typically represented syntactically by the subject and the direct object) are not the same. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reflexive_verbs">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reflexive_verbs</a> 20.11.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>register dialect</li> <li>dialect register</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DialectRegister">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DialectRegister</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DialectRegister</li> </ul>       | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1990">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1990</a></p> <p>Register that is specific to a dialect. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1990">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1990</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf register (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p>                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>register facetious</li> <li>facetious register</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FacetiousRegister">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FacetiousRegister</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:FacetiousRegister</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1991">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1991</a></p> <p>Register related to an expression that is intended to be clever and funny but that is really silly and annoying. (Longma DCE; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1991">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1991</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf register (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p>                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>register formal</li> <li>formal register</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FormalRegister">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FormalRegister</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:FormalRegister</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1992">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1992</a></p> <p>Formal register. (12620; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1992">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1992</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf register (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>register house in</li> <li>in house register</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InHouseRegister">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InHouseRegister</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InHouseRegister</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1993">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1993</a></p> <p>Register of terms that are company-specific and not readily recognized outside this environment. (ISO12620; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1993">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1993</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf register (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p>          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>register ironic</li> <li>ironic register</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IronicRegister">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IronicRegister</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:IronicRegister</li> </ul>             | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1994">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1994</a></p> <p>Register for irony. (12620; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1994">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1994</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf register (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p>                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>register level bench</li> <li>bench level register</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#BenchLevelRegister">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#BenchLevelRegister</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:BenchLevelRegister</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1989">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1989</a></p> <p>Register of terms used in applications-oriented as opposed to theoretical or academic levels of language. (ISO12620; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1989">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1989</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf register (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>register neutral</li> <li>neutral register</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NeutralRegister">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NeutralRegister</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NeutralRegister</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1999">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1999</a></p> <p>The register appropriate to general texts or discourse. (ISO12620; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1999">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1999</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf register (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p>                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>register slang</li> <li>slang register</li> </ul>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SlangRegister">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SlangRegister</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SlangRegister</li> </ul>                | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1995">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1995</a></p> <p>An extremely informal register of a word, term, or text that is used in spoken and everyday language and less commonly in documents. (ISO12620; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1995">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1995</a>)</p>                         |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
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|                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | subClassOf register (dcif:conceptualDomain)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• register taboo</li> <li>• taboo register</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TabooRegister">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TabooRegister</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:TabooRegister</li> </ul>                | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1996">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1996</a><br><br>Register that expresses a situation that people avoid because it is extremely offensive or embarrassing. (ISO12620; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1996">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1996</a> )<br><br>subClassOf register (dcif:conceptualDomain) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• register technical</li> <li>• technical register</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TechnicalRegister">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TechnicalRegister</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:TechnicalRegister</li> </ul>    | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1997">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1997</a><br><br>The register appropriate to scientific texts or special languages. (ISO12620; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1997">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1997</a> )<br><br>subClassOf register (dcif:conceptualDomain)                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• register vulgar</li> <li>• vulgar register</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VulgarRegister">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#VulgarRegister</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:VulgarRegister</li> </ul>             | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1998">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1998</a><br><br>Register of a term or text type that can be characterized as profane or socially unacceptable. (ISO12620; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1998">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1998</a> )<br><br>subClassOf register (dcif:conceptualDomain)           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• relation</li> </ul>                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Relation">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Relation</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Relation</li> </ul>                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• relation dependency</li> <li>• dependency relation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DependencyRelation">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DependencyRelation</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DependencyRelation</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• relation dominance</li> <li>• dominance relation</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DominanceRelation">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DominanceRelation</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DominanceRelation</li> </ul>    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• relation lexical</li> <li>• lexical relation</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LexicalRelation">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LexicalRelation</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:LexicalRelation</li> </ul>       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• relation syntactic</li> <li>• syntactic relation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SyntacticRelation">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SyntacticRelation</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SyntacticRelation</li> </ul> | TODO: check TDS and GOLD                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• residual</li> </ul>                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Residual">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Residual</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Residual</li> </ul>                            | <p>EAGLES top-level category Residual (R) with the exception of its subclass "Unclassified". Unclassified is not represented in the OLiA ontology, as it does not represent information, but the absence of information.</p> <p>From a linguistic point of view, Residuals are a heterogeneous class and so, Residual may overlap with every linguistically motivate annotation concept. Also between subconcepts, overlap may occur (e.g. \LaTeX which is a symbol which can be read as an Acronym or acronyms which are related to Abbreviations, e.g. GNU "Gnu is not Unix")</p> <p>The residual value (R) is assigned to classes of text words which lie outside the traditionally accepted range of grammatical classes, although they occur quite commonly in many texts and very commonly in some. For example: foreign words, or mathematical formulae. It can be argued that these are on the fringes of the grammar or lexicon of the language in which the text is written. Nevertheless, they need to be tagged. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node16.html#mr_19.09.06">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node16.html#mr_19.09.06</a>) Although words in the Residual category are on the periphery of the lexicon, they may take some of the grammatical characteristics, e.g., of nouns. Acronyms such as IBM</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
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|                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <p>are similar to proper nouns; symbols such as alphabetic characters can vary for singular and plural (e.g. How many Ps are there in 'psychopath?'), and are in this respect like common nouns. In some languages (e.g. Portuguese) such symbols also have gender. It is quite reasonable that in some tagging schemes some of these classes of word will be classified under other parts of speech. (The Unclassified category applies to word-like text segments which do not easily fit into any of the foregoing values. For example: incomplete words and pause fillers such as er and erm in transcriptions of speech, or written representations of singing such as dum-de-dum. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node17.html#recr">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node17.html#recr</a> 19.09.06)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• role addressee</li> <li>• addressee role</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AddresseeRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AddresseeRole</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AddresseeRole</li> </ul> | <p>added in conformance with PTB vocative, Bies et al. 1995</p> <p>-VOC (vocative) — marks nouns of address, regardless of their position in the sentence. It is not coindexed to the subject and does not get -TPC when it is sentence-initial. (SQ (NP-VOC Mike) , would (NP-SBJ you) (INTJ please) (VP close (NP the door)) ?) (Bies et al. 1995)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• role agent</li> <li>• agent role</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AgentRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AgentRole</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AgentRole</li> </ul>             | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#agentRole">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#agentRole</a></p> <p>An agentive role is one in which the actor exerts some degree of will(-power) in the execution of the event. (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#agentRole">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#agentRole</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                       | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• role benefactor</li> <li>• benefactor role</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#BenefactorRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#BenefactorRole</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:BenefactorRole</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#beneficiaryRole">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#beneficiaryRole</a></p> <p>A beneficiary (benefactor) instantiates the role of an entity (usually animate) who stands to benefit in some way from the event. Prototypically “benefit” here means “to do or be good to, to be of advantage or profit to; to improve, help forward” in some way. (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#beneficiaryRole">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#beneficiaryRole</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• role cause</li> <li>• cause role</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CauseRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CauseRole</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CauseRole</li> </ul>                | <p>Cause indicates the reason why something happens and is often expressed by a PP (because of, with, through etc.). Sometimes this role is close to the role of Instrument. The criterion for the choice of tag CAUSE is if the expression can be paraphrased through a clausal subordinate clause. (Dipper et al. 2007, 5.3.10)</p> <p>added in conformance with the SFB632 Annotation Guidelines (Dipper et al. 2007)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• role comitative</li> <li>• comitative role</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ComitativeRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ComitativeRole</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ComitativeRole</li> </ul> | <p>added in conformance with TIGER edge labels, this is explicitly not defined as a grammatical case</p> <p>TODO: Check whether to be merged with ComitativeCase</p> <p>Comitative carries the meaning 'with' or 'accompanied by' (Anderson, Stephen 1985: 186; Pei and Gaynor 1954: 42; Dixon, R. 1972: 12; Gove, et al. 1966: 455). (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Comitative">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Comitative</a>) Comitative applies to an animate entity that accompanies a participant of the action. (Dipper et al. 2007, §5.3.12)</p>                                                                       |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>role condition</li> <li>condition role</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConditionRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConditionRole</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ConditionRole</li> </ul>       | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/tcodex.owl#ConditionalAdverb">http://purl.org/olia/tcodex.owl#ConditionalAdverb</a></p> <p>Adverbial that denotes a condition. (Petrova and Odebrecht 2011)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>role direction</li> <li>direction role</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DirectionRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DirectionRole</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DirectionRole</li> </ul>       | <p>added in conformance with PTB bracketing guidelines, Bies et al. (1995)</p> <p>-DIR (direction) â' marks adverbials that answer the questions â¼from where?â½ and â¼to where?â½ It implies motion, which can be metaphorical as in â¼...rose 5 pts. to 57-1/2â½ or #â¼increased 70% to 5.8 billion yenâ½ (see section 23 [â¼Financialspeakâ¼ Conventions]). -DIR is most often used with verbs of motion/transit and financial verbs: (S (NP-SBJ I) (VP flew (PP-DIR from (NP Tokyo)) (PP-DIR to (NP New York)))) (Bies et al. 1995)</p>       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>role experiencer</li> <li>experiencer role</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ExperiencerRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ExperiencerRole</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ExperiencerRole</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#experiencerRole">http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#experiencerRole</a>, originally a sub-concept of UndergoerMacroRole</p> <p>An experiencer instantiates the role of an entity (usually animate) who takes the event in through sensory means in some way. (<a href="http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#experiencerRole">http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#experiencerRole</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>role extent</li> <li>extent role</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ExtentRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ExtentRole</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ExtentRole</li> </ul>                | <p>added in conformance with PTB bracketing guidelines, Bies et al. (1995)</p> <p>-EXT (extent) â' marks adverbial phrases that describe the spatial extent of an activity. -EXT was incorporated primarily for cases of movement in financial space, but is also used in analogous situations elsewhere. (S (NP-SBJ the Dow Jones Industrial</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                       | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
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|                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Average) (VP plunged (NP-EXT 190.58 points))) (S (NP-SBJ She) (VP walked (NP-EXT 5 miles))) Obligatory complements do not receive -EXT: (S (NP-SBJ The sumo wrestler) (VP gained (NP 80 pounds))) Words such as fully and completely are absolutes and do not receive -EXT. (Bies et al. 1995)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• role force</li> <li>• force role</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ForceRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ForceRole</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ForceRole</li> </ul>                | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#forceRole">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#forceRole</a></p> <p>A force role is one in which the instantiator (the “force”) exerts some degree of energy which initiates (or impacts on) the execution of the event. In contrast to an agent, an instantiator of a force may be an inanimate entity, such as a climactic condition. The non-controlling entity instigating a Process (=Dynamism or Change) (Dik, 1997:118) (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#forceRole">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#forceRole</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• role goal</li> <li>• goal role</li> </ul>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#GoalRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#GoalRole</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:GoalRole</li> </ul>                   | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#goalRole">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#goalRole</a></p> <p>A goal role instantiates the (intended) end location (directional path) of an event. (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#goalRole">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#goalRole</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• role instrument</li> <li>• instrument role</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InstrumentRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InstrumentRole</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InstrumentRole</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#instrumentRole">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#instrumentRole</a>, cf. TIGER edge label "Instrumental"</p> <p>SemanticRole added in conformance with TIGER</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• role location</li> <li>• location role</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LocationRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LocationRole</a></li> </ul>                                                              | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#locationRole">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#locationRole</a>, cf. the TIGER edge label "Locative"</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:LocationRole</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                | Semantic role for the final location of action or a time of the action. ( <a href="http://www.isocat.org/dcat/DC-1326">http://www.isocat.org/dcat/DC-1326</a> ) Adverbials that indicate place/setting of the event. (PP-LOC on (NP the moon)) May also indicate metaphorical location: (PP-LOC amongst (NP yourselves)) (Bies et al. 1995)                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>role macro actor</li> <li>actor macro role</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ActorMacroRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ActorMacroRole</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ActorMacroRole</li> </ul>             | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#actorRole">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#actorRole</a></p> <p>The most agentive semantic role of the current clause (van Valin and Lapolla 1997), designated subject (from a semantic point of view)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>role macro undergoer</li> <li>undergoer macro role</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#UndergoerMacroRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#UndergoerMacroRole</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:UndergoerMacroRole</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#undergoerRole">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#undergoerRole</a></p> <p>The least agentive argument of the current clause (van Valin and Lapolla 1997), the designated object (from a semantic perspective).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>role malefactor</li> <li>malefactor role</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MalefactorRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MalefactorRole</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:MalefactorRole</li> </ul>             | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#maleficiaryRole">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#maleficiaryRole</a></p> <p>A maleficiary (malefactor) instantiates the role of an entity (usually animate) who stands to undergo a misfortune, or be at a disadvantage in some way from the event. (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#maleficiaryRole">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#maleficiaryRole</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>role manner</li> <li>manner role</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MannerRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MannerRole</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:MannerRole</li> </ul>                         | <p>Manner applies to constituents that denote how something is carried out. Adverbs may also denote manner, however, they are not annotated at any of the syntactic layers. (Dipper et al. 2007, §5.3.11)</p> <p>added in conformance with the SFB632 annotation scheme (Dipper et al. 2007)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                       | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• role oblique</li> <li>• oblique role</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ObliqueRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ObliqueRole</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ObliqueRole</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#obliqueRole">http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#obliqueRole</a></p> <p>A semantic role which is not straightforward. (<a href="http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#obliqueCase">http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#obliqueCase</a>)</p>                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• role path</li> <li>• path role</li> </ul>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PathRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PathRole</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PathRole</li> </ul>                   | <p>added in accordance with TIGER way (directional modifier)</p> <p>added in accordance with TIGER way (directional modifier)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• role patient</li> <li>• patient role</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PatientRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PatientRole</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PatientRole</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#patientRole">http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#patientRole</a></p> <p>A patient instantiates the role of an entity which undergoes a change of state (Cruse 2000:284) <a href="http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#patientRole">http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#patientRole</a></p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• role positioner</li> <li>• positioner role</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PositionerRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PositionerRole</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PositionerRole</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#positionerRole">http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#positionerRole</a></p> <p>The entity controlling a Position (Dik, 1997:118) (<a href="http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#positionerRole">http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#positionerRole</a>)</p>                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• role possessor</li> <li>• possessor role</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PossessorRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PossessorRole</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PossessorRole</li> </ul>    | <p>added in conformance with Stanford Parser Dependency Labels</p> <p>Semantic role as used by the Stanford Dependency Parser</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• role processed</li> <li>• processed role</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ProcessedRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ProcessedRole</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ProcessedRole</li> </ul>    | <p><a href="http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#processedRole">http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#processedRole</a></p> <p>The entity that undergoes a Process (Dik, 1997:118). (<a href="http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#processedRole">http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#processedRole</a>)</p>                                  |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• role purpose</li> <li>• purpose role</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PurposeRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PurposeRole</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PurposeRole</li> </ul>       | <p>-PRP (purpose or reason) â' marks purpose or reason clauses and PPs. (Bies et al. 1995)</p> <p>added in conformance with PTB bracketing guidelines (Bies et al. 1995)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• role recipient</li> <li>• recipient role</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RecipientRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RecipientRole</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:RecipientRole</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#recipientRole">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#recipientRole</a></p> <p>A recipient instantiates the role of an entity (usually animate) who receives an entity in some way from the event. &lt;p&gt; Prototypically "receive" here means "to take in one's hand, or into one's possession (something held out or offered by another); to take delivery of (a thing) from another" in some way. (OED) &lt;/p&gt; (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#recipientRole">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#recipientRole</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• role semantic</li> <li>• semantic role</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SemanticRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SemanticRole</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SemanticRole</li> </ul>    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• role source</li> <li>• source role</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SourceRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SourceRole</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SourceRole</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#sourceRole">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#sourceRole</a></p> <p>A source role instantiates the origin of an event or entity. (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#sourceRole">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#sourceRole</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• role syntactic</li> <li>• syntactic role</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SyntacticRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SyntacticRole</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SyntacticRole</li> </ul> | <p>2010/04/08 merged with EAGLES NPFunction "NPFunction is an additional optional attribute for adjectives. It subsumes the values HeadFunction, Postmodifying and Premodifying." (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1a">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1a</a> 20.11.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                           | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>role target</li> <li>target role</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TargetRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TargetRole</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:TargetRole</li> </ul> | <p>added as counterpart of Source-Role, see there</p> <p>The target role instantiates the destination of an event or entity.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>role theme</li> <li>theme role</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ThemeRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ThemeRole</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ThemeRole</li> </ul>    | <p>added in conformance with SFB632 Theme</p> <p>TODO: check definition, AFAIK Theme also applies to the third (non-ACTOR, non-UNDERGOER) argument (Ch. Chiarcos)</p> <p>Theme is a general term covering the notions of patient that means an entity affected by the action, of result that means an entity effected by the action, i.e. which emerges out of the action, or of theme that means an entity effected by the action, i.e. which emerges out of the action. (Dipper et al. 2007: §5.3.3)</p>                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>role time</li> <li>time role</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TimeRole">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TimeRole</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:TimeRole</li> </ul>       | <p>added in conformance with Stanford Parser Dependency Label TIME and SFB632 annotation guidelines (Dipper et al. 2007)</p> <p>Semantic role corresponding to the label "TIME" used by the Stanford Dependency Parser. Time covers a point or an interval of time at which the action takes place. (Dipper et al. 2007, §5.3.9) -TMP (temporal) — marks temporal or aspectual adverbials that answer the questions when, how often, or how long. It has some uses that are not strictly adverbial, such as with dates that modify other NPs (see section 11 [Modification of NP]). (Bies et al. 1995)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>root</li> </ul>                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Root">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Root</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Root</li> </ul>                   | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2231">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2231</a></p> <p>base of a word (MIRACL &amp; LSCA; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2231">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2231</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>second</li> </ul>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Second">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Second</a></li> </ul>                                                            | <p>EAGLES, <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Second">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Second</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Second</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                         | Refers to the person(s) the speaker is addressing (Crystal 1997: 285). ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Second">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Second</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sentence</li> </ul>                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Sentence">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Sentence</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Sentence</li> </ul>                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sentence declarative</li> <li>declarative sentence</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DeclarativeSentence">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DeclarativeSentence</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DeclarativeSentence</li> </ul> | <p>Santorini 1991, Bies et al. 1995</p> <p>S Simple declarative clause, i.e. one that is not introduced by a (possibly empty) subordinating conjunction or wh-word and that does not exhibit subject-verb inversion. (Santorini 1991) Simple declarative sentences: (S (NP-SBJ Casey) (VP threw (NP the ball))) ... S â' Simple declarative clause, i.e. one that is not introduced by a (possibly empty) subordinating conjunction or wh-word and that does not exhibit subject-verb inversion. (Bies et al. 1995)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>separable</li> </ul>                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Separable">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Separable</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Separable</li> </ul>                               | <p>EAGLES; note that UbyPos extends separability to particles</p> <p>A separable verb is a verb that is composed of a verb stem and a separable affix. In some verb forms, the verb appears in one word, whilst in others the verb stem and the affix are separated. German and Dutch are notable for having many separable verbs. For example, the Dutch verb "aankomen" is a separable verb. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Separable_verb">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Separable_verb</a> 20.11.06)</p>     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>separable non</li> <li>non separable</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonSeparable">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonSeparable</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NonSeparable</li> </ul>                      | <p>EAGLES; note that UbyPos extends separability to particles</p> <p>Non-separable verbs are not composed of a verb stem and a separable affix. (cf. SeparabilityFeature: Separable)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>separator graphical</li> </ul>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#GraphicalSeparator">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#GraphicalSeparator</a></li> </ul>                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                              | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                           | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>graphical separator</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:GraphicalSeparator</li> </ul>                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sequel</li> </ul>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Sequel">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Sequel</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Sequel</li> </ul>       | <p>added in accordance with ILPOSTS (for Indian languages), <a href="http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#Sequel">http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#Sequel</a></p> <p>Adopted from ILPOSTS for Indian languages. No definition or examples provided: Distance=Sequel (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#Sequel">http://purl.org/olia/ilposts.owl#Sequel</a>)</p> <p>TODO: provide definition</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>simple</li> </ul>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Simple">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Simple</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Simple</li> </ul>       | <p>EAGLES</p> <p>Simple applies to the regular type of coordinator occurring between conjuncts: German und, for example. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1av">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1av</a> 17.11.06)</p>                                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>singular</li> </ul>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Singular">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Singular</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Singular</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES</p> <p>Singular is a grammatical number denoting a unit quantity (as opposed to the plural and other forms). (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singular">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Singular</a> 17.11.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>slash</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Slash">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Slash</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Slash</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1437">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1437</a></p> <p>The punctuation sign / (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1437">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1437</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf partOfSpeech (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p> <p>Parenthetical in Russian (instead of "(", ")"), sentence medial in English</p>                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>space</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Space">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Space</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Space</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2189">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2189</a></p> <p>Empty area between words, lines or columns (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2189">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-2189</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>specific</li> </ul>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Specific">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Specific</a></li> </ul>                                                  | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CliticSpecificDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#CliticSpecificDeterminer</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Specific</li> </ul>                                                                                                                  | <p>"By 'specific' and 'non-specific' I intend the difference between the two readings of English indefinites like (3): (3) I'm looking for a deer. In the specific reading there is a particular deer, say Bambi, that I am looking for. In the non-specific reading I will be happy to find any deer. Von Heusinger (2002) likes the test in English of inserting 'certain' after the 'a' to fix the specific reading. In either reading of (3) a deer is being introduced as a new discourse referent. This is opposed to 'definite' which requires a previous pragmatic instantiation as in 'I'm looking for the deer.' In English both the readings of (3) are indefinite. In Klallam, the specific demonstratives are neither definite nor indefinite." (Montler, Timothy. 2007. Klallam demonstratives. Papers ICSNL XLVII. The 42nd International Conference on Salish and Neighbouring Language, pp. 409-425. University of British Columbia Working Papers in Linguistics, Volume 20; on specific vs. nonspecific determiners in Klallam, a Salish language, <a href="http://montler.net/papers/KlallamDemons.pdf">http://montler.net/papers/KlallamDemons.pdf</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>speech direct</li> <li>direct speech</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DirectSpeech">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DirectSpeech</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DirectSpeech</li> </ul> | <p>added in accordance with TIGER</p> <p>added in accordance with TIGER</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>stem</li> </ul>                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Stem">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Stem</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Stem</li> </ul>                         | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1389">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1389</a></p> <p>Root of a word, together with any derivational affixes, to which inflectional affixes are added. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAStem.htm">www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAStem.htm</a>; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1389">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1389</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>strong</li> </ul>                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Strong">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Strong</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Strong</li> </ul>                                        | <p>EAGLES</p> <p>TODO: rename to StrongPronoun</p> <p>Strong pronouns are different from the weak pronouns (cf. StrengthFeature:Weak)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>subject intransitive</li> <li>intransitive subject</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IntransitiveSubject">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IntransitiveSubject</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:IntransitiveSubject</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#S">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#S</a></p> <p>Intransitive argument (S), single argument of an intransitive verb or only argument in a one-place predicate (frame). (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#S">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#S</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>subject syntactic</li> <li>syntactic subject</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SyntacticSubject">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SyntacticSubject</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SyntacticSubject</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#syntacticSubject">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#syntacticSubject</a></p> <p>The subject of a sentence is one of the two main parts of a sentence, the other being the predicate. Providing an adequate definition of the notion of a subject is notoriously difficult, and depends on a range of grammatical properties that may vary from language to language. For this reason, many current grammatical theories avoid using the term, except for purely descriptive purposes, or define it in terms of occupying a particular position in the clause. The term subject refers to the grammatical function an expression may have in relation to other expressions in a sentence, and it should be distinguished from parts of speech, which classify expressions independently of their relations to other constituents of a sentence. The subject of a verb is the argument which generally refers to the origin of the action or the undergoer of the state shown by the verb. However, this definition depends on the particular language under consideration. In languages where a passive voice exists, the subject of a passive verb</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
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|                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | may be the target or result of the action. This is a semantic definition. ( <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subject_(grammar)">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subject_(grammar)</a> ). ( <a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#syntacticSubject">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#syntacticSubject</a> )                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>subject transitive</li> <li>transitive subject</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TransitiveSubject">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TransitiveSubject</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:TransitiveSubject</li> </ul> | <a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#A">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#A</a><br><br>First argument of a transitive or ditransitive verb. ( <a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#A">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#A</a> )                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>suffix</li> </ul>                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Suffix">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Suffix</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Suffix</li> </ul>                                  | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1395">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1395</a><br><br>Affix added at the end of the word to change its meaning or part of speech. (Sue Ellen Wright + Gil Francopoulo; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1395">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1395</a> )                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>superlative</li> </ul>                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Superlative">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Superlative</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Superlative</li> </ul>                   | EAGLES, <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1422">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1422</a><br><br>The superlative of an adjective or adverb is a form of adjective or adverb which indicates that something has some feature to a greater degree than anything it is being compared to in a given context. ( <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superlative">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Superlative</a> 17.11.06) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>supine</li> </ul>                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Supine">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Supine</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Supine</li> </ul>                                  | EAGLES NonFiniteVerb with VerbForm="Supine".<br><br>Supine is a nonfinite form of motion verbs with functions similar to that of an infinitive (Angelika Adams)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>symbol</li> </ul>                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Symbol">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Symbol</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Symbol</li> </ul>                                  | EAGLES Category Residual with Type="Symbol".<br><br>In morphosyntactic annotation schemes, a symbol is a single graphical sign that occurs in a written text with a conventionalized meaning but that does not represent a phoneme (like ordi-                                                                                                                                                                              |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
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|                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | <p>nary characters), an orthographic sign (punctuation), or a number. (Christian Chiarcos) Symbols such as alphabetic characters can vary for singular and plural (e.g. How many Ps are there in 'psychopath?'), and are in this respect like common nouns. In some languages (e.g. Portuguese) such symbols also have gender. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node17.html#recr">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node17.html#recr</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tense absolute</li> <li>absolute tense</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AbsoluteTense">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AbsoluteTense</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AbsoluteTense</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#absoluteTense">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#absoluteTense</a></p> <p>Absolute tense refers to a time in relation to the moment of utterance. (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#absoluteTense">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#absoluteTense</a> with reference to <a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/whatisabsolutetense.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/whatisabsolutetense.htm</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tense perfect past</li> <li>past perfect tense</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PastPerfectTense">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PastPerfectTense</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PastPerfectTense</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1348">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1348</a></p> <p>Past perfect tense is an absolute-relative tense that refers to a time in the past relative to a reference point, which itself is in the past relative to the moment of utterance (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsPastPerfectTense.htm">www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsPastPerfectTense.htm</a>; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1348">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1348</a>)</p> <p>denoting a tense of verbs used in relating past events where the action had already occurred at the time of the action of a main verb that is itself in a past tense. In English this is a compound tense formed with had plus the past participle (<a href="http://www.wordreference.com/English/definition.asp?en=past+perfect">www.wordreference.com/English/definition.asp?en=past+perfect</a>; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1348">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1348</a>)</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                   | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tense pluperfect</li> <li>pluperfect tense</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PluperfectTense">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PluperfectTense</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PluperfectTense</li> </ul>                   | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PastInPast">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PastInPast</a>, classified as absolute-relative tense here.</p> <p>PastInPast tense locates the situation in question prior to a reference time in the past. Also known as PluperfectTense. (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PastInPast">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PastInPast</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tense relative</li> <li>relative tense</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RelativeTense">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RelativeTense</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:RelativeTense</li> </ul>                         | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#relativeTense">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#relativeTense</a></p> <p>Relative tense is a tense that refers to a time in relation to a contextually determined temporal reference point, regardless of the latter's temporal relation to the moment of utterance. (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#relativeTense">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#relativeTense</a> with reference to <a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/whatisrelativetense.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/whatisrelativetense.htm</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tense relative absolute</li> <li>absolute relative tense</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AbsoluteRelativeTense">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AbsoluteRelativeTense</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AbsoluteRelativeTense</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#absoluteRelativeTense">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#absoluteRelativeTense</a></p> <p>Absolute-relative tense is a tense that (i) refers to a time in relation to a temporal reference point that, in turn, is referred to in relation to the moment of utterance (ii) in which the time and the reference point are not identical, and (iii) the reference point and the moment of utterance are not identical. (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#absoluteRelativeTense">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#absoluteRelativeTense</a> with reference to <a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/whatisabsoluterelativetense.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/glossaryoflinguisticterms/whatisabsoluterelativetense.htm</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>text</li> </ul>                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Text">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Text</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                 | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1847">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1847</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
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|                                                                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Text</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                        | Series of sentences expressed in a natural language. (Gil Francopoulo; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1847">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1847</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>text running in title</li> <li>title in running text</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TitleInRunningText">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TitleInRunningText</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:TitleInRunningText</li> </ul> | <p>-TTL (title) — is attached to the top node of a title when this title appears inside running text. -TTL implies -NOM. The internal structure of the title is bracketed as usual. (See section 12 [Titles] for more information about the bracketing of titles.) (Bies et al. 1995)</p> <p>PTB bracketing guidelines, Bies et al. 1995</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>theme ditransitive</li> <li>ditransitive theme</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DitransitiveTheme">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DitransitiveTheme</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DitransitiveTheme</li> </ul>    | <p><a href="http://languagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#T">http://languagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#T</a></p> <p>Ditransitive theme (T) (Siewierska 2004:57). (<a href="http://languagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#T">http://languagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#T</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>third</li> </ul>                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Third">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Third</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Third</li> </ul>                                        | <p>EAGLES, <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Third">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Third</a></p> <p>Third person is deictic reference to a referent(s) not identified as the speaker or addressee. For example in English "he", "she", "they" or the third person singular verb suffix -s, e.g. in "He sometimes flies." (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsThirdPerson-Deixis.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsThirdPerson-Deixis.htm</a> 20.11.06)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>token</li> </ul>                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Token">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Token</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Token</li> </ul>                                        | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1403">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1403</a></p> <p>Character string surrounded by separators. (Gil Francopoulo; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1403">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1403</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>topic hanging</li> <li>hanging topic</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#HangingTopic">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#HangingTopic</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:HangingTopic</li> </ul>                   | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/tcodex.owl#HangingTopic">http://purl.org/olia/tcodex.owl#HangingTopic</a></p> <p>HangingTopic constructions are closely related to LeftDislocation. Unlike LeftDislocation, the dislocated element and its re-</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                           | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | suming pronoun do not necessarily agree in case, number and gender. (Petrova and Odebrecht 2011, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/tcodex.owl#HangingTopic">http://purl.org/olia/tcodex.owl#HangingTopic</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• topicalization</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Topicalization">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Topicalization</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Topicalization</li> </ul> | <p>PTB bracketing guidelines, Bies et al. 1995</p> <p>Topicalization structures are ones where a non-subject immediately precedes a subject, which immediately precedes the verb/auxiliary of the sentence. Two examples: Pizza, John likes. Tomorrow, I will go to the store. Such examples should be bracketed as adjunction structures. (Santorini 1991) -TPC (“topicalized”) — marks elements that appear before the subject in a declarative sentence, but in two cases only: (i) if the fronted element is associated with a *T* in the position of the gap. (ii) if the fronted element is left-dislocated (i.e., it is associated with a resumptive pronoun in the position of the gap). (See the section on fronted elements in section 1 [Overview of Basic Clause Structure] for more details on the treatment of fronted elements and the section on *T* with fronted elements in section 4 [Null Elements] for more details on the distribution of *T*.) (Bies et al. 1995) Fronted elements are placed inside the top clause level (e.g. S, SINV, SQ, SBAR). (Only certain fronted elements are tagged -TPC: (i) constituents associated with a *T* in the position of the gap and (ii) left-dislocated constituents (those associated with a resumptive pronoun in the position of the gap).) (See section 1 [Overview of Basic Clause Structure] for more details on the treatment of fronted elements.) (Bies et al. 1995)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• trace</li> </ul>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Trace">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Trace</a></li> </ul>                                                                            | <p>PTB bracketing guidelines, Bies et al. (1995)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Trace</li> </ul>                                                                                                                        | <p>T Trace. Marks the position where a fronted wh-constituent is interpreted. ... T marks the spot where an argument NP that has been moved by wh-movement or relative clause formation is interpreted. For instance, the relative clause the man that I saw should be bracketed as follows, by analogy to the corresponding simple declarative I saw the man. (NP (NP the man) (SBAR that (S (NP I) (VP saw) (NP T)))) T is also used to represent the empty subjects of as-clauses. (Santorini 1991) *T* â ' trace of Aâ²-movement (Bies et al. 1995)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>transgressive</li> </ul>                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Transgressive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Transgressive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Transgressive</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1404">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1404</a></p> <p>present (action in the same time as of the predicate): The dog going through the house barks. past (action premature to the one of predicate): He has started to read the book after he had sat down. (ark.wz.cz/cidarke/mverb.html; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1404">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1404</a>)</p>                                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>transitive</li> </ul>                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Transitive">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Transitive</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Transitive</li> </ul>          | <p>SUSANNE (Sampson 1995)</p> <p>A predicate/verb that takes two arguments, e.g., English "to kiss", cf. van Valin and Lapolla (1997).</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>trial</li> </ul>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Trial">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Trial</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Trial</li> </ul>                         | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1407">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1407</a></p> <p>Grammatical number referring to 'three things', as opposed to 'singular' and 'plural'. (en2.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trial_number; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1407">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1407</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf grammaticalNumber (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p>                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>type narrative</li> <li>narrative type</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NarrativeType">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NarrativeType</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NarrativeType</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                        | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• typo</li> </ul>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Typo">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Typo</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Typo</li> </ul>                      | <p>a mis-typed word</p> <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Typo">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Typo</a></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• uncountable</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Uncountable">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Uncountable</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Uncountable</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES, remodelling of Mass-Noun vs. CommonNoun</p> <p>A mass noun (also uncountable noun or non-count noun) can't be modified by a numeral, occur in singular/plural or co-occur with the relevant kind of determiner. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass_noun">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass_noun</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• uninflected</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Uninflected">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Uninflected</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Uninflected</li> </ul> | <p>Chiarcos, cf. BaseForm in Susanne (Sampson 1995) and related schemes, and <a href="http://purl.org/olia/emille.owl#UnmarkedForGender">http://purl.org/olia/emille.owl#UnmarkedForGender</a></p> <p>In many inflecting languages, there occur lexemes whose form does not change throughout the paradigm, e.g., Russian papa "dad". For such forms, the category uninflected may be assigned. However, Uninflected is not to be confused with BaseForm that applies to forms in a paradigm where overt marking exists. Uninflected is a characteristic of lexemes, not individual tokens.</p> <p>For the EMILLE tagset (for Urdu, Hardi 2003), we need the possibility to specify that a lexeme is (un)inflected ([un]marked) *for a specific feature* (e.g., Gender, <a href="http://purl.org/olia/emille.owl#GenderMarking">http://purl.org/olia/emille.owl#GenderMarking</a>). At the moment, this cannot be expressed.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• unique</li> </ul>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Unique">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Unique</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Unique</li> </ul>                | <p>EAGLES top-level category Unique (U). "The unique value (U) is applied to categories with a unique or very small membership, such as negative particle, which are 'unassigned' to any of the standard part-of-speech categories. The value unique cannot always</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                             | <p>be strictly applied, since (for example) Greek has three negative particles ... No subcategories are recommended, although it is expected that tagsets for individual languages will need to identify such one-member word-classes as Negative particle, Existential particle, Infinitive marker, etc" (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node16.html">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node16.html</a>)</p> <p>According to the EAGLES definition and examples, this seems to be closely related to "particle". Particles are uninflected function words, in a broader sense, everything which is not inflected is a particle, i.e. including interjections, in GOLD, uninflected items such as adpositions, conjunctions and interjections are excluded: "A particle is a partOfSpeech whose members do not belong to one of the main classes of words, is invariable, and typically has grammatical or pragmatic meaning." The EAGLES definition emphasizes the invariability of particles.</p> <p>TODO: rename to Particle</p> <p>Unique approximates the linguistic concept "Particle". It covers categories with unique or very small membership, such as negative particle, which are 'unassigned' to any of the standard part-of-speech categories. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node16.html#mp 19.09.06">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node16.html#mp 19.09.06</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• unit lexical</li> <li>• lexical unit</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LexicalUnit">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LexicalUnit</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:LexicalUnit</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• unit omitted</li> <li>• omitted unit</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OmittedUnit">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OmittedUnit</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:OmittedUnit</li> </ul> | <p>added in conformance with PTB bracketing guidelines (Santorini 1991, Bies et al. 1995)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <p>*U* â unit ... This element marks the interpreted position of a unit symbol, such as \$, # (British pounds), FFr (French francs), C \$, US\$, HK\$, A\$, M\$, S\$, and NZ\$. It may also appear after % or even cents, when convenient. See section 11 [Modification of NP] for more details on the use of *U*. ... In general, *U* is placed where the word corresponding to the symbol would appear in the string if the text were read aloud. One notable exception is in certain hyphenated compound adjectives, such as a \$5-a-share increase (spoken: âA five dollar a share increase#â#½). Here, the bracketing will usually not reflect the spoken order, with *U* placed as the last element in the ADJP: (NP a (ADJP \$ 5-a-share *U*) increase) Sometimes, this type may lack the *U* entirely. (Bies et al. 1995)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>unit semantic</li> <li>semantic unit</li> </ul>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SemanticUnit">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SemanticUnit</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SemanticUnit</li> </ul>                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>usage defined temporally</li> <li>temporally defined usage</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TemporallyDefinedUsage">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#TemporallyDefinedUsage</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:TemporallyDefinedUsage</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>usage modern</li> <li>modern usage</li> </ul>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ModernUsage">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ModernUsage</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ModernUsage</li> </ul>                                  | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1962">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1962</a> (modern)</p> <p>Currently in use. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1962">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1962</a>)</p> <p>subClassOf dating (dcif:conceptualDomain)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>usage old</li> <li>old usage</li> </ul>                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OldUsage">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#OldUsage</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:OldUsage</li> </ul>                                           | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1961">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1961</a></p> <p>Used in the past. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1961">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1961</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
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|                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | subClassOf dating (dcif:conceptualDomain)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>used commonly</li> <li>commonly used</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CommonlyUsed">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#CommonlyUsed</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:CommonlyUsed</li> </ul>                      | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1984">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1984</a><br><br>Said of a term that appears frequently. (ISO12620; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1984">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1984</a> )<br><br>subClassOf frequency (dcif:conceptualDomain)                                                                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>used infrequently</li> <li>infrequently used</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InfrequentlyUsed">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InfrequentlyUsed</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InfrequentlyUsed</li> </ul>          | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1985">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1985</a><br><br>Said of a term that does not appear frequently. (ISO12620; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1985">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1985</a> )<br><br>subClassOf frequency (dcif:conceptualDomain)                                                                                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>used rarely</li> <li>rarely used</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RarelyUsed">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#RarelyUsed</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:RarelyUsed</li> </ul>                            | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1986">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1986</a><br><br>Said of a term that is almost never used. (ISO12620; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1986">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1986</a> )<br><br>subClassOf frequency (dcif:conceptualDomain)                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>utterance</li> </ul>                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Utterance">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Utterance</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Utterance</li> </ul>                               | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1409">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1409</a><br><br>Complete unit of talk, bounded by the speaker's silence. ( <a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnUtterance.htm">www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnUtterance.htm</a> ; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1409">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1409</a> ) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>variant geographical</li> <li>geographical variant</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#GeographicalVariant">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#GeographicalVariant</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:GeographicalVariant</li> </ul> | <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1851">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1851</a><br><br>Description of a specific form used in a certain region as opposed to another form used in another region ( <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1851">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1851</a> )                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>verb</li> </ul>                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Verb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Verb</a></li> </ul>                                                                                           | EAGLES top-level category "Verb" (V)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                   | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Verb</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                             | <p>A verb is a part of speech that usually denotes action ("bring", "read"), occurrence ("decompose", "glitter"), or a state of being ("exist", "stand"). Depending on the language, a verb may vary in form according to many factors, possibly including its tense, aspect, mood and voice. It may also agree with the person, gender, and/or number of some of its arguments (subject, object, etc.). (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verb">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verb</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• verb auxiliary</li> <li>• auxiliary verb</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AuxiliaryVerb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#AuxiliaryVerb</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:AuxiliaryVerb</li> </ul>                   | <p>EAGLES Verbs with Status="Auxiliary", <a href="http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-1244">http://www.iso-cat.org/datcat/DC-1244</a></p> <p>An auxiliary verb is a verb which accompanies the lexical verb of a verb phrase, and expresses grammatical distinctions not carried by the lexical verb, such as person, number, tense aspect, and voice. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnAuxiliaryVerb.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnAuxiliaryVerb.htm</a> 19.09.06) Besides modal verbs ("semiauxiliary") and "strict" auxiliary verbs, also copulas are classified under auxiliary verbs here, as this is a praxis applied in practically every EAGLES-conformant morphosyntactic annotation scheme. Part of speech referring to the set of verbs, subordinate to the main lexical verb which help to make distinction in mood, aspect, voice etc. (Crystal 2003; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1244">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1244</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• verb auxiliary strict</li> <li>• strict auxiliary verb</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#StrictAuxiliaryVerb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#StrictAuxiliaryVerb</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:StrictAuxiliaryVerb</li> </ul> | <p>Definition in accordance with the SFB632 definition of "auxiliary verb" as non-copular and non-modal verb. In EAGLES, auxiliary verb also seems to be non-modal: In addition to main and auxiliary verbs, it may be useful (e.g. in English) to recognise an intermediate category of</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <p>semi-auxiliary for such verbs as be going to, have got to, ought to. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1v">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EAGLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1v</a> 20.09.06)</p> <p>Non-modal, non-copular auxiliary verb.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>verb conditional</li> <li>conditional verb</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConditionalVerb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ConditionalVerb</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ConditionalVerb</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES finite verb with Verb-Form="Conditional".</p> <p>TODO: reimplement with properties</p> <p>A conditional verb is a verb form in many languages. It is used to express degrees of certainty or uncertainty and hypothesis about past, present, or future. Such forms often occur in conditional sentences. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conditional_mood">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conditional_mood</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>verb finite</li> <li>finite verb</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FiniteVerb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#FiniteVerb</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:FiniteVerb</li> </ul>                | <p>EAGLES Verb with Finiteness="Finite".</p> <p>A finite verb is a verb form that occurs in an independent clause, and is fully inflected according to the inflectional categories marked on verbs in the language. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAFiniteVerb.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAFiniteVerb.htm</a> 19.09.06) Property applied to a verb form that can occur on its own in an independent sentence. (Crystal 2003; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1287">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1287</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>verb finite non</li> <li>non finite verb</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonFiniteVerb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonFiniteVerb</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NonFiniteVerb</li> </ul>       | <p>EAGLES Verb with Finiteness="Non-finite".</p> <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1332">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1332</a></p> <p>Verb forms occurring on their own only in dependent clauses and lacking tense and mood contrasts. (adapted from Crystal 2003; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1332">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1332</a>) A non-finite verb is</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                       | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | a verb that is not fully inflected for categories that are marked inflectionally in a language, such as the following: Tense, Aspect, Modality, Number, Person. ( <a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsANonfiniteVerb.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsANonfiniteVerb.htm</a> 19.09.06)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• verb imperative</li> <li>• imperative verb</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ImperativeVerb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ImperativeVerb</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ImperativeVerb</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES FiniteVerb with VerbForm="Imperative"</p> <p>An imperative verb is used to express commands, direct requests, and prohibitions. Often, direct use of the imperative mood may appear blunt or even rude, so it is often used with care. Example: "Paul, read that book". (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatical_mood#Imperative_mood">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatical_mood#Imperative_mood</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• verb impersonal</li> <li>• impersonal verb</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ImpersonalVerb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ImpersonalVerb</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ImpersonalVerb</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1306">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1306</a></p> <p>An impersonal verb is a verb that - occurs only in third person singular forms - has no specified agent , and - has a dummy subject or no subject. (<a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnImpersonalVerb.htm">www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAnImpersonalVerb.htm</a>; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1306">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1306</a>)</p> <p>(of a verb) having no logical subject. Usually in English the pronoun it is used in such cases as a grammatical subject, as for example in It is raining. (of a pronoun) not denoting a person (<a href="http://www.wordreference.com/English/definition.asp?en=impersonal">www.wordreference.com/English/definition.asp?en=impersonal</a>; <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1306">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1306</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• verb indicative</li> <li>• indicative verb</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IndicativeVerb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#IndicativeVerb</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:IndicativeVerb</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES FiniteVerb with VerbForm="Indicative"</p> <p>Indicative mood is used in factual statements. All intentions in</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                       | speaking that a particular language does not put into another mood use the indicative. It is the most commonly used mood and is found in all languages. ( <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatical_mood#Indicative_mood">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatical_mood#Indicative_mood</a> 19.09.06)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• verb light</li> <li>• light verb</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LightVerb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#LightVerb</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:LightVerb</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#LightVerb">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#LightVerb</a>, for Farsi</p> <p>In linguistics, a light verb is a verb participating in complex predication that has little semantic content of its own, but provides through inflection some details on the event semantics, such as aspect, mood, or tense. The semantics of the compound, as well as its argument structure, are determined by the head or primary component of the compound, which may be a verb or noun (V+V or V+N compounds). Other names for "light verb" include: vector verb or explicator verb, emphasising its role within the compound; or thin verb or semantically weak verb, emphasising (as with "light") its lack of semantics. A "semantically weak" verb is not to be confused with a "weak verb" as in the Germanic weak inflection. Light verbs are similar to auxiliary verbs in some ways. Most English light verbs occur in V+N forms sometimes called "stretched verbs": for example, take in take a nap, where the primary sense is provided by "nap", and "take" is the light verb. The light verbs most common in these constructions are also common in phrasal verbs. A verb which is "light" in one context may be "heavy" in another: as with "take" in I will take a book to read. Examples in other languages include the Yiddish <i>geb in geb a helf</i> (literally give</p> |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <p>a help, "help"); the French faire in faire semblant (lit. make seeming, "pretend"); the Hindi nikal paRA (lit. leave fall, "start to leave"); and the bă construction in Chinese.[1] Some verbs are found in many such expressions; to reuse an earlier example, take is found in take a nap, take a shower, take a sip, take a bow, take turns, and so on. Light verbs are extremely common in Indo-Iranian languages, Japanese, and other languages in which verb compounding is a primary mechanism for marking aspectual distinctions. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Light_verb">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Light_verb</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• verb main</li> <li>• main verb</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MainVerb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MainVerb</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:MainVerb</li> </ul>    | <p>to be renamed to LexicalVerb ("main verb" can also mean "head of a finite clause")</p> <p><a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1400">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1400</a> (main verb)</p> <p>Main verb in contrast to a modal or an auxiliary. (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1400">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1400</a>) verb which has its own semantics (<a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-3004">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-3004</a>, plain-Verb)</p> <p>subClassOf verb (dcif:isA)</p>                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• verb modal</li> <li>• modal verb</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ModalVerb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ModalVerb</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ModalVerb</li> </ul> | <p>Added for compatibility with the SFB632 annotation guidelines. May correspond to the (optional, French-only) EAGLES feature value "semiauxiliary". <a href="http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1329">http://www.isocat.org/datcat/DC-1329</a></p> <p>TODO: rename to semiauxiliary, this seems to be a more language-independent term</p> <p>Verb form that is usually used with another verb to express ideas such as possibilities, permission, or intention. (Gil Francopoulo; <a href="http://www.iso-">http://www.iso-</a></p>                                                                                                               |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <p>cat.org/datcat/DC-1329) A modal verb (also modal, modal auxiliary verb, modal auxiliary) is a type of auxiliary verb that is used to indicate modality. The use of auxiliary verbs to express modality is characteristic of Germanic languages. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modal_verb">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modal_verb</a> 19.09.06) In addition to main and auxiliary verbs, it may be useful (e.g. in English) to recognise an intermediate category of semi-auxiliary for such verbs as be going to, have got to, ought to. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EA-GLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1v">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EA-GLES96/annotate/node18.html#oav1v</a> 20.09.06) The auxiliaries in English subdivide into the primary verbs 'be', 'have', and 'do', which can also function as main verbs, and the modal auxiliaries such as 'can', 'will', and 'would', which are uninflected, and always function as auxiliaries. (<a href="http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EA-GLES96/morphsyn/node158.html#SECTION00054800000000000000">http://www.ilc.cnr.it/EA-GLES96/morphsyn/node158.html#SECTION00054800000000000000</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• verb nominalized</li> <li>• nominalized verb</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NominalizedVerb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NominalizedVerb</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NominalizedVerb</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#withNominalProperites">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#withNominalProperites</a></p> <p>A non-finite embedded construction which contains features with nominal properties (<a href="http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#withNominalProperites">http://language.link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#withNominalProperites</a>, with reference to Dik 1997)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• verb quotative</li> <li>• quotative verb</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#QuotativeVerb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#QuotativeVerb</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:QuotativeVerb</li> </ul>       | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Quotative">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Quotative</a>, MTE VForm="quotative" (Estonian)</p> <p>A quotative is grammatical device to mark reported speech in some languages (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quotative">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quotative</a>), e.g., in Estonian.&lt;br/&gt; 'Reportedly, while</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
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|                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | he was going (in his boat), he turned over.' Ta olevat oma paadiga ümber läinud He was_QUOTATIVE his_own boat_WITH over gone.<br/> (Estonian translation of an example given under <a href="http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAQuotativeEvidential.htm">http://www.sil.org/linguistics/GlossaryOfLinguisticTerms/WhatIsAQuotativeEvidential.htm</a> ) (Heiki-Jaan Kaalep, email 2010/06/22)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>verb subjunctive</li> <li>subjunctive verb</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubjunctiveVerb">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SubjunctiveVerb</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SubjunctiveVerb</li> </ul> | <p>EAGLES finite verbs with Verb-Form="Subjunctive".</p> <p>TODO: remodelling by properties</p> <p>A subjunctive verb is typically used to expresses wishes, commands (in subordinate clauses), emotion, possibility, judgment, necessity, and statements that are contrary to fact at present. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subjunctive_mood">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subjunctive_mood</a> 19.09.06)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>verbal</li> </ul>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Verbal">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Verbal</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Verbal</li> </ul>                            | <p><a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Verbal">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Verbal</a></p> <p>In MULTEXT-East a characteristic of abbreviated verbs (<a href="http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Verbal">http://purl.org/olia/mte/multext-east.owl#Verbal</a>)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>voice active</li> <li>active voice</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ActiveVoice">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ActiveVoice</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ActiveVoice</li> </ul>             | <p><a href="http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#activeVoice">http://linguagelink.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#activeVoice</a></p> <p>When the subject is the agent or actor of the verb, the verb is in the active voice. (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatical_voice">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatical_voice</a> 17.11.06) Associated with transitivity, when the action is performed by an agent (subject) on another participant (object), or with intransitivity (McIntosh 1984:108). Refers to the category of underived verb forms associated with the basic diathesis: Diathesis=DØ: (X=SUBabs/nom) (Y=DIROBacc) (Shibatani</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1995:7) ( <a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Active">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/Active</a> )                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• voice direct</li> <li>• direct voice</li> </ul>                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DirectVoice">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DirectVoice</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DirectVoice</li> </ul>                                              | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/DirectVoice">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/DirectVoice</a></p> <p>Signals that the action proceeds in an ontologically salient way, i.e. that salience is assigned to nominals based on their referent's relative real-world capacities to control situations. (Klaiman 1991:32) (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/DirectVoice">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/DirectVoice</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• voice inverse</li> <li>• inverse voice</li> </ul>                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InverseVoice">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InverseVoice</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:InverseVoice</li> </ul>                                           | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/InverseVoice">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/InverseVoice</a></p> <p>Signals when actions proceed from ontologically less salient to more salient participants (Klaiman 1991:32) (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/InverseVoice">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/InverseVoice</a>)</p>                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• voice inverse nonpromotional</li> <li>• nonpromotional inverse voice</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonpromotionalInverseVoice">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#NonpromotionalInverseVoice</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:NonpromotionalInverseVoice</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NonpromotionalInverse">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NonpromotionalInverse</a></p> <p>Involves demotion of the non-topical obviate-agent from subjecthood. (Givon 1994:24) (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NonpromotionalInverse">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/NonpromotionalInverse</a>)</p>                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• voice inverse pragmatic</li> <li>• pragmatic inverse voice</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PragmaticInverseVoice">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PragmaticInverseVoice</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PragmaticInverseVoice</li> </ul>                | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PragmaticInverse">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PragmaticInverse</a></p> <p>If the agent is more topical than the patient, the direct-active clause is used. If norm is reversed and the patient is more topical, the inverse clause is used. (Givon 1994:23) (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PragmaticInverse">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PragmaticInverse</a>)</p>          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• voice inverse promotional</li> <li>• promotional inverse voice</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PromotionalInverseVoice">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PromotionalInverseVoice</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PromotionalInverseVoice</li> </ul>          | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PromotionalInverse">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PromotionalInverse</a></p> <p>Involves promotion of the topical proximate-patient to subjecthood. (Givon 1994:24) (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PromotionalInverse">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/PromotionalInverse</a>)</p>                                                                                                |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>voice inverse semantic</li> <li>semantic inverse voice</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SemanticInverseVoice">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#SemanticInverseVoice</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:SemanticInverseVoice</li> </ul> | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/SemanticInverse">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/SemanticInverse</a></p> <p>If the agent outranks the patient on the relevant generic topic hierarchy, the direct-active clause is used. If the relevant norm is reversed and the patient outranks the agent on the relevant hierarchy, the inverse clause is used. (Givon 1994:23) (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/SemanticInverse">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/SemanticInverse</a>)</p>                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>voice middle</li> <li>middle voice</li> </ul>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MiddleVoice">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MiddleVoice</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:MiddleVoice</li> </ul>                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>voice passive</li> <li>passive voice</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PassiveVoice">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PassiveVoice</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:PassiveVoice</li> </ul>                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>voice referential</li> <li>referential voice</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReferentialVoice">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReferentialVoice</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ReferentialVoice</li> </ul>             | <p><a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ReferentialVoice">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ReferentialVoice</a>, classified as Antipassive here in analogy with ObliquePassive</p> <p>entails assignment of the absolutive to certain kinds of arguments other than the logical subjects (A) and objects (P), including the dative, benefactive, malefactive, and possessor. (Klaiman 1991:239) (<a href="http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ReferentialVoice">http://purl.org/linguistics/gold/ReferentialVoice</a>)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>voice reflexive</li> <li>reflexive voice</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReflexiveVoice">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ReflexiveVoice</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ReflexiveVoice</li> </ul>                   | <p><a href="http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#reflexiveVoice">http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#reflexiveVoice</a></p> <p>The reflexive voice is a grammatical voice in which the subject is both the agent and the patient or recipient. (<a href="http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#reflexiveVoice">http://language-link.let.uu.nl/tds/onto/LinguisticOntology.owl#reflexiveVoice</a>)</p>                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>whcleft</li> </ul>                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WHCleft">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WHCleft</a></li> </ul>                                                                                        | <p>PTB bracketing guidelines (Santorini 1991, Bies et al. 1995)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                       | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:WHCleft</li> </ul>                                                                                                                               | <p>Wh-clefts are constructions in which a wh-clause functions as the subject of a sentence. A simple example is What matters is the price. Here, the wh-clause What matters is the subject, and is the price is the predicate. The internal structure of the subject is: (NP (SBAR (WHNP what) (S (NP T) (VP matters)))) (Santorini 1991)</p>                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>whdeterminer</li> </ul>                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WHDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WHDeterminer</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:WHDeterminer</li> </ul>             | <p>TODO: This class is based on surface criteria of Indo-European languages. In other (and even IE) languages, relative pronouns are partly also derived from non-interrogatives, but rather from demonstratives, cf. English "that". Should be abandoned unless language-independent evidence for its existence is provided.</p> <p>EAGLES Determiner with Det.-Type="Int./Rel.".</p>                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>whpronoun</li> </ul>                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WHPronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#WHPronoun</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:WHPronoun</li> </ul>                      | <p>TODO: Check cross-linguistic validity of this class. This class is based on surface criteria of Indo-European languages. In other (and even IE) languages, relative pronouns are partly also derived from non-interrogatives, but rather from demonstratives, cf. English "that". Should be abandoned unless language-independent evidence for its existence is provided.</p> <p>EAGLES Pronoun with Pron.-Type="Int./Rel.".</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>whquestion direct</li> <li>direct whquestion</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DirectWHQuestion">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#DirectWHQuestion</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:DirectWHQuestion</li> </ul> | <p>Santorini 1991, Bies et al. 1995</p> <p>SBARQ Direct question introduced by a wh-word or wh-phrase. See Section 5.32. Indirect questions and relative clauses should be bracketed as SBAR, not SBARQ. (Santorini 1991) Wh-questions should be bracketed as SBARQ. The wh-constituent (whether it is a subject or not) is a child of SBARQ; the rest of</p>                                                                       |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <p>the question is an SQ. If the wh-constituent is a subject or an object, the position where it is interpreted should be represented by the empty element T. (Santorini 1991) The SBARQ label marks wh-questions (i.e., those that contain a gap and therefore require a trace). A further level of structure, SQ, contains the inverted auxiliary (if there is one) and the rest of the sentence. The inverted auxiliary in wh-questions is not labeled. ... SBARQ â Direct question introduced by a wh-word or wh-phrase. See section 1 [Overview of Basic Clause Structure]. Indirect questions and relative clauses should be bracketed as SBAR, not SBARQ. (Bies et al. 1995)</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>weak</li> </ul>                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Weak">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#Weak</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:Weak</li> </ul>                         | <p>EAGLES</p> <p>Weak pronouns are helping pronouns many languages have for easily explaining the possessive status of something, to which something belongs. Many languages have different ways to express this. For example, English has distinctive words for all of these: "my", "mine". Germanic languages and Romance languages have the same, but inflect them for gender: (Spanish example) "mío", "mía", "míos" and "mías" ("mine", in the masculine singular, feminine singular, masculine plural, and feminine plural form, respectively). (<a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weak_pronoun">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weak_pronoun</a> 20.11.06)</p>                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>word question</li> <li>question word</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#QuestionWord">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#QuestionWord</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:QuestionWord</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ing</li> </ul>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ing">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#ing</a></li> </ul>                                                                        | <p>Introduced in accordance with EAGLES, where 'Ing' is suggested as a cover term for the Gerund-</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                      | IRIs                                                                                                       | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:ing</li> </ul>                       | <p>Participle-Merger in English. This is, however, a language-specific phenomenon and should instead be represented by multiple inheritance from OLiA Reference Model concepts.</p> <p>English verb forms ending in '-ing' that represent either Gerunds or Participles.</p>                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>interrogative</li> </ul>                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:grc:perseus:interrogative</li> </ul> | <p>Perseus addition, from classical Greek. To be applied only to determiners and pronouns, quantifiers <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterrogativeDeterminer">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterrogativeDeterminer</a> <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterrogativePronoun">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#InterrogativePronoun</a></p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>middle passive</li> <li>mediopassive</li> <li>medio passive</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:voice-middlepassive</li> </ul>       | <p>Classical Greek verbal form that ambiguously weds middle and passive, the union of <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MiddleVoice">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#MiddleVoice</a> and <a href="http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PassiveVoice">http://purl.org/olia/olia.owl#PassiveVoice</a></p>                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>gerundive</li> </ul>                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:feature:lat:perseus:gerundive</li> </ul>     | <p>A distinct Latin form that must be distinguished from the gerund.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

## TAN keywords for types of groups (<group-type>)

Definitive list of key terms used for types of groups.

Master location: <http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/vocabularies/group-types.TAN-voc.xml>

**Table 10.4. TAN keywords for types of groups**

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                      | IRIs                                                                                                                | Comments                                                                              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>div types</li> </ul>                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:group-type:group-type:div-types</li> </ul>            | <p>The group contains items that define groups of division types</p>                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>attr n</li> <li>attribute n</li> <li>tan lm</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:group-type:group-type:requires-attribute-n</li> </ul> | <p>The group contains items that define groups relevant only in the context of @n</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>verb types</li> </ul>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:group-type:group-type:verbs</li> </ul>                | <p>The group contains items that define groups relevant to verbs</p>                  |



| <b>vocabularies (optional values of @which)</b>                                                                                                                          | <b>IRIs</b>                                                                                                    | <b>Comments</b>                                                                            |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• does not start new line</li> <li>• no new line start</li> <li>• inline start</li> <li>• not nls</li> <li>• not(^\\n)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:group-type:div:no-new-line-start</li> </ul>   | Text divisions that typically do not begin on a new line                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• no new line end</li> <li>• does not end new line</li> <li>• inline end</li> <li>• not nle</li> <li>• not(\\n\$)</li> </ul>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:group-type:div:no-new-line-end</li> </ul>     | Text divisions whose termination does not force the next text division to start a new line |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• start new line</li> <li>• new line start</li> <li>• nls</li> <li>• ^\\n</li> </ul>                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:group-type:div:new-line-start</li> </ul>      | Text divisions that typically begin on a new line                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• new line end</li> <li>• end new line</li> <li>• nle</li> <li>• \\n\$</li> </ul>                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:group-type:div:new-line-end</li> </ul>        | Text divisions whose termination forces the next text division to start a new line         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• start extra leading</li> <li>• extra leading start</li> <li>• space above</li> </ul>                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:group-type:div:extra-leading-start</li> </ul> | Text divisions that typically begin with extra leading (a horizontal line of white space)  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• end extra leading</li> <li>• extra leading end</li> <li>• space below</li> </ul>                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:group-type:div:extra-leading-end</li> </ul>   | Text divisions that typically end with extra leading (a horizontal line of white space)    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• start new column</li> <li>• new column start</li> <li>• ncs</li> </ul>                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:group-type:div:new-column-start</li> </ul>    | Text divisions that typically begin on a new column                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• new column end</li> <li>• end new column</li> <li>• nce</li> </ul>                                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:group-type:div:new-column-end</li> </ul>      | Text divisions whose termination forces the next text division to start a new column       |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                               | IRIs                                                                                                    | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>start new page</li> <li>new page start</li> <li>nps</li> </ul>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:group-type:div:new-page-start</li> </ul> | Text divisions that typically begin on a new page                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>new page end</li> <li>end new page</li> <li>npe</li> </ul>                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:group-type:div:new-page-end</li> </ul>   | Text divisions whose termination forces the next text division to start a new page                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>logical</li> <li>conceptual</li> </ul>                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:group-type:div:logical</li> </ul>        | Text division is based on logical units that do not depend upon scripta for their meaning, e.g., sentence, paragraph. Contrasts with physical, scriptum-based divisions.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>scriptum</li> <li>scriptum based</li> <li>object</li> <li>physical</li> <li>material</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:group-type:div:scriptum</li> </ul>       | Text division is based on a physical feature in the scriptum, e.g., page, column, line. Contrasts with logical divisions.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>annotation</li> </ul>                                                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:group-type:div:annotation</li> </ul>     | Text division is an annotation. That is, it comments on (and therefore assumes the proximate existence of) some other text. Most annotations are connected with the commented text either by placement or some signalling device (e.g., footnote signals). Excluded from this category are texts that summarize another text. That is, an annotation either adds new material or attempts to make explicit one or more points that are deemed implicit. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>status</li> </ul>                                                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:group-type:status</li> </ul>             | @n is an arbitrary value indicating the stage of editing for the datum. Possible values: "unchecked"; "to be reviewed"; "questionable". If a datum is completely edited, it is recommended the <group> be avoided altogether.                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>base</li> </ul>                                                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:group-type:base</li> </ul>               | @n is the result of applying tan:string-base(\$i), where \$i is the value of the token chosen.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                  | IRIs                                                                                                                       | Comments                                                                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• root</li> </ul>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:text-align.net,2015:group-type:root</li> </ul>                                | @n is the root of the token chosen                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ^.</li> <li>• start1</li> <li>• a</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:text-align.net,2015:group-type:start1</li> </ul>                              | @n is the first letter of the token chosen                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ^..</li> <li>• start2</li> <li>• ab</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:text-align.net,2015:group-type:start2</li> </ul>                              | @n is the first two letters of the token chosen                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ^...</li> <li>• start3</li> <li>• abc</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:text-align.net,2015:group-type:start3</li> </ul>                              | @n is the first three letters of the token chosen                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• .\$.</li> <li>• end1</li> <li>• z</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:text-align.net,2015:group-type:end1</li> </ul>                                | @n is the last letter of the token chosen                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ..\$.</li> <li>• end2</li> <li>• yz</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:text-align.net,2015:group-type:end2</li> </ul>                                | @n is the last two letters of the token chosen                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ...\$.</li> <li>• end3</li> <li>• xyz</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:text-align.net,2015:group-type:end3</li> </ul>                                | @n is the last three letters of the token chosen                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• textual passage subject</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:text-align.net,2015:verb:group:textual-passage-subject</li> </ul>             | Verbs whose subjects are specific passages of textual artefacts (scripta, works, versions, sources). |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• textual passage object</li> </ul>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:text-align.net,2015:verb:group:textual-passage-object</li> </ul>              | verbs whose objects are specific passages of textual artefacts (scripta, works, versions, sources).  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• whole textual artefact subject</li> </ul>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:text-align.net,2015:verb:group:textual-artefact-subject</li> </ul>            | Verbs whose subjects are entire textual artefacts (scripta, works, versions, sources).               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• whole textual artefact object</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:text-align.net,2015:verb:group:textual-artefact-object</li> </ul>             | verbs whose objects are entire textual artefacts (scripta, works, versions, sources).                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• textual artefact subject</li> </ul>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:text-align.net,2015:verb:group:textual-artefact-or-passage-subject</li> </ul> | Verbs whose subjects are entire textual artefacts or specific pas-                                   |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                          | IRIs                                                                                                                   | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>textual passage or artefact subject</li> <li>textual artefact or passage subject</li> </ul>                                |                                                                                                                        | sages of textual artefacts (scripta, works, versions, sources).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>textual artefact object</li> <li>textual passage or artefact object</li> <li>textual artefact or passage object</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:group:textual-artefact-or-passage-object</li> </ul> | Verbs whose objects are entire textual artefacts or specific passages of textual artefacts (scripta, works, versions, sources).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>textual entity subject</li> </ul>                                                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:group:textual-entity-subject</li> </ul>             | verbs whose subjects are creators of texts (persons, organizations) or whole textual artefacts (scripta, works, versions, sources)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>textual entity object</li> </ul>                                                                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:group:textual-entity-object</li> </ul>              | verbs whose objects are creators of texts (persons, organizations) or whole textual artefacts (scripta, works, versions, sources)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>textual subject</li> </ul>                                                                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:group:textual-subject</li> </ul>                    | verbs whose subjects are text makers or textual artefacts                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>textual object</li> </ul>                                                                                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:group:textual-object</li> </ul>                     | verbs whose objects are text makers or textual artefacts                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>claim object</li> </ul>                                                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:group:claim-object</li> </ul>                       | verbs whose objects are claims                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>zero objects</li> </ul>                                                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:group:zero-objects</li> </ul>                       | verbs that do not allow objects                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>one object</li> </ul>                                                                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:group:one-object</li> </ul>                         | verbs that require only one object                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>one or more objects</li> </ul>                                                                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:group:one-or-more-objects</li> </ul>                | verbs that must take one or more objects                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>near verbatim</li> </ul>                                                                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:group:verbatim70-100</li> </ul>                     | <p>verbs where each pair of subject and object textual passages have an agreement of 70% or greater.</p> <p>If subject and object are in the same language, the quantity is measured by agreement after normalization, ignoring accentuation, capitalization, punctuation, and word spaces. If they are in different languages, the quantity is measured by the number of words in one source that correspond to words in the other.</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                        | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                | Comments                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>similar</li> </ul>                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:group:verbatim40-70</li> </ul>                                                                   | <p>verbs where each pair of subject and object textual passages have an agreement of 40% to 70%</p> <p>See description for verbatim.</p>                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>somewhat similar</li> </ul>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:group:verbatim5-40</li> </ul>                                                                    | <p>verbs where each pair of subject and object textual passages have an agreement of 5% to 40%</p> <p>See description for verbatim.</p>                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cf</li> </ul>                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:group:confer</li> </ul>                                                                          | <p>verbs that indicate a comparison between subject and object</p>                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>symmetry</li> </ul>                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:group:symmetry</li> </ul>                                                                        | <p>verbs that permit symmetrical inferences</p> <p>If X [verb] Y then Y [verb] X.</p>                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>transitivity</li> </ul>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:group:transitivity</li> </ul>                                                                    | <p>verbs that permit transitive inferences</p> <p>If X [verb] Y and Y [verb] Z then X [verb] Z.</p>                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>subject postdates object</li> </ul>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:group:subject-postdates-object</li> </ul>                                                        | <p>verbs whose subjects must post-date objects</p> <p>If a textual passage is said to quote from another, then the former must postdate the latter.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>one locus</li> <li>one at ref</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:group:one-locus</li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:group:one-at-ref</li> </ul>                 | <p>verbs that require only one &lt;at-ref&gt; (locus)</p>                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>one or more loci</li> <li>one or more at refs</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:group:one-or-more-loci</li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:group:one-or-more-at-refs</li> </ul> | <p>verbs that must take one or more &lt;at-ref&gt;s (loci)</p>                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>zero or more in langs</li> <li>allows in lang</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:group:allows-in-lang</li> </ul>                                                                  | <p>verbs that permit the element in-lang</p>                                                                                                            |

## TAN keywords for types of rights (<license>)

This file depends largely upon the vocabulary of Creative Commons

Master location: <http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/vocabularies/rights.TAN-voc.xml>

**Table 10.5. TAN keywords for types of rights**

| <b>vocabularies (optional values of @which)</b>                                                                                       | <b>IRIs</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <b>Comments</b> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by nc nd 2.0</li> <li>• attribution noncommercial noderivs 2.0 generic</li> </ul>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/2.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/2.0/</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:license:by-nc-nd/2.0/</li> </ul> |                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by nc nd 3.0</li> <li>• attribution noncommercial noderivs 3.0 unported</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:license:by-nc-nd/3.0/</li> </ul> |                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by nc nd 4.0</li> <li>• attribution noncommercial noderivatives 4.0 international</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:license:by-nc-nd/4.0/</li> </ul> |                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by nc sa 1.0</li> <li>• attribution noncommercial sharealike 1.0 generic</li> </ul>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/1.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/1.0/</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:license:by-nc-sa/1.0/</li> </ul> |                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by nc sa 2.0</li> <li>• attribution noncommercial sharealike 2.0 generic</li> </ul>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/2.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/2.0/</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:license:by-nc-sa/2.0/</li> </ul> |                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by nc sa 3.0</li> <li>• attribution noncommercial sharealike 3.0 unported</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:license:by-nc-sa/3.0/</li> </ul> |                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by nc sa 4.0</li> <li>• attribution noncommercial sharealike 4.0 international</li> </ul>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:license:by-nc-sa/4.0/</li> </ul> |                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• by nc 1.0</li> <li>• attribution noncommercial 1.0 generic</li> </ul>                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/1.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/1.0/</a></li> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:license:by-nc/1.0/</li> </ul>          |                 |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Comments |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by nc 2.0</li> <li>attribution noncommercial 2.0 generic</li> </ul>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/2.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/2.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:by-nc/2.0/</li> </ul>          |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by nc 3.0</li> <li>attribution noncommercial 3.0 unported</li> </ul>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:by-nc/3.0/</li> </ul>          |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by nc 4.0</li> <li>attribution noncommercial 4.0 international</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:by-nc/4.0/</li> </ul>          |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by nd nc 1.0</li> <li>attribution noderivs noncommercial 1.0 generic</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd-nc/1.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd-nc/1.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:by-nd-nc/1.0/</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by nd 1.0</li> <li>attribution noderivs 1.0 generic</li> </ul>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/1.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/1.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:by-nd/1.0/</li> </ul>          |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by nd 2.0</li> <li>attribution noderivs 2.0 generic</li> </ul>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/2.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/2.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:by-nd/2.0/</li> </ul>          |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by nd 3.0</li> <li>attribution noderivs 3.0 unported</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/3.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/3.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:by-nd/3.0/</li> </ul>          |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by nd 4.0</li> <li>attribution noderivatives 4.0 international</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/4.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nd/4.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:by-nd/4.0/</li> </ul>          |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                      | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Comments |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by sa 1.0</li> <li>attribution sharealike 1.0 generic</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/1.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/1.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:by-sa/1.0/</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by sa 2.0</li> <li>attribution sharealike 2.0 generic</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:by-sa/2.0/</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by sa 3.0</li> <li>attribution sharealike 3.0 unported</li> </ul>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:by-sa/3.0/</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by sa 4.0</li> <li>attribution sharealike 4.0 international</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:by-sa/4.0/</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by 1.0</li> <li>attribution 1.0 generic</li> </ul>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/1.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/1.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:by/1.0/</li> </ul>          |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by 2.0</li> <li>attribution 2.0 generic</li> </ul>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:by/2.0/</li> </ul>          |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by 3.0</li> <li>attribution 3.0 unported</li> </ul>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:by/3.0/</li> </ul>          |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>by 4.0</li> <li>attribution 4.0 international</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:by/4.0/</li> </ul>          |          |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                    | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Comments |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>devnations 2.0</li> <li>developing nations license</li> </ul>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/devnations/2.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/devnations/2.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:devnations/2.0/</li> </ul>       |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>gpl 2.0</li> <li>gnu general public license</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/GPL/2.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/GPL/2.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:GPL/2.0/</li> </ul>                            |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nc sa 1.0</li> <li>noncommercial sharealike 1.0 generic</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/nc-sa/1.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/nc-sa/1.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:nc-sa/1.0/</li> </ul>                      |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nc sampling+ 1.0</li> <li>noncommercial sampling plus 1.0</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/nc-sampling+/1.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/nc-sampling+/1.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:nc-sampling+/1.0/</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nc 1.0</li> <li>noncommercial 1.0 generic</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/nc/1.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/nc/1.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:nc/1.0/</li> </ul>                               |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nd nc 1.0</li> <li>noderivs noncommercial 1.0 generic</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/nd-nc/1.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/nd-nc/1.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:nd-nc/1.0/</li> </ul>                      |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nd 1.0</li> <li>noderivs 1.0 generic</li> </ul>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/nd/1.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/nd/1.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:nd/1.0/</li> </ul>                               |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sa 1.0</li> <li>sharealike 1.0 generic</li> </ul>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/sa/1.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/sa/1.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:sa/1.0/</li> </ul>                               |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Comments                                                                                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sampling+ 1.0</li> <li>sampling plus 1.0</li> </ul>                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/sampling+/1.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/sampling+/1.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:sampling+/1.0/</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sampling 1.0</li> </ul>                                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/licenses/sampling/1.0/">http://creativecommons.org/licenses/sampling/1.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:sampling/1.0/</li> </ul>    |                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>public mark</li> <li>publicdomain mark 1.0</li> <li>public domain mark 1.0</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/public-domain/mark/1.0/">http://creativecommons.org/public-domain/mark/1.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:mark/1.0/</li> </ul>      |                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>public zero</li> <li>publicdomain zero 1.0</li> <li>cc0 1.0 universal</li> </ul>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://creativecommons.org/public-domain/zero/1.0/">http://creativecommons.org/public-domain/zero/1.0/</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:zero/1.0/</li> </ul>      |                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>apache 2.0</li> </ul>                                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="https://www.apache.org/licenses/LI-CENSE-2.0.html">https://www.apache.org/licenses/LI-CENSE-2.0.html</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:license:apache-2.0</li> </ul>       | <a href="https://www.apache.org/licenses/LI-CENSE-2.0.html">https://www.apache.org/licenses/LI-CENSE-2.0.html</a> |

## TAN keywords for types of modals (<modal>)

This file has been created ad hoc to reflect the kind of modal qualifiers that textual scholars habitually employ to nuance their claims. These categories are not to be seen as necessarily correlating with any branch modal logic.

Master location: <http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/vocabularies/modals.TAN-voc.xml>

**Table 10.6. TAN keywords for types of modals**

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                   | IRIs                                                                                    | Comments                               |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>not</li> </ul>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:modal:not</li> </ul>      | Negates a claim.                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>possibly</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:modal:possibly</li> </ul> | It is possible that the claim is true. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>probably</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:modal:probably</li> </ul> | It is probable that the claim is true. |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                     | IRIs                                                                                      | Comments                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>improbably</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:modal:improbably</li> </ul> | It is improbable that the claim is true.        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>partially</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:modal:partially</li> </ul>  | The claim is true for only part of each object. |

## commonly used vocabulary for the bible (<work>)

Master location: <http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/vocabularies/extra/n.bible.eng.tan-voc.xml>

**Table 10.7. commonly used vocabulary for the bible**

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                    | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Comments |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>bible</li> </ul>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:work:bible</li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Bible">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Bible</a></li> </ul>                             |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tanakh</li> </ul>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:tanakh</li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Tanakh">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Tanakh</a></li> </ul>                      |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>old testament</li> <li>ot</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:old_testament</li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Old_Testament">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Old_Testament</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>septuagint</li> <li>lxx</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:septuagint</li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Septuagint">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Septuagint</a></li> </ul>          |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>new testament</li> <li>nt</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:new_testament</li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/New_testament">http://dbpedia.org/resource/New_testament</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>apocrypha</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:apocrypha</li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Apocrypha">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Apocrypha</a></li> </ul>             |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                        | IRIs                                                                                                                                                   | Comments |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ge</li> <li>gn</li> <li>gen</li> <li>genesis</li> </ul>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:genesis</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Genesis</li> </ul>         |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ex</li> <li>exod</li> <li>exodus</li> </ul>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:exodus</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Exodus</li> </ul>           |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>lv</li> <li>le</li> <li>lev</li> <li>leviticus</li> </ul>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:leviticus</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Leviticus</li> </ul>     |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nm</li> <li>nu</li> <li>num</li> <li>numbers</li> </ul>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:numbers</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Numbers</li> </ul>         |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dt</li> <li>de</li> <li>du</li> <li>deut</li> <li>deuteronomy</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:deuteronomy</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Deuteronomy</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>jos</li> <li>josh</li> <li>joshua</li> </ul>                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:joshua</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Joshua</li> </ul>           |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>jdj</li> <li>jgs</li> <li>judg</li> <li>judges</li> </ul>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:judges</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Judges</li> </ul>           |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ru</li> </ul>                                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:ruth</li> </ul>                                                                 |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Comments                                                                                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• rt</li> <li>• ruth</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Ruth">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Ruth</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1sm</li> <li>• 1sa</li> <li>• 1 sm</li> <li>• 1 sam</li> <li>• 1 samuel</li> <li>• 1 kingdoms</li> <li>• 1 kgdms</li> <li>• 1kgdms</li> <li>• ism</li> <li>• i sm</li> <li>• i sam</li> <li>• i samuel</li> <li>• i kingdoms</li> <li>• i kgdms</li> <li>• ikgdms</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:1_kingdoms">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:1_kingdoms</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/1_Samuel">http://dbpedia.org/resource/1_Samuel</a></li> </ul> | <p>I Kingdoms is the LXX name for the book, not to be confused with I Kings, which the LXX calls 3 Kingdoms.</p>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2sm</li> <li>• 2sa</li> <li>• 2 sm</li> <li>• 2 sam</li> <li>• 2 samuel</li> <li>• 2 kingdoms</li> <li>• 2 kgdms</li> <li>• 2kgdms</li> <li>• iism</li> <li>• iisa</li> <li>• ii sm</li> </ul>                                                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:2_kingdoms">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:2_kingdoms</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/2_Samuel">http://dbpedia.org/resource/2_Samuel</a></li> </ul> | <p>II Kingdoms is the LXX name for the book, not to be confused with II Kings, which the LXX calls 2 Kingdoms.</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ii sam</li> <li>• ii samuel</li> <li>• ii kingdoms</li> <li>• ii kgdms</li> <li>• iikgdms</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1kg</li> <li>• 1ki</li> <li>• 1kgs</li> <li>• 1 kgs</li> <li>• 1 kings</li> <li>• 3 kingdoms</li> <li>• 3 kgdms</li> <li>• 3kgdms</li> <li>• ikg</li> <li>• iki</li> <li>• ikgs</li> <li>• i kgs</li> <li>• i kings</li> <li>• iii kingdoms</li> <li>• iii kgdms</li> <li>• iiikgdms</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:3_kingdoms</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/1_Kings">http://dbpedia.org/resource/1_Kings</a></li> </ul> | <p>'Kings' is the name commonly given, but 'Kingdoms' is the term used by the LXX. The distinction is fortuitous, since the LXX book numbering differs too. E.g., 1 Kings = 3 Kingdoms.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2kg</li> <li>• 2ki</li> <li>• 2kgs</li> <li>• 2 kgs</li> <li>• 2 kings</li> <li>• 4 kingdoms</li> <li>• 4 kgdms</li> <li>• 4kgdms</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:4_kingdoms</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/2_Kings">http://dbpedia.org/resource/2_Kings</a></li> </ul> | <p>'Kings' is the name commonly given, but 'Kingdoms' is the term used by the LXX. The distinction is fortuitous, since the LXX book numbering differs too. E.g., 1 Kings = 3 Kingdoms.</p> |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• iikg</li> <li>• iiki</li> <li>• iikgs</li> <li>• ii kgs</li> <li>• ii kings</li> <li>• iv kingdoms</li> <li>• iv kgdms</li> <li>• ivkgdms</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1ch</li> <li>• 1 chr</li> <li>• 1chr</li> <li>• 1 chron</li> <li>• 1 chronicles</li> <li>• 1 para</li> <li>• 1para</li> <li>• 1 paraleipomena</li> <li>• ich</li> <li>• i chr</li> <li>• ichr</li> <li>• i chron</li> <li>• i chronicles</li> <li>• i para</li> <li>• ipara</li> <li>• i paraleipomena</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:1_paraleipomenon</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/1_Chronicles">http://dbpedia.org/resource/1_Chronicles</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2ch</li> <li>• 2 chr</li> <li>• 2chr</li> <li>• 2 chron</li> <li>• 2 chronicles</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:2_paraleipomenon</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/2_Chronicles">http://dbpedia.org/resource/2_Chronicles</a></li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 para</li> <li>• 2para</li> <li>• 2 paraleipomena</li> <li>• iich</li> <li>• ii chr</li> <li>• iichr</li> <li>• ii chron</li> <li>• ii chronicles</li> <li>• ii para</li> <li>• iipara</li> <li>• ii paraleipomena</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ezr</li> <li>• esd</li> <li>• ezra</li> <li>• esdras</li> <li>• 1 esdras</li> <li>• 1esd</li> <li>• i esdras</li> <li>• iesd</li> </ul>                                                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:ezra</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Ezra">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Ezra</a></li> </ul>             |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ne</li> <li>• neh</li> <li>• nehemiah</li> <li>• 2 esdras</li> <li>• 2esd</li> <li>• ii esdras</li> <li>• iiesd</li> </ul>                                                                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:nehemiah</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Nehemiah">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Nehemiah</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tb</li> <li>• tob</li> <li>• tobit</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:tobias</li> </ul>                                                                                                                      |          |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Comments |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Tobit">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Tobit</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                              |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• jdt</li> <li>• jth</li> <li>• judith</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:judith">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:judith</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Judith">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Judith</a></li> </ul>                                                     |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• est</li> <li>• esth</li> <li>• esther</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:esther">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:esther</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Esther">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Esther</a></li> </ul>                                                     |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• addesth</li> <li>• additions to esther</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:additions_to_esther">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:additions_to_esther</a></li> <li>• <a href="tag:kalvesmak-i.com,2014:work:bible:additions-to-esther">tag:kalvesmak-i.com,2014:work:bible:additions-to-esther</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1mc</li> <li>• 1ma</li> <li>• 1 mac</li> <li>• 1 macc</li> <li>• 1mac</li> <li>• 1macc</li> <li>• 1 maccabees</li> <li>• imc</li> <li>• ima</li> <li>• i mac</li> <li>• i macc</li> <li>• imac</li> <li>• imacc</li> <li>• i maccabees</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:1_maccabees">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:1_maccabees</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/1_Maccabees">http://dbpedia.org/resource/1_Maccabees</a></li> </ul>                                                 |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2mc</li> <li>• 2ma</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:2_maccabees">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:2_maccabees</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                          |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Comments |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 mac</li> <li>• 2 macc</li> <li>• 2mac</li> <li>• 2macc</li> <li>• 2 maccabees</li> <li>• iimc</li> <li>• iima</li> <li>• ii mac</li> <li>• ii macc</li> <li>• iimac</li> <li>• iimacc</li> <li>• ii maccabees</li> </ul>                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/2_Maccabees">http://dbpedia.org/resource/2_Maccabees</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                  |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3mc</li> <li>• 3ma</li> <li>• 3 mac</li> <li>• 3 macc</li> <li>• 3mac</li> <li>• 3macc</li> <li>• 3 maccabees</li> <li>• iiimc</li> <li>• iiima</li> <li>• iii mac</li> <li>• iii macc</li> <li>• iiimac</li> <li>• iiimacc</li> <li>• iii maccabees</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:3_maccabees">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:3_maccabees</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/3_Maccabees">http://dbpedia.org/resource/3_Maccabees</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4mc</li> <li>• 4ma</li> <li>• 4 mac</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:4_maccabees">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:4_maccabees</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                          |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                           | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Comments |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4 macc</li> <li>• 4mac</li> <li>• 4macc</li> <li>• 4 maccabees</li> <li>• ivmc</li> <li>• ivma</li> <li>• iv mac</li> <li>• iv macc</li> <li>• ivmac</li> <li>• ivmacc</li> <li>• iv maccabees</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/4_Maccabees">http://dbpedia.org/resource/4_Maccabees</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                          |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• jb</li> <li>• job</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:job">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:job</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Job">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Job</a></li> </ul>                                         |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ps</li> <li>• psalms</li> <li>• pss</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:psalms">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:psalms</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Psalms">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Psalms</a></li> </ul>                                             |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• odes</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:odes">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:odes</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Odes_(Bible)">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Odes_(Bible)</a></li> </ul>                     |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pssol</li> <li>• psalms of solomon</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:psalms_of_solomon">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:psalms_of_solomon</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Psalms_of_Solomon">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Psalms_of_Solomon</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pr</li> <li>• prv</li> <li>• pro</li> <li>• prov</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:proverbs">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:proverbs</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Proverbs">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Proverbs</a></li> </ul>                     |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                      | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Comments |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• proverbs</li> </ul>                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ec</li> <li>• qoh</li> <li>• eccl</li> <li>• eccles</li> <li>• qoheleth</li> <li>• ecclesiastes</li> </ul>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:ecclesiastes</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Ecclesiastes">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Ecclesiastes</a></li> </ul>          |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ss</li> <li>• sg</li> <li>• can</li> <li>• song</li> <li>• cant</li> <li>• song of songs</li> <li>• canticle of canticles</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:song_of_songs</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Song_of_Songs">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Song_of_Songs</a></li> </ul>       |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ws</li> <li>• wis</li> <li>• wisdom</li> <li>• wisdom of solomon</li> </ul>                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:wisdom_of_solomon</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Wisdom">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Wisdom</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sir</li> <li>• sirach</li> <li>• ecclus</li> <li>• ecclesiasticus</li> </ul>                                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:sirach</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Sirach">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Sirach</a></li> </ul>                            |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is</li> <li>• isa</li> <li>• isaiah</li> </ul>                                                                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:isaiah</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Isaiah">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Isaiah</a></li> </ul>            |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• je</li> <li>• jer</li> <li>• jeremiah</li> </ul>                                                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:jeremiah</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Jeremiah">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Jeremiah</a></li> </ul>      |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                               | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Comments |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• epjer</li> <li>• epistle of jeremiah</li> <li>• letter of jeremiah</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:epistle_of_jeremiah</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Letter_of_Jeremiah">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Letter_of_Jeremiah</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• la</li> <li>• lam</li> <li>• lamentations</li> </ul>                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:lamentaciones</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Lamentations">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Lamentations</a></li> </ul>   |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ba</li> <li>• bar</li> <li>• baruch</li> </ul>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:baruch</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Baruch">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Baruch</a></li> </ul>                      |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ez</li> <li>• ezk</li> <li>• ezek</li> <li>• ezeziel</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:ezeziel</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Ezekiel">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Ezekiel</a></li> </ul>                   |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dn</li> <li>• da</li> <li>• dan</li> <li>• daniel</li> </ul>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:daniel</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Daniel">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Daniel</a></li> </ul>                      |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• prazar</li> <li>• prayer of azariah</li> </ul>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:prayer_of_azariah</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Prayer_of_Azariah">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Prayer_of_Azariah</a></li> </ul>     |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sus</li> <li>• susanna</li> </ul>                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:susanna</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Susanna_(Book_of_Daniel)">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Susanna_(Book_of_Daniel)</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bel</li> <li>• bel and the dragon</li> </ul>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:bel_and_the_dragon</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Bel_and_the_Dragon">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Bel_and_the_Dragon</a></li> </ul>  |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                   | Comments |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>man</li> <li>prman</li> <li>prayer of manasseh</li> </ul>                                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:prayer_of_manasseh</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Prayer_of_Manasseh</li> </ul>                           |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>s3y</li> <li>song of the three youths</li> <li>song of the three holy children</li> <li>song of the three holy youths</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:song_of_the_three_holy_children</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Song_of_the_Three_Holy_Children</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ho</li> <li>hos</li> <li>hosea</li> </ul>                                                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:hosea</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Hosea</li> </ul>                                             |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>jl</li> <li>joel</li> </ul>                                                                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:joel</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Joel</li> </ul>                                               |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>am</li> <li>amos</li> </ul>                                                                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:amos</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Amos</li> </ul>                                               |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ob</li> <li>obad</li> <li>obadiah</li> </ul>                                                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:obadiah</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Obadiah</li> </ul>                                         |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>jon</li> <li>jonah</li> </ul>                                                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:jonah</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Jonah</li> </ul>                                             |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>mi</li> <li>mic</li> <li>micah</li> </ul>                                                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:micah</li> </ul>                                                                                                |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Comments |
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|                                                                                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Micah">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Micah</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                        |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>na</li> <li>nah</li> <li>nahum</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:nahum">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:nahum</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Nahum">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Nahum</a></li> </ul>                     |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>hb</li> <li>hab</li> <li>habakkuk</li> </ul>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:habakkuk">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:habakkuk</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Habakkuk">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Habakkuk</a></li> </ul>         |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>zep</li> <li>zeph</li> <li>zeophaniah</li> </ul>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:zeophaniah">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:zeophaniah</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Zeophaniah">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Zeophaniah</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>hg</li> <li>hag</li> <li>haggai</li> </ul>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:haggai">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:haggai</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Haggai">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Haggai</a></li> </ul>                 |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>zec</li> <li>zech</li> <li>zechariah</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:zechariah">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:zechariah</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Zechariah">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Zechariah</a></li> </ul>     |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ml</li> <li>mal</li> <li>malachi</li> </ul>               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:malachi">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:malachi</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Malachi">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Malachi</a></li> </ul>             |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>mt</li> <li>mat</li> <li>matt</li> <li>matthew</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:matthew">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:matthew</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Gospel_of_Matthew">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Gospel_of_Matthew</a></li> </ul>         |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>mk</li> <li>mar</li> </ul>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:mark">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:mark</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                  |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                      | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Comments |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>mark</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Gospel_of_Mark">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Gospel_of_Mark</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                        |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>lk</li> <li>lu</li> <li>luke</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:luke">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:luke</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Gospel_of_Luke">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Gospel_of_Luke</a></li> </ul>                                                       |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>jn</li> <li>jo</li> <li>john</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:john">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:john</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Gospel_of_John">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Gospel_of_John</a></li> </ul>                                                       |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ac</li> <li>acts</li> <li>acts of the apostles</li> </ul>                                                                                                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:acts">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:acts</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Acts_of_the_Apostles">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Acts_of_the_Apostles</a></li> </ul>                                           |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rm</li> <li>ro</li> <li>rom</li> <li>romans</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:romans">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:romans</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_the_Romans">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_the_Romans</a></li> </ul>                                     |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 co</li> <li>1 cor</li> <li>1co</li> <li>1cor</li> <li>1c</li> <li>1 corinthians</li> <li>1corinthians</li> <li>i co</li> <li>i cor</li> <li>ico</li> <li>icor</li> <li>ic</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:1_corinthians">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:1_corinthians</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/First_Epistle_to_the_Corinthians">http://dbpedia.org/resource/First_Epistle_to_the_Corinthians</a></li> </ul> |          |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Comments |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• i corinthians</li> <li>• icorinthians</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 co</li> <li>• 2 cor</li> <li>• 2co</li> <li>• 2cor</li> <li>• 2c</li> <li>• 2 corinthians</li> <li>• 2corinthians</li> <li>• ii co</li> <li>• ii cor</li> <li>• iico</li> <li>• iicor</li> <li>• iic</li> <li>• ii corinthians</li> <li>• iicorinthians</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:2_corinthians</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Second_Epistle_to_the_Corinthians">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Second_Epistle_to_the_Corinthians</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ga</li> <li>• gal</li> <li>• galatians</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:galatians</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_the_Galatians">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_the_Galatians</a></li> </ul>                       |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ep</li> <li>• eph</li> <li>• ephesians</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:ephesians</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_the_Ephesians">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_the_Ephesians</a></li> </ul>                       |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• php</li> <li>• phil</li> <li>• philippians</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:philippians</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_the_Philippians">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_the_Philippians</a></li> </ul>                 |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• co</li> <li>• col</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:colossians</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                         |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Comments |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>colossians</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_the_Colossians">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_the_Colossians</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                            |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1th</li> <li>1 thes</li> <li>1 thess</li> <li>1thes</li> <li>1thess</li> <li>1 thessalonians</li> <li>1thessalonians</li> <li>ith</li> <li>i thes</li> <li>i thess</li> <li>ithes</li> <li>ithess</li> <li>i thessalonians</li> <li>ithessalonians</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:1_thessalonians">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:1_thessalonians</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/First_Epistle_to_the_Thessalonians">http://dbpedia.org/resource/First_Epistle_to_the_Thessalonians</a></li> </ul>   |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2th</li> <li>2 thes</li> <li>2 thess</li> <li>2thes</li> <li>2thess</li> <li>2 thessalonians</li> <li>2thessalonians</li> <li>iith</li> <li>ii thes</li> <li>ii thess</li> <li>iithes</li> <li>iithess</li> </ul>                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:2_thessalonians">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:2_thessalonians</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Second_Epistle_to_the_Thessalonians">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Second_Epistle_to_the_Thessalonians</a></li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Comments |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ii thessalonians</li> <li>• iithessalonians</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1t</li> <li>• 1 tm</li> <li>• 1 ti</li> <li>• 1 tim</li> <li>• 1tm</li> <li>• 1ti</li> <li>• 1tim</li> <li>• 1 timothy</li> <li>• 1timothy</li> <li>• it</li> <li>• i tm</li> <li>• i ti</li> <li>• i tim</li> <li>• itm</li> <li>• iti</li> <li>• itim</li> <li>• i timothy</li> <li>• itimothy</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:1_timothy</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/First_Epistle_to_Timothy">http://dbpedia.org/resource/First_Epistle_to_Timothy</a></li> </ul>   |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2t</li> <li>• 2 tm</li> <li>• 2 ti</li> <li>• 2 tim</li> <li>• 2tm</li> <li>• 2ti</li> <li>• 2tim</li> <li>• 2 timothy</li> <li>• 2timothy</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:2_timothy</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Second_Epistle_to_Timothy">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Second_Epistle_to_Timothy</a></li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Comments |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• iit</li> <li>• ii tm</li> <li>• ii ti</li> <li>• ii tim</li> <li>• iitm</li> <li>• iiti</li> <li>• iitim</li> <li>• ii timothy</li> <li>• iitimothy</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ti</li> <li>• tit</li> <li>• titus</li> </ul>                                                                                                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:titus</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_Titus">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_Titus</a></li> </ul>               |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• phm</li> <li>• phlm</li> <li>• philem</li> <li>• philemon</li> </ul>                                                                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:philemon</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_Philemon">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_Philemon</a></li> </ul>      |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• he</li> <li>• heb</li> <li>• hebrews</li> </ul>                                                                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:hebrews</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_the_Hebrews">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_the_Hebrews</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ja</li> <li>• jas</li> <li>• jam</li> <li>• james</li> </ul>                                                                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:james</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_of_James">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_of_James</a></li> </ul>               |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1p</li> <li>• 1 pt</li> <li>• 1 pe</li> <li>• 1pe</li> <li>• 1 pet</li> </ul>                                                                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:1_peter</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/First_Epistle_of_Peter">http://dbpedia.org/resource/First_Epistle_of_Peter</a></li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Comments |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1pt</li> <li>• 1pet</li> <li>• 1 peter</li> <li>• 1peter</li> <li>• ip</li> <li>• i pt</li> <li>• i pe</li> <li>• i pet</li> <li>• ipt</li> <li>• ipet</li> <li>• i peter</li> <li>• ipeter</li> </ul>                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2p</li> <li>• 2 pt</li> <li>• 2 pe</li> <li>• 2pe</li> <li>• 2 pet</li> <li>• 2pt</li> <li>• 2pet</li> <li>• 2 peter</li> <li>• 2peter</li> <li>• iip</li> <li>• ii pt</li> <li>• ii pe</li> <li>• ii pet</li> <li>• iipt</li> <li>• iipet</li> <li>• ii peter</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:2_peter</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Second_Epistle_of_Peter">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Second_Epistle_of_Peter</a></li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                     | Comments |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• iipeter</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                          |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1j</li> <li>• 1jn</li> <li>• 1jo</li> <li>• 1jn</li> <li>• 1jo</li> <li>• 1john</li> <li>• 1john</li> <li>• ij</li> <li>• ijn</li> <li>• ijo</li> <li>• ijn</li> <li>• ijo</li> <li>• ijohn</li> <li>• ijohn</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:1_john</li> <li>• http://dbpedia.org/resource/First_Epistle_of_John</li> </ul>  |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2j</li> <li>• 2jn</li> <li>• 2jo</li> <li>• 2jn</li> <li>• 2jo</li> <li>• 2john</li> <li>• 2john</li> <li>• iij</li> <li>• iijn</li> <li>• iijo</li> <li>• iijn</li> <li>• iijo</li> <li>• iijohn</li> </ul>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:2_john</li> <li>• http://dbpedia.org/resource/Second_Epistle_of_John</li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Comments |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• iijohn</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3j</li> <li>• 3 jn</li> <li>• 3 jo</li> <li>• 3jn</li> <li>• 3jo</li> <li>• 3 john</li> <li>• 3john</li> <li>• iiij</li> <li>• iii jn</li> <li>• iii jo</li> <li>• iiijn</li> <li>• iiijo</li> <li>• iii john</li> <li>• iiijohn</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:3_john</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Third_Epistle_of_John">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Third_Epistle_of_John</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ju</li> <li>• jud</li> <li>• jude</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:judas</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_of_Jude">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_of_Jude</a></li> </ul>              |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• re</li> <li>• rv</li> <li>• ap</li> <li>• rev</li> <li>• apoc</li> <li>• revelation</li> <li>• apocalypse</li> <li>• revelation to john</li> </ul>                                                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:revelation</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Revelation">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Revelation</a></li> </ul>   |          |

## vocabulario de uso común para la biblia (<work>)

Master location: <http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/vocabularies/extra/n.bible.spa.tan-voc.xml>

**Table 10.8. vocabulario de uso común para la biblia**

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                           | IRIs                                                                                                                                               | Comments |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>biblia</li> </ul>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:work:bible</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Bible</li> </ul>                     |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tanaj</li> </ul>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:tanakh</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Tanakh</li> </ul>               |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>antiquo testamento</li> <li>at</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:old_testament</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Old_Testament</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>septuaginta</li> <li>lxx</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:septuagint</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Septuagint</li> </ul>       |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>nuevo testamento</li> <li>nt</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:new_testament</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/New_testament</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>apócrifos</li> </ul>                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:apocrypha</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Apocrypha</li> </ul>         |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>gn</li> <li>gén</li> <li>génesis</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:genesis</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Genesis</li> </ul>     |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>éx</li> <li>éxod</li> <li>éxodo</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:exodus</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Exodus</li> </ul>       |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>lv</li> </ul>                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:leviticus</li> </ul>                                                        |          |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                       | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Comments |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• le</li> <li>• lev</li> <li>• levítico</li> </ul>                                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Leviticus">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Leviticus</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                      |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• nm</li> <li>• nu</li> <li>• núm</li> <li>• números</li> </ul>                                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:numbers">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:numbers</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Numbers">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Numbers</a></li> </ul>                 |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dt</li> <li>• de</li> <li>• du</li> <li>• deut</li> <li>• deuteronomio</li> </ul>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:deuteronomy">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:deuteronomy</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Deuteronomy">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Deuteronomy</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• jos</li> <li>• josué</li> </ul>                                                                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:joshua">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:joshua</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Joshua">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Joshua</a></li> </ul>                     |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• jc</li> <li>• jue</li> <li>• jueces</li> </ul>                                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:judges">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:judges</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Judges">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Judges</a></li> </ul>                     |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ru</li> <li>• rt</li> <li>• rut</li> </ul>                                                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:ruth">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:ruth</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Ruth">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Ruth</a></li> </ul>                             |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1sm</li> <li>• 1sa</li> <li>• 1 sm</li> <li>• 1 sam</li> <li>• 1 samuel</li> <li>• 1 reinos</li> <li>• ism</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:1_kingdoms">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:1_kingdoms</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/1_Samuel">http://dbpedia.org/resource/1_Samuel</a></li> </ul>                         |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                           | Comments |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• i sm</li> <li>• i sam</li> <li>• i samuel</li> <li>• i reinos</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2sm</li> <li>• 2sa</li> <li>• 2 sm</li> <li>• 2 sam</li> <li>• 2 samuel</li> <li>• 2 reinos</li> <li>• iism</li> <li>• iisa</li> <li>• ii sm</li> <li>• ii sam</li> <li>• ii samuel</li> <li>• ii reinos</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:2_kingdoms</li> <li>• http://dbpedia.org/resource/2_Samuel</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 re</li> <li>• 1 reyes</li> <li>• 3 reinos</li> <li>• i re</li> <li>• i reyes</li> <li>• iii reinos</li> </ul>                                                                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:3_kingdoms</li> <li>• http://dbpedia.org/resource/1_Kings</li> </ul>  |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 re</li> <li>• 2 reyes</li> <li>• 4 reinos</li> <li>• ii re</li> <li>• ii reyes</li> <li>• iv reinos</li> </ul>                                                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:4_kingdoms</li> <li>• http://dbpedia.org/resource/2_Kings</li> </ul>  |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 cr</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:1_paraleipomenon</li> </ul>                                           |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Comments |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 cró</li> <li>• 1 crónicas</li> <li>• 1 para</li> <li>• 1para</li> <li>• 1 paralipómenos</li> <li>• i cr</li> <li>• i cró</li> <li>• i crónicas</li> <li>• i para</li> <li>• ipara</li> <li>• i paralipómenos</li> </ul>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/1_Chronicles">http://dbpedia.org/resource/1_Chronicles</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                            |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 cr</li> <li>• 2 cró</li> <li>• 2 crónicas</li> <li>• 2 para</li> <li>• 2para</li> <li>• 2 paralipómenos</li> <li>• ii cr</li> <li>• ii cró</li> <li>• ii crónicas</li> <li>• ii para</li> <li>• iipara</li> <li>• ii paralipómenos</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:2_paraleipomenon">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:2_paraleipomenon</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/2_Chronicles">http://dbpedia.org/resource/2_Chronicles</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• esd</li> <li>• esdras</li> <li>• 1 esdras</li> <li>• 1esd</li> <li>• i esdras</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:ezra">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:ezra</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Ezra">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Ezra</a></li> </ul>                         |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                            | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Comments |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• icsd</li> </ul>                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ne</li> <li>• neh</li> <li>• nehemías</li> <li>• 2 esdras</li> <li>• 2esd</li> <li>• ii esdras</li> <li>• iiesd</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:nehemiah</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Nehemiah">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Nehemiah</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tb</li> <li>• tob</li> <li>• tobías</li> </ul>                                                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:tobías</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Tobit">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Tobit</a></li> </ul>         |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• jdt</li> <li>• judit</li> </ul>                                                                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:judith</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Judith">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Judith</a></li> </ul>       |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• est</li> <li>• ester</li> </ul>                                                                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:esther</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Esther">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Esther</a></li> </ul>       |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• addest</li> </ul>                                                                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:additions_to_esther</li> <li>• tag:kalvesmak-i.com,2014:work:bible:additions-to-esther</li> </ul>                                      |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1mc</li> <li>• 1 mac</li> <li>• 1mac</li> <li>• 1 macabeos</li> <li>• imc</li> <li>• i mac</li> <li>• imac</li> </ul>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:1_maccabees</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/1_Maccabees">http://dbpedia.org/resource/1_Maccabees</a></li> </ul>        |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Comments |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• i macabeos</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                          |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2mc</li> <li>• 2ma</li> <li>• 2 mac</li> <li>• 2mac</li> <li>• 2 macabeos</li> <li>• iimc</li> <li>• iima</li> <li>• ii mac</li> <li>• iimac</li> <li>• ii macabeos</li> </ul>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:2_maccabees</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/2_Maccabees">http://dbpedia.org/resource/2_Maccabees</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3mc</li> <li>• 3ma</li> <li>• 3 mac</li> <li>• 3mac</li> <li>• 3 macabeos</li> <li>• iiimc</li> <li>• iiima</li> <li>• iii mac</li> <li>• iiimac</li> <li>• iii macabeos</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:3_maccabees</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/3_Maccabees">http://dbpedia.org/resource/3_Maccabees</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4mc</li> <li>• 4ma</li> <li>• 4 mac</li> <li>• 4mac</li> <li>• 4 macabeos</li> <li>• ivmc</li> <li>• ivma</li> <li>• iv mac</li> </ul>                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:4_maccabees</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/4_Maccabees">http://dbpedia.org/resource/4_Maccabees</a></li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                       | Comments |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ivmac</li> <li>iv macabeos</li> </ul>                                         |                                                                                                                                                            |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>jb</li> <li>job</li> </ul>                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:job</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Job</li> </ul>                     |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sal</li> <li>salmos</li> </ul>                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:psalms</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Psalms</li> </ul>                       |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>odas</li> </ul>                                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:odes</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Odes_(Bible)</li> </ul>           |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>salsol</li> <li>salmos de solomon</li> </ul>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:psalms_of_solomon</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Psalms_of_Solomon</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>pr</li> <li>prv</li> <li>pro</li> <li>prov</li> <li>proverbios</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:proverbs</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Proverbs</li> </ul>           |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ec</li> <li>coh</li> <li>ecl</li> <li>cohélet</li> <li>eclesiastés</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:ecclesiastes</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Ecclesiastes</li> </ul>           |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cc</li> <li>can</li> <li>cant</li> <li>cantar de los cantares</li> </ul>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:song_of_songs</li> <li>http://dbpedia.org/resource/Song_of_Songs</li> </ul>         |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                    | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Comments |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sab</li> <li>• sabiduría</li> </ul>                                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:wisdom_of_solomon</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Wisdom">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Wisdom</a></li> </ul>           |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sir</li> <li>• si o eclo</li> <li>• sirácideso eclesiástico</li> <li>• eclesiástico</li> <li>• sirácida</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:sirach</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Sirach">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Sirach</a></li> </ul>                                      |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• is</li> <li>• isa</li> <li>• isaías</li> </ul>                                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:isaiah</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Isaiah">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Isaiah</a></li> </ul>                      |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• jr</li> <li>• jer</li> <li>• jeremías</li> </ul>                                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:jeremiah</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Jeremiah">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Jeremiah</a></li> </ul>                |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• carta de jeremías</li> </ul>                                                                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:epistle_of_jeremiah</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Letter_of_Jeremiah">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Letter_of_Jeremiah</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• la</li> <li>• lam</li> <li>• lamentaciones</li> </ul>                                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:lamentaciones</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Lamentations">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Lamentations</a></li> </ul>   |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ba</li> <li>• bar</li> <li>• baruc</li> </ul>                                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:baruch</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Baruch">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Baruch</a></li> </ul>                      |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ez</li> <li>• ezequiel</li> </ul>                                                                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:ezekiel</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                    |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                            | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Comments |
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|                                                                                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Ezekiel">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Ezekiel</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                        |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>dn</li> <li>da</li> <li>dan</li> <li>daniel</li> </ul>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:daniel">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:daniel</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Daniel">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Daniel</a></li> </ul>                                                                                     |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>orazar</li> <li>oración de azarías</li> </ul>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:prayer_of_azariah">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:prayer_of_azariah</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Prayer_of_Azariah">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Prayer_of_Azariah</a></li> </ul>                                                         |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sus</li> <li>historia de susana</li> <li>susana</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:susanna">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:susanna</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Susanna_(Book_of_Daniel)">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Susanna_(Book_of_Daniel)</a></li> </ul>                                                               |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>bel</li> <li>historia de bel y el dragón</li> <li>bel y el dragón</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:bel_and_the_dragon">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:bel_and_the_dragon</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Bel_and_the_Dragon">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Bel_and_the_Dragon</a></li> </ul>                                                     |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>man</li> <li>orman</li> <li>oración de manasés</li> </ul>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:prayer_of_manasseh">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:prayer_of_manasseh</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Prayer_of_Manasseh">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Prayer_of_Manasseh</a></li> </ul>                                                     |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c3j</li> <li>cántico de los tres jóvenes</li> </ul>                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:song_of_the_three_holy_children">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:song_of_the_three_holy_children</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Song_of_the_Three_Holy_Children">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Song_of_the_Three_Holy_Children</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>os</li> <li>oseas</li> </ul>                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:hosea">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:hosea</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Hosea">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Hosea</a></li> </ul>                                                                                         |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>jl</li> </ul>                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:joel">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:joel</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                      |          |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Comments |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• joel</li> </ul>                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Joel">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Joel</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                          |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• am</li> <li>• amós</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:amos">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:amos</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Amos">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Amos</a></li> </ul>                       |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• abd</li> <li>• abdías</li> </ul>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:obadiah">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:obadiah</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Obadiah">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Obadiah</a></li> </ul>           |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• jon</li> <li>• jonás</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:jonah">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:jonah</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Jonah">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Jonah</a></li> </ul>                   |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• mi</li> <li>• miq</li> <li>• miqueas</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:micah">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:micah</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Micah">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Micah</a></li> </ul>                   |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• na</li> <li>• nah</li> <li>• nahúm</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:nahum">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:nahum</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Nahum">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Nahum</a></li> </ul>                   |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• hb</li> <li>• hab</li> <li>• habacuc</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:habakkuk">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:habakkuk</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Habakkuk">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Habakkuk</a></li> </ul>       |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sof</li> <li>• sofonías</li> </ul>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:zeophaniah">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:zeophaniah</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Zephaniah">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Zephaniah</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ag</li> <li>• ageo</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:haggai">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:haggai</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                              |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Comments |
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|                                                                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Haggai">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Haggai</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                  |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>za</li> <li>zac</li> <li>zacarías</li> </ul>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:zechariah">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:zechariah</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Zechariah">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Zechariah</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ml</li> <li>mal</li> <li>malaquías</li> </ul>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:malachi">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:malachi</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Malachi">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Malachi</a></li> </ul>         |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>mt</li> <li>mat</li> <li>mateo</li> </ul>                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:matthew">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:matthew</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Gospel_of_Matthew">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Gospel_of_Matthew</a></li> </ul>     |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>mc</li> <li>mar</li> <li>marcos</li> </ul>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:mark">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:mark</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Gospel_of_Mark">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Gospel_of_Mark</a></li> </ul>                 |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>lu</li> <li>lc</li> <li>lucas</li> </ul>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:luke">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:luke</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Gospel_of_Luke">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Gospel_of_Luke</a></li> </ul>                 |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>jn</li> <li>juan</li> </ul>                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:john">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:john</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Gospel_of_John">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Gospel_of_John</a></li> </ul>                 |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>hch</li> <li>hech</li> <li>hechos de los apóstoles</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:acts">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:acts</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Acts_of_the_Apostles">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Acts_of_the_Apostles</a></li> </ul>     |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>rm</li> <li>ro</li> <li>rom</li> </ul>                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:romans">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:romans</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                          |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Comments |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• romanos</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_the_Romans">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_the_Romans</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                              |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 co</li> <li>• 1 cor</li> <li>• 1co</li> <li>• 1cor</li> <li>• 1c</li> <li>• 1 corintios</li> <li>• i co</li> <li>• i cor</li> <li>• ico</li> <li>• icor</li> <li>• ic</li> <li>• i corintios</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:1_corinthians">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:1_corinthians</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/First_Epistle_to_the_Corinthians">http://dbpedia.org/resource/First_Epistle_to_the_Corinthians</a></li> </ul>   |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 co</li> <li>• 2 cor</li> <li>• 2co</li> <li>• 2cor</li> <li>• 2c</li> <li>• 2 corintios</li> <li>• ii co</li> <li>• ii cor</li> <li>• iico</li> <li>• iicor</li> <li>• iic</li> <li>• ii corintios</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:2_corinthians">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:2_corinthians</a></li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Second_Epistle_to_the_Corinthians">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Second_Epistle_to_the_Corinthians</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• gá</li> <li>• gál</li> <li>• gálatas</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:galatians">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:galatians</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                              |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                  | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Comments |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
|                                                                                                                                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_the_Galatians">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_the_Galatians</a></li> </ul>                                                                                |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ef</li> <li>efesios</li> </ul>                                                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:ephesians</li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_the_Ephesians">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_the_Ephesians</a></li> </ul>                             |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fil</li> <li>flp</li> <li>filipenses</li> </ul>                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:philippians</li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_the_Philippians">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_the_Philippians</a></li> </ul>                       |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>co</li> <li>col</li> <li>colosenses</li> </ul>                                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:colossians</li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_the_Colossians">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_the_Colossians</a></li> </ul>                          |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 tes</li> <li>1tes</li> <li>1 tesalonicenses</li> <li>i tes</li> <li>ites</li> <li>i tesalonicenses</li> </ul>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:1_thessalonians</li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/First_Epistle_to_the_Thessalonians">http://dbpedia.org/resource/First_Epistle_to_the_Thessalonians</a></li> </ul>   |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 tes</li> <li>2tes</li> <li>2 tesalonicenses</li> <li>ii tes</li> <li>iites</li> <li>ii tesalonicenses</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:2_thessalonians</li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Second_Epistle_to_the_Thessalonians">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Second_Epistle_to_the_Thessalonians</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1t</li> <li>1 tm</li> <li>1 ti</li> <li>1 tim</li> <li>1tm</li> </ul>                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:1_timothy</li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/First_Epistle_to_Timothy">http://dbpedia.org/resource/First_Epistle_to_Timothy</a></li> </ul>                             |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Comments |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1ti</li> <li>• 1tim</li> <li>• 1 timoteo</li> <li>• it</li> <li>• i tm</li> <li>• i ti</li> <li>• i tim</li> <li>• itm</li> <li>• iti</li> <li>• itim</li> <li>• i timoteo</li> </ul>                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2t</li> <li>• 2 tm</li> <li>• 2 ti</li> <li>• 2 tim</li> <li>• 2tm</li> <li>• 2ti</li> <li>• 2tim</li> <li>• 2 timoteo</li> <li>• iit</li> <li>• ii tm</li> <li>• ii ti</li> <li>• ii tim</li> <li>• iitm</li> <li>• iiti</li> <li>• iitim</li> <li>• ii timoteo</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:2_timothy</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Second_Epistle_to_Timothy">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Second_Epistle_to_Timothy</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ti</li> <li>• tit</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:titus</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                          |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Comments |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tito</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_Titus">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_Titus</a></li> </ul>                                                                                                                    |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>flm</li> <li>filem</li> <li>filemón</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:philemon">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:philemon</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_Philemon">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_Philemon</a></li> </ul>     |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>he</li> <li>heb</li> <li>hebreos</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:hebrews">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:hebrews</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_the_Hebrews">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_to_the_Hebrews</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>st</li> <li>sant</li> <li>stgo</li> <li>santiago</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:james">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:james</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_of_James">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_of_James</a></li> </ul>                 |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>lp</li> <li>l pe</li> <li>l ped</li> <li>lpd</li> <li>lped</li> <li>l pd</li> <li>lpe</li> <li>l pedro</li> <li>ip</li> <li>i pe</li> <li>i ped</li> <li>ipd</li> <li>iped</li> <li>i pd</li> <li>ipe</li> <li>i pedro</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:l_peter">tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:l_peter</a></li> <li><a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/First_Epistle_of_Peter">http://dbpedia.org/resource/First_Epistle_of_Peter</a></li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Comments |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2p</li> <li>• 2 pe</li> <li>• 2 ped</li> <li>• 2pd</li> <li>• 2ped</li> <li>• 2 pd</li> <li>• 2pe</li> <li>• 2 pedro</li> <li>• iip</li> <li>• ii pe</li> <li>• ii ped</li> <li>• iipd</li> <li>• iiped</li> <li>• ii pd</li> <li>• iipe</li> <li>• ii pedro</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:2_peter</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Second_Epistle_of_Peter">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Second_Epistle_of_Peter</a></li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1j</li> <li>• 1 jn</li> <li>• 1jn</li> <li>• 1 juan</li> <li>• ij</li> <li>• i jn</li> <li>• ijn</li> <li>• i juan</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:1_john</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/First_Epistle_of_John">http://dbpedia.org/resource/First_Epistle_of_John</a></li> </ul>      |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2j</li> <li>• 2 jn</li> <li>• 2jn</li> <li>• 2 juan</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:2_john</li> <li>• <a href="http://dbpedia.org/resource/Second_Epistle_of_John">http://dbpedia.org/resource/Second_Epistle_of_John</a></li> </ul>    |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                | IRIs                                                                                                                                                     | Comments |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ii j</li> <li>• ii jn</li> <li>• ii jn</li> <li>• ii j uan</li> </ul>                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                          |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 j</li> <li>• 3 jn</li> <li>• 3 jn</li> <li>• 3 j uan</li> <li>• iii j</li> <li>• iii jn</li> <li>• iii jn</li> <li>• iii j uan</li> </ul>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:3_john</li> <li>• http://dbpedia.org/resource/Third_Epistle_of_John</li> </ul>  |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• jds</li> <li>• jud</li> <li>• judas</li> </ul>                                                                                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:judas</li> <li>• http://dbpedia.org/resource/Epistle_of_Jude</li> </ul>         |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• re</li> <li>• rv</li> <li>• ap</li> <li>• rev</li> <li>• apoc</li> <li>• apocalipsis</li> <li>• apocalipsis de j uan</li> <li>• revelación de j uan</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:n-s:work:revelation</li> <li>• http://dbpedia.org/resource/Book_of_Revelation</li> </ul> |          |

## Commonly used names for Surahs in the Quran, incorporating English and Arabic. (<work>)

Master location: <http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/vocabularies/extra/n.quran.eng-ara.tan-voc.xml>



**Table 10.9. Commonly used names for Surahs in the Quran, incorporating English and Arabic.**

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | IRIs                                                                                             | Comments |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الفاتحة</li> <li>• أم الكتاب</li> <li>• ام الكتاب</li> <li>• أم القرآن</li> <li>• ام القران</li> <li>• السبع المثاني</li> <li>• الحمد</li> <li>• الشفاء</li> <li>• سورة الصلوة</li> <li>• الأساس</li> <li>• الاساس</li> <li>• al fātiḥa</li> <li>• al fatiha</li> <li>• umm ul kitab</li> <li>• umm ul qur'an</li> <li>• as sab' ul mathani</li> <li>• al hamd</li> <li>• ash shifa'</li> <li>• surat as salah</li> <li>• al 'asas</li> <li>• the opening</li> <li>• mother of the book</li> <li>• mother of the koran</li> <li>• the oft recited seven</li> <li>• praise</li> <li>• the cure</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah1</li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                          | IRIs                                                                                           | Comments |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>chapter of the prayer</li> <li>the foundation</li> </ul>                                                                   |                                                                                                |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>البقرة</li> <li>al baqara</li> <li>the cow</li> </ul>                                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah2</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>آل عمران</li> <li>ال عمران</li> <li>āl 'imrān</li> <li>al 'imran</li> <li>ali imran</li> <li>the house of imran</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah3</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>النساء</li> <li>al nisā'</li> <li>al nisa'</li> <li>an nisa'</li> <li>women</li> </ul>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah4</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>المائدة</li> <li>المائدة</li> <li>al mā'ida</li> <li>al ma'ida</li> <li>al ma'ida</li> <li>the table spread</li> </ul>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah5</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الأنعام</li> <li>الانعام</li> <li>al an'ām</li> <li>al an'am</li> <li>al an'am</li> <li>cattle</li> </ul>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah6</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الأعراف</li> <li>الاعراف</li> </ul>                                                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah7</li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                   | IRIs                                                                                              | Comments |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• al a'raf</li> <li>• al a'raf</li> <li>• al a'raf</li> <li>• the heights</li> </ul>                                                                |                                                                                                   |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الأنفال</li> <li>• الانفال</li> <li>• al anfāl</li> <li>• al anfal</li> <li>• spoils of war</li> </ul>                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah8</li> </ul>  |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• التوبة</li> <li>• البراءة</li> <li>• al tawba</li> <li>• at tawba</li> <li>• al bara'a</li> <li>• repentance</li> <li>• the absolution</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah9</li> </ul>  |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• يونس</li> <li>• yūnus</li> <li>• yunus</li> <li>• jonah</li> </ul>                                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah10</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• هود</li> <li>• hūd</li> <li>• hud</li> </ul>                                                                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah11</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• يوسف</li> <li>• yūsuf</li> <li>• yusuf</li> <li>• joseph</li> </ul>                                                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah12</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الرعد</li> <li>• al ra'd</li> <li>• ar ra'd</li> </ul>                                                                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah13</li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                         | IRIs                                                                                            | Comments |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>thunder</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                 |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>إبراهيم</li> <li>ابراهيم</li> <li>ibrāhīm</li> <li>ibrahim</li> <li>abraham</li> </ul>                                                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah14</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الحجر</li> <li>al ḥijr</li> <li>al hijr</li> <li>the city of stone</li> <li>the rocky plain</li> </ul>                                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah15</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>النحل</li> <li>النعم</li> <li>al naḥl</li> <li>al nahl</li> <li>an nahl</li> <li>an ni'em</li> <li>the bee</li> <li>the blessings</li> </ul>                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah16</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الاسراء</li> <li>الاسراء</li> <li>بنی اسرائیل</li> <li>بنی اسرائیل</li> <li>سبحان</li> <li>al isrā'</li> <li>al isra'</li> <li>al isra'</li> <li>bani isra'eel</li> <li>subhan</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah17</li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                            | IRIs                                                                                            | Comments |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the night journey</li> <li>the children of israel</li> <li>glory</li> </ul>                                                  |                                                                                                 |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الكهف</li> <li>al kahf</li> <li>the cave</li> </ul>                                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah18</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>مريم</li> <li>maryam</li> <li>mary</li> </ul>                                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah19</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>طه</li> <li>ṭā hā</li> <li>ta ha</li> </ul>                                                                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah20</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الأنبياء</li> <li>الانبياء</li> <li>al anbiyā'</li> <li>al anbiya'</li> <li>al anbiya'</li> <li>the prophets</li> </ul>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah21</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الحج</li> <li>al ḥajj</li> <li>al hajj</li> <li>the pilgrimage</li> </ul>                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah22</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>المؤمنون</li> <li>المؤمنون</li> <li>al mu'minūn</li> <li>al mu'minun</li> <li>al mu'minoon</li> <li>the believers</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah23</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>النور</li> <li>al nūr</li> </ul>                                                                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah24</li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                               | IRIs                                                                                              | Comments |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• al nur</li> <li>• an nur</li> <li>• light</li> </ul>                                                          |                                                                                                   |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الفرقان</li> <li>• al furqān</li> <li>• al furqan</li> <li>• the criterion</li> </ul>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah25</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الشّعراء</li> <li>• al shu‘arā’</li> <li>• al shu‘ara’</li> <li>• ash shu'ara</li> <li>• the poets</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah26</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• النمل</li> <li>• al naml</li> <li>• an naml</li> <li>• the ants</li> </ul>                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah27</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• القصاص</li> <li>• al qaṣaṣ</li> <li>• al qasas</li> <li>• the story</li> </ul>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah28</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• عنكبوت</li> <li>• al ‘anqabūt</li> <li>• al ‘anqabut</li> <li>• al ankabut</li> <li>• the spider</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah29</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الروم</li> <li>• al rūm</li> <li>• al rum</li> <li>• ar rum</li> </ul>                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah30</li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | IRIs                                                                                            | Comments |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>byzantium</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                 |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>لقمان</li> <li>luqmān</li> <li>luqman</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah31</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>السجدة</li> <li>المضاجع</li> <li>الم تنزيل</li> <li>al sajda</li> <li>as sajda</li> <li>al madaji'</li> <li>alif lam meem tanzeel</li> <li>prostration</li> <li>the beds</li> <li>alif lam meem revelation</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah32</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الأحزاب</li> <li>الاحزاب</li> <li>al aḥzāb</li> <li>al ahzab</li> <li>the confederates</li> </ul>                                                                                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah33</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>سبأ</li> <li>سبا</li> <li>sabā'</li> <li>saba'</li> <li>saba'</li> <li>sheba</li> </ul>                                                                                                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah34</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>فاطر</li> <li>الملائكة</li> <li>الملايكة</li> <li>fāṭir</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah35</li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                               | IRIs                                                                                              | Comments |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fatir</li> <li>• al mala'ika</li> <li>• the originator</li> <li>• angels</li> </ul>                                                           |                                                                                                   |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• يس</li> <li>• yā sīn</li> <li>• ya sin</li> <li>• ya seen</li> </ul>                                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah36</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الصفات</li> <li>• al ṣāffāt</li> <li>• al saffat</li> <li>• as saffat</li> <li>• those ranged in ranks</li> </ul>                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah37</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ص</li> <li>• داود</li> <li>• ṣād</li> <li>• sad</li> <li>• dawood</li> <li>• david</li> </ul>                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah38</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الزمر</li> <li>• الغرف</li> <li>• al zumar</li> <li>• az zumar</li> <li>• al ghuraf</li> <li>• the crowds</li> <li>• the dwellings</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah39</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• غافر</li> <li>• المؤمن</li> <li>• المؤمن</li> </ul>                                                                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah40</li> </ul> |          |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | IRIs                                                                                              | Comments |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الفضل</li> <li>• al mu`min</li> <li>• ghafīr</li> <li>• al mu'min</li> <li>• al fadhī</li> <li>• the forgiver</li> <li>• the believer</li> <li>• bounty</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                   |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• فصلت</li> <li>• حم س جة</li> <li>• المص ابي ح</li> <li>• الأقوات</li> <li>• الاقوات</li> <li>• fuṣṣilat</li> <li>• fussilat</li> <li>• ha meem sajda</li> <li>• al masabeeh</li> <li>• al aquat</li> <li>• expounded</li> <li>• ha meem prostration</li> <li>• lamps</li> <li>• means of sustenance</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah41</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الشورى</li> <li>• حم عسق</li> <li>• al shūrā</li> <li>• al shura</li> <li>• ash shura</li> <li>• ha meem 'ain seen coff</li> <li>• counsel</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah42</li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                        | IRIs                                                                                              | Comments |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ha meem ain seen coff</li> </ul>                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                   |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الزخرف</li> <li>• al zukhruf</li> <li>• az zukhruf</li> <li>• gold ornaments</li> </ul>                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah43</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الدخان</li> <li>• al dukhān</li> <li>• al dukhan</li> <li>• ad dukhan</li> <li>• smoke</li> </ul>                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah44</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الجاثية</li> <li>• الشريعة</li> <li>• al jāthiya</li> <li>• al jathiya</li> <li>• ash shari'a</li> <li>• kneeling</li> <li>• the clear path</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah45</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الأحاف</li> <li>• الاحقاف</li> <li>• al aḥqāf</li> <li>• al ahqaf</li> <li>• the sand dunes</li> </ul>                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah46</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• محمد</li> <li>• القتال</li> <li>• muḥammad</li> <li>• muhammad</li> <li>• al qital</li> <li>• fighting</li> </ul>                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah47</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الفتح</li> <li>• al fath</li> </ul>                                                                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah48</li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                           | IRIs                                                                                              | Comments |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• al fath</li> <li>• victory</li> </ul>                                                                                     |                                                                                                   |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الحجرات</li> <li>• al ḥujurāt</li> <li>• al hujurat</li> <li>• the private chambers</li> </ul>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah49</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ق</li> <li>• الباسقات</li> <li>• qāf</li> <li>• qaf</li> <li>• al basiqat</li> <li>• towering</li> </ul>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah50</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الذاريات</li> <li>• al dhāriyāt</li> <li>• al dhariyat</li> <li>• adh dhariyat</li> <li>• the scattering winds</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah51</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الطور</li> <li>• al ṭūr</li> <li>• al tur</li> <li>• at tur</li> <li>• the mountain</li> </ul>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah52</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• النجم</li> <li>• al najm</li> <li>• an najm</li> <li>• the star</li> </ul>                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah53</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• القمر</li> <li>• اقتربت الساعة</li> <li>• al qamar</li> <li>• iqtarabat as sa'a</li> </ul>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah54</li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                               | IRIs                                                                                            | Comments |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the moon</li> <li>the hour has drawn near</li> </ul>                                                                                                            |                                                                                                 |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الرحمن</li> <li>al raḥmān</li> <li>al rahman</li> <li>ar rahman</li> <li>the compassionate</li> </ul>                                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah55</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الواقعة</li> <li>al wāqī‘a</li> <li>al waqī‘a</li> <li>al waqī’a</li> <li>the inevitable</li> </ul>                                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah56</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الحديد</li> <li>al ḥadīd</li> <li>al hadid</li> <li>iron</li> </ul>                                                                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah57</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>المجادلة</li> <li>الظهار</li> <li>al mujādala</li> <li>al mujadala</li> <li>al mujadila</li> <li>eth thihar</li> <li>she who disputes</li> <li>zihar</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah58</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الحشر</li> <li>بنو نضير</li> <li>al ḥashr</li> <li>al hashr</li> <li>banu nadeer</li> </ul>                                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah59</li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | IRIs                                                                                            | Comments |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the gathering</li> <li>banu nadir</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                 |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الممتحنة</li> <li>الامتحان</li> <li>المودة</li> <li>al mumtaḥana</li> <li>al mumtahana</li> <li>al mumtahina</li> <li>al imtihan</li> <li>al mawada</li> <li>she who is examined</li> <li>the examination</li> <li>affection</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah60</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الصف</li> <li>الحواريون</li> <li>عيسى</li> <li>al ṣaff</li> <li>al saff</li> <li>as saff</li> <li>al hawariyoon</li> <li>esa</li> <li>the ranks</li> <li>the apostles</li> <li>jesus</li> </ul>                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah61</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الجمعة</li> <li>al jumu'a</li> <li>al jumu'a</li> <li>the congregation</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah62</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>المنافقون</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah63</li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | IRIs                                                                                              | Comments |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• al munāfiqūn</li> <li>• al munafiqun</li> <li>• the hypocrites</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                   |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• التّغابن</li> <li>• al taghābun</li> <li>• al taghabun</li> <li>• at taghabun</li> <li>• mutual disposession</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah64</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الطلاق</li> <li>• سورة النساء القصرى</li> <li>• al ṭalāq</li> <li>• al talaq</li> <li>• at talaq</li> <li>• surat an nisa' al qusra</li> <li>• divorce</li> <li>• the shorter chapter of women</li> </ul>                                                                                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah65</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• التّحريم</li> <li>• لما تحرم</li> <li>• المّتحرم</li> <li>• سورة النبى</li> <li>• al taḥrīm</li> <li>• al tahrīm</li> <li>• at tahrīm</li> <li>• lima tuharrim</li> <li>• al mutaharrim</li> <li>• surat an nabi</li> <li>• forbiddance</li> <li>• why do you forbid?</li> <li>• the forbidden</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah66</li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | IRIs                                                                                            | Comments |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>chapter of the prophet</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                 |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الملك</li> <li>تبارك</li> <li>تبارك الذي بيده الملك</li> <li>المانع</li> <li>المنجية</li> <li>al mulk</li> <li>tabarak</li> <li>tabarak aladhee biyedihi al mulk</li> <li>al mani'</li> <li>al munjiyya</li> <li>dominion</li> <li>blessed</li> <li>blessed is the one who holds the dominion</li> <li>the shield</li> <li>the savior</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah67</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>القلم</li> <li>al qalam</li> <li>the pen</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah68</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الحاقة</li> <li>al ḥāqqa</li> <li>al haqqa</li> <li>the undeniable reality</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah69</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>المعارج</li> <li>المواقع</li> <li>سأل</li> <li>سال</li> <li>al ma'ārij</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah70</li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                             | IRIs                                                                                              | Comments |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• al ma'arij</li> <li>• al ma'arij</li> <li>• al mawaqi'</li> <li>• sa'ala</li> <li>• the ascending ways</li> <li>• the impending matters</li> <li>• someone asked</li> </ul> |                                                                                                   |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• نوح</li> <li>• nūḥ</li> <li>• nuh</li> <li>• noah</li> </ul>                                                                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah71</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الجن</li> <li>• al jinn</li> <li>• the jinn</li> </ul>                                                                                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah72</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• المزمّل</li> <li>• al muzzammil</li> <li>• the enwrapped one</li> </ul>                                                                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah73</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• المذثر</li> <li>• al muddaththir</li> <li>• al muddathir</li> <li>• the covered one</li> </ul>                                                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah74</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• القيامة</li> <li>• لا أقسم</li> <li>• لا أقسم</li> <li>• al qiyāma</li> <li>• al qiyama</li> <li>• la uqsimu</li> <li>• resurrection</li> <li>• i swear</li> </ul>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah75</li> </ul> |          |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | IRIs                                                                                              | Comments |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الإنسان</li> <li>• الانسان</li> <li>• هل أنتى</li> <li>• هل انتى</li> <li>• الدمر</li> <li>• الأبرار</li> <li>• الابرار</li> <li>• al insān</li> <li>• al insan</li> <li>• hal ataa</li> <li>• ad dahr</li> <li>• al abrar</li> <li>• the human</li> <li>• hasn't there come?</li> <li>• endless time</li> <li>• the pious</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah76</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• المرسلات</li> <li>• al mursalāt</li> <li>• al mursalat</li> <li>• those sent forth</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah77</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• النبأ</li> <li>• النبا</li> <li>• المعصرات</li> <li>• التساءل</li> <li>• al nabā'</li> <li>• al naba'</li> <li>• an naba'</li> <li>• al mu'sirat</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah78</li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | IRIs                                                                                              | Comments |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• at tasa'ul</li> <li>• the tiding</li> <li>• rain clouds</li> <li>• questioning one another</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                   |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• النازعات</li> <li>• السامرة</li> <li>• الطامة</li> <li>• al nāzi'āt</li> <li>• al nazi'at</li> <li>• an nazi'at</li> <li>• es sahira</li> <li>• et tomma</li> <li>• the snatchers</li> <li>• the wide expanse</li> <li>• the calamity</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah79</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• عابس</li> <li>• الصاخة</li> <li>• السفرة</li> <li>• 'abasa</li> <li>• abasa</li> <li>• as saakha</li> <li>• as saffara</li> <li>• he frowned</li> <li>• the piercing cry</li> <li>• the scribes</li> </ul>                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah80</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• التكوير</li> <li>• al takwīr</li> <li>• al takwir</li> <li>• at takwir</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah81</li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                | IRIs                                                                                            | Comments |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the enfolding</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                 |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الإنفطار</li> <li>الانفطار</li> <li>al inḥiṭār</li> <li>al inḥitar</li> <li>the splitting</li> </ul>                                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah82</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>المطففين</li> <li>al muṭaffifīn</li> <li>al mutaffifin</li> <li>al mutaffifcen</li> <li>the defrauders</li> </ul>                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah83</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الإنشقاق</li> <li>الانشقاق</li> <li>انشقاق</li> <li>al inshiqāq</li> <li>al inshiqaq</li> <li>inshaqat</li> <li>the bursting open</li> <li>burst open</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah84</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>البروج</li> <li>al burūj</li> <li>al buruj</li> <li>al burooj</li> <li>the constellations</li> </ul>                                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah85</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الطارق</li> <li>al ṭāriq</li> <li>al tariq</li> <li>at tariq</li> <li>the night visitant</li> </ul>                                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah86</li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                         | IRIs                                                                                            | Comments |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the morning star</li> </ul>                                                                               |                                                                                                 |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الأعلى</li> <li>الاعلى</li> <li>al a‘lā</li> <li>al a‘la</li> <li>al a'la</li> <li>the highest</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah87</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الغاشية</li> <li>al ghāshiya</li> <li>al ghashiya</li> <li>the overwhelming event</li> </ul>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah88</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الفجر</li> <li>al ajr</li> <li>al fajr</li> <li>the dawn</li> </ul>                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah89</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>البلد</li> <li>al balad</li> <li>the city</li> </ul>                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah90</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الشمس</li> <li>al shams</li> <li>ash shams</li> <li>the sun</li> </ul>                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah91</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الليل</li> <li>al layl</li> <li>al lail</li> <li>the night</li> </ul>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah92</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الضحى</li> <li>al duḥā</li> <li>al duha</li> <li>ad dhuha</li> </ul>                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah93</li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                 | IRIs                                                                                            | Comments |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the morning brightness</li> </ul>                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                 |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الشرح</li> <li>الانشراح</li> <li>al sharḥ</li> <li>al sharh</li> <li>ash sharh</li> <li>el inshirah</li> <li>expansion</li> <li>solace</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah94</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>التين</li> <li>al tīn</li> <li>al tin</li> <li>at teen</li> <li>the fig</li> </ul>                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah95</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>العلق</li> <li>اقرأ</li> <li>اقرأ</li> <li>al ‘alaq</li> <li>al alaq</li> <li>ikra’</li> <li>the blood clot</li> <li>read!</li> </ul>             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah96</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>القدر</li> <li>al qadr</li> <li>the night of power</li> </ul>                                                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah97</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>البينة</li> <li>لم يكن</li> <li>al bayyina</li> <li>lam yakun</li> </ul>                                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah98</li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                             | IRIs                                                                                             | Comments |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the clear proof</li> <li>they will not</li> </ul>                                                             |                                                                                                  |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الزلزلة</li> <li>al zalzala</li> <li>az zalzala</li> <li>the earthquake</li> </ul>                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah99</li> </ul>  |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الاعاديات</li> <li>al 'ādiyāt</li> <li>al 'adiyat</li> <li>al 'adiyat</li> <li>the chargers</li> </ul>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah100</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>القارعة</li> <li>al qārī'a</li> <li>al qari'a</li> <li>al qari'a</li> <li>the catastrophe</li> </ul>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah101</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>التكاثر</li> <li>al takāthur</li> <li>al takathur</li> <li>at takathur</li> <li>vying for increase</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah102</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>العصر</li> <li>al 'aṣr</li> <li>al 'asr</li> <li>al 'asr</li> <li>time</li> </ul>                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah103</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الهمزة</li> <li>al humaza</li> <li>the slanderer</li> </ul>                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah104</li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                      | IRIs                                                                                             | Comments |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الفيل</li> <li>al fīl</li> <li>al fil</li> <li>al feel</li> <li>the elephant</li> </ul>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah105</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>قريش</li> <li>quraysh</li> </ul>                                                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah106</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الماعون</li> <li>al mā'ūn</li> <li>al ma'un</li> <li>al ma'oon</li> <li>assistance</li> </ul>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah107</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الكوثر</li> <li>al kawthar</li> <li>abundance</li> </ul>                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah108</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>الكافرون</li> <li>al kāfirūn</li> <li>al kafirun</li> <li>al kafiroom</li> <li>disbelievers</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah109</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>النصر</li> <li>al naṣr</li> <li>al nasr</li> <li>an nasr</li> <li>help</li> </ul>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah110</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>المسد</li> <li>اللمب</li> <li>al masad</li> <li>al lahab</li> </ul>                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:quran:surah111</li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | IRIs                                                                                               | Comments |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• palm fiber</li> <li>• the flame</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                    |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الإخلاص</li> <li>• الاخلاص</li> <li>• المنفرة</li> <li>• النجاة</li> <li>• المعرفة</li> <li>• المذكرة</li> <li>• نور القرآن</li> <li>• نور القران</li> <li>• al ikhlāṣ</li> <li>• al ikhlas</li> <li>• al munaffira</li> <li>• an najah</li> <li>• al ma'rifa</li> <li>• al mudhekira</li> <li>• nur al quran</li> <li>• sincerity</li> <li>• casting away</li> <li>• deliverance</li> <li>• recognition</li> <li>• the reminder</li> <li>• light of the quran</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n:alias:quran:surah112</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الفلق</li> <li>• al falaq</li> <li>• daybreak</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n:alias:quran:surah113</li> </ul> |          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• الناس</li> <li>• al nās</li> <li>• al nas</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n:alias:quran:surah114</li> </ul> |          |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                      | IRIs | Comments |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an nas</li> <li>• mankind</li> </ul> |      |          |

## Commonly used vocabulary in English for divs that are unnamed, first system ()

There are a handful of div types that do not easily lend themselves to values of @n because that type of div is traditionally not labeled or numbered. In practice, @n is given a value that is identical to, or looks a lot like, the value of @type.. This TAN-voc file provides common nomenclature for such unlabeled div types.

Master location: <http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/vocabularies/extra/n.unlabeled-divs-1.tan-voc.xml>

**Table 10.10. Commonly used vocabulary in English for divs that are unnamed, first system**

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                  | IRIs                                                                                                       | Comments                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• intro</li> <li>• introduction</li> <li>• pr</li> <li>• pro</li> <li>• pref</li> <li>• praef</li> <li>• preface</li> <li>• prologue</li> </ul>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:unlabeled-divs-1:intro</li> </ul> | <p>This file adopts the assumption that a given div has only one introductory section, whatever it is called.</p> <p>Such an introduction excludes titles and subtitles.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• conc</li> <li>• conclusion</li> <li>• ep</li> <li>• epi</li> <li>• epilogue</li> <li>• post</li> <li>• postscript</li> <li>• postface</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:unlabeled-divs-1:conc</li> </ul>  | <p>This file adopts the assumption that a given div has only one concluding section, whatever it is called.</p>                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• title</li> <li>• ti</li> </ul>                                                                                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textal-ign.net,2015:n-alias:unlabeled-divs-1:title</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                              |

# TAN keywords for types of normalizations (<normalization>)

Definitive list of key terms used for normalizations to texts.

Master location: <http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/vocabularies/normalizations.TAN-voc.xml>

**Table 10.11. TAN keywords for types of normalizations**

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                             | IRIs                                                                                                                 | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no hyphens</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:normalization:hyphens-discretionary-removed</li> </ul> | Discretionary word-break line-end hyphens have been deleted.                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>norm space</li> </ul>         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:normalization:space-typographer-converted</li> </ul>   | General Punctuation spaces (U+2000..U+200B) to regular space have been replaced with regular space. Equivalent to <code>fn:replace('[\x{2000}\x{2001} \x{2002} \x{2003} \x{2004} \x{2005} \x{2006} \x{2007} \x{2008} \x{2009} \x{200A} \x{200B}]',' ')</code> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no note callouts</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:normalization:annotation-signals-removed</li> </ul>    | Footnote or endnote signals (frequently superscript numbers or letters) have been deleted.                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no notes</li> </ul>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:normalization:annotation-content-removed</li> </ul>    | Footnotes or endnotes have been deleted.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no comments</li> </ul>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:normalization:comments-editorial-removed</li> </ul>    | Editorial comments have been deleted.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no pointers</li> </ul>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:normalization:pointers-reference-removed</li> </ul>    | Reference pointers to other texts, both internal (cross-references) and external (citations of primary or secondary sources) have been deleted.                                                                                                               |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no milestones</li> </ul>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:normalization:milestones-reference-removed</li> </ul>  | Reference milestones such as page numbers and section numbers have been deleted.                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no ligatures</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:normalization:ligatures-converted</li> </ul>           | All ligatures have been converted into constituent letters.                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no combining chars</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:normalization:letters-combining-converted</li> </ul>   | All combining letters (U+0363..U+036F) have been converted to their corresponding ASCII counterpart.                                                                                                                                                          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                              | IRIs                                                                                                                  | Comments                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>corrected spelling</li> </ul>                                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:normalization:orthography-corrected</li> </ul>          | All orthography (spelling) has been tacitly corrected to standard forms.                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>corrected punctuation</li> </ul>                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:normalization:punctuation-corrected</li> </ul>          | All punctuation has been tacitly corrected to standard forms.                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no punctuation</li> </ul>                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:normalization:punctuation-removed</li> </ul>            | All punctuation has been removed.                                                                                                                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no quotation marks</li> </ul>                                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:normalization:quotation-marks-removed</li> </ul>        | Quotation marks have been removed.                                                                                                                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>corrected capitalization</li> </ul>                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:normalization:capitalization-corrected</li> </ul>       | All letters have been tacitly capitalized according to standard forms.                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>changed to lowercase</li> </ul>                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:normalization:case-upper-to-lower</li> </ul>            | All uppercase letters converted to lowercase.                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>changed to uppercase</li> </ul>                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:normalization:case-lower-to-upper</li> </ul>            | All lowercase letters converted to uppercase.                                                                                                       |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no music</li> </ul>                                                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:normalization:music-printed-removed</li> </ul>          | Printed music has been removed.                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no prepunctuation space</li> </ul>                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:normalization:space-prepunctuation-corrected</li> </ul> | All prepunctuation space has been corrected according to standard forms.                                                                            |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>normalized unicode</li> <li>unicode nfc</li> <li>unicode normalized</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:normalization:nfc</li> </ul>                            | All non-NFC-compliant Unicode converted to normalized Unicode. Same effect as if applying normalize-unicode().                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>converted html to tan</li> </ul>                                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:normalization:html-to-tan-t</li> </ul>                  | HTML converted to TAN-T format                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>no reference markers</li> </ul>                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:normalization:reference-markers-removed</li> </ul>      | All numbers, letters, or other labels inserted by the author or editor to indicate references (the value ordinarily placed in @n in <div>) removed. |

## TAN keywords for types of bitext reuse (<reuse-type>)

List of standardized terms used for types of bitext reuse.

Master location: <http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/vocabularies/reuse-types.TAN-voc.xml>

**Table 10.12. TAN keywords for types of bitext reuse**

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                  | IRIs                                                                                                          | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>translation</li> <li>general translation</li> <li>translation (general)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:reuse-type:translation</li> </ul>              | One version is a translation of the other. The quality of the translation is not specified.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>literal translation</li> </ul>                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:reuse-type:translation:literal</li> </ul>      | One version is a translation of the other. The quality of the translation is literal.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>paraphrastic translation</li> </ul>                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:reuse-type:translation:paraphrastic</li> </ul> | One version is a translation of the other. The quality of the translation is paraphrastic.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>questionable translation</li> </ul>                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:reuse-type:translation:questionable</li> </ul> | One version is a translation of the other. The quality of the translation is questionable or wrong.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>paraphrase</li> </ul>                                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:reuse-type:paraphrase</li> </ul>               | One version is a paraphrase of the other.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>general adaptation</li> </ul>                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:reuse-type:adaptation:general</li> </ul>       | One version is an adaptation of the other. The specific kind of adaptation is not defined.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>plus</li> <li>general plus</li> <li>plus (general)</li> </ul>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:reuse-type:plus</li> </ul>                     | The target language text contains a morpheme or lexeme that is either not in the source language text or is there only implicitly.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>stylistic plus</li> <li>plus (stylistic)</li> </ul>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:reuse-type:plus:stylistic</li> </ul>           | An accretion in a translated text attributable to stylistic preference of the translator. That is, the target language text contains one or more morphemes or lexemes that are in the source language text only implicitly, or are there explicitly but the target language text repeats the feature. Omission of the stylistic plus would not be a violation of grammar, although such an omission may render the target language text unnatural or uncolloquial. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cultural plus</li> <li>plus (cultural)</li> </ul>                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:reuse-type:plus:cultural</li> </ul>            | An accretion in a translated text attributable to the translator's attempt to supply cultural or contextual background that would be lacking in the target readership. That is, the target language text contains one or more morphemes or lexemes that are in the source                                                                                                                                                                                          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                | IRIs                                                                                                | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                         |                                                                                                     | language text only implicitly, or are there explicitly but require extra words to translate.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>minus</li> <li>general minus</li> <li>minus (general)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:reuse-type:minus</li> </ul>           | The target language text either lacks, or leaves implicit, a morpheme or lexeme that is explicitly in the source language text.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>stylistic minus</li> <li>minus (stylistic)</li> </ul>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:reuse-type:minus:stylistic</li> </ul> | An elision in a translated text attributable to stylistic preference of the translator. That is, the target language text lacks, or leaves implicit, one or more morphemes or lexemes that are explicitly in the source language text. Replacement of the stylistic minus with its explicit counterpart would not be a violation of grammar, although such an inclusion may render the target language text unnatural or uncolloquial. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cultural minus</li> <li>minus (cultural)</li> </ul>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:reuse-type:minus:cultural</li> </ul>  | An elision in a translated text attributable to the translator's attempt to remove cultural or contextual background that is already clear to the target readership. That is, the target language text lacks, or leaves implicit, one or more morphemes or lexemes that are in the source language explicitly and that explain a contextual or cultural concept.                                                                       |

## TAN keywords for types of roles (<role>)

This file has been created ad hoc to some basic terms for roles involved in the creation and editing of TAN files.

Master location: <http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/vocabularies/roles.TAN-voc.xml>

**Table 10.13. TAN keywords for types of roles**

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                  | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Comments |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>creator</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://schema.org/creator">http://schema.org/creator</a></li> <li><a href="http://purl.org/dc/terms/creator">http://purl.org/dc/terms/creator</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:role:creator</li> </ul> |          |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                      | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Comments                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>publisher</li> </ul>                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/publisher">http://purl.org/dc/elements/1.1/publisher</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:role:publisher</li> </ul>          |                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>funder</li> </ul>                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:role:funder</li> </ul>                                                                                                                        | agent that provides money<br>intended to map to tei:funder                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sponsor</li> </ul>                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:role:sponsor</li> </ul>                                                                                                                       | agent that sponsors; may or may not involve money<br>intended to map to tei:sponsor |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>project manager</li> <li>principal</li> <li>editor in chief</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:role:editor-in-chief</li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:role:manager:project</li> </ul>                                                          | intended to map to tei:principal                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>manager</li> </ul>                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:role:manager</li> </ul>                                                                                                                       | generic manager; may or may not have a role under another manager                   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>technical manager</li> <li>lead developer</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:role:manager:technical</li> </ul>                                                                                                             |                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>editor</li> <li>revisor</li> </ul>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://schema.org/editor">http://schema.org/editor</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:role:editor</li> </ul>                                               |                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>developer</li> </ul>                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:role:developer</li> </ul>                                                                                                                     |                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>project assistant</li> <li>assistant</li> </ul>                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:role:project-assistant</li> </ul>                                                                                                             |                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>advisor</li> </ul>                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:role:advisor</li> </ul>                                                                                                                       |                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>technical advisor</li> </ul>                                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:role:advisor:technical</li> </ul>                                                                                                             |                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>stylesheet</li> </ul>                                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml/vocab#stylesheet">http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml/vocab#stylesheet</a></li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:role:stylesheet</li> </ul> |                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>proofreader</li> <li>corrector</li> </ul>                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:role:proofreader</li> </ul>                                                                                                                   |                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>encoder</li> </ul>                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:role:encoder</li> </ul>                                                                                                                       | The job of encoding a text, e.g., marking text with tags.                           |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                | IRIs                                                                                          | Comments                                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• keyboarder</li> <li>• typist</li> <li>• transcriber</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:role:keyboarder</li> </ul>    |                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• digitizer</li> <li>• ocr operator</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:role:digitizer</li> </ul>     |                                                                                        |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tan converter</li> <li>• converter</li> </ul>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:role:tan-converter</li> </ul> | Responsible for converting a file into the TAN format.                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• source</li> </ul>                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• tag:textalign.net,2015:role:reference</li> </ul>     | Person, organization, or algorithm provided data that was adopted, consulted, or used. |

## TAN keywords for types of token definitions (<token-definition>)

Definitive list of key terms used to name standard token definitions.

Master location: <http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/vocabularies/token-definitions.TAN-voc.xml>

**Table 10.14. TAN keywords for types of token definitions**

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                         | pattern                                                    | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• letters</li> <li>• letters only</li> <li>• general word characters only</li> <li>• general ignore punctuation</li> <li>• gwo</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [\w]+</li> </ul>  | General tokenization pattern for any language, words only. Non-letters such as punctuation are ignored.                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• letters and hyphens</li> </ul>                                                                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [\w-]+</li> </ul> | General tokenization pattern for any language, only word characters (as defined in Unicode) and the hyphen. All other characters are ignored.                                                                                                                    |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• letters and apostrophes</li> </ul>                                                                                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• [\w']+</li> </ul> | General tokenization pattern for any language, only word characters (as defined in Unicode) and the apostrophe variants ' and '. All other characters are ignored. Note, this pattern will produce misleading results for texts that use single quotation marks. |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | pattern                                                                       | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• letters hyphens and apostrophes</li> <li>• letters apostrophes and hyphens</li> <li>• letters, hyphens and apostrophes</li> <li>• letters, apostrophes and hyphens</li> <li>• letters, hyphens, and apostrophes</li> <li>• letters, apostrophes, and hyphens</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>[\w'"]+</code></li> </ul>      | General tokenization pattern for any language, only word characters (as defined in Unicode), the hyphen, and the apostrophe variants ' and '. All other characters are ignored. Note, this pattern will produce misleading results for texts that use single quotation marks. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• letters and punctuation</li> <li>• general non space characters</li> <li>• general include punctuation</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>[\w]+[^\w\s]</code></li> </ul> | General tokenization pattern for any language, treating not only series of letters as word tokens but also individual non-letter characters (e.g., punctuation).                                                                                                              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• nonspace</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>\S+</code></li> </ul>          | General tokenization pattern for any language, treating any contiguous run of nonspace marks as a word.                                                                                                                                                                       |

## TAN keywords for verbs (<verb>)

This file has been created ad hoc to some basic terms for verbs involved in the creation and editing of TAN files.

Master location: <http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/vocabularies/verbs.TAN-voc.xml>

**Table 10.15. TAN keywords for verbs**

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                | IRIs                                                                                                     | Comments                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lacks text</li> <li>• lacks text at</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:lacks-text</code></li> </ul>  | At the <at-ref>, the textual entity referred to by the subject lacks any text. The claim takes no object.                         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• reads</li> </ul>                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:reads</code></li> </ul>       | At the <at-ref>, the textual entity referred to by the subject has the words contained in the object.                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• matches</li> <li>• agrees with</li> </ul>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:agrees-with</code></li> </ul> | The textual entity (the subject) agrees with the reading found at a particular textual passage (the object).                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• parallels</li> </ul>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:parallels</code></li> </ul>   | The subject (a textual artefact or passage) is topically or textually parallel to the object (a textual artefact or passage). Any |



| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                             | IRIs                                                                                                                                         | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                              | textual relationship that exists may go from roughly similar up through verbatim. Nothing is implied about whether the subject quotes from object, the object from the subject, or neither. Nothing is implied about the chronological priority of the object or subject. The relationship is symmetrical: if A parallels B then B parallels A.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>paraphrases</li> </ul>                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:paraphrases</li> </ul>                                                    | The subject (a textual artefact or passage) paraphrases the object (a bearer or creator of texts). Relationship may be direct or indirect. The subject by implication postdates the object.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>quotes</li> </ul>                                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:quotes</li> </ul>                                                         | The subject (a textual artefact or passage) quotes from the object (a bearer or creator of texts). Relationship may be direct or indirect. The subject by implication postdates the object.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>alludes or refers to</li> <li>refers or alludes to</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:alludes-or-refers-to</li> </ul>                                           | <p>The subject (a textual artefact) alludes to or refers to the object (a textual artefact or text maker). The allusion or reference may be direct or indirect. The subject by implication postdates the object.</p> <p>Although some people distinguish alluding and referring, this vocabulary item does not, since the distinction is very frequently hard to make or follow. Many people use the terms interchangeably. If gradated specificity is needed, @cert should be used, or a separate verb should be coined in a TAN-voc file or locally in &lt;vocabulary-key&gt;.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>comments on</li> <li>is commentary in (work)</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/w/P10116</li> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:comments-on</li> </ul> | The subject (a textual artefact) contains or is a set of explanatory or critical notes on the object (also a textual artefact). See http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/w.xml                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>is about</li> <li>discusses</li> </ul>                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>http://schema.org/about</li> </ul>                                                                    | The subject (a textual passage or entity) is about or discusses the                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                     | IRIs                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Comments                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:about</li> </ul>                                                                                                                         | object (anything, but oftentimes a topic).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>translates</li> <li>is a translation of</li> </ul>    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:translates</li> <li><a href="http://purl.org/vocab/frbr/core#translationOf">http://purl.org/vocab/frbr/core#translationOf</a></li> </ul> | The subject, in one language or dialect, translates the object, in another language or dialect.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>transcribes</li> <li>is a transcription of</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:transcribes</li> </ul>                                                                                                                   | <p>The subject transcribes or is a transcription of the object. Both share the same language and script, and the subject was created so as to faithfully render the object. A transcription differs from an edition in that the former focuses on one exemplar and tries to recreate it whereas the latter may have many exemplars, and might take liberties.</p> <p>This category does not include transliterations, where a text replicates another, but using a different script or alphabet.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>edits</li> <li>is an edition of</li> </ul>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:edits</li> </ul>                                                                                                                         | The subject is an edition of the object. Both share the same language, and the subjects was created so as to render the object in a different form. An edition differs from a transcription in that the latter focuses on one exemplar and tries to recreate it whereas the former may have many exemplars, and might take liberties.                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>claims</li> </ul>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:claims</li> </ul>                                                                                                                        | The subject, considering a certain claim to be true, asserts it.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>shows</li> <li>supplies evidence that</li> </ul>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textalign.net,2015:verb:shows</li> </ul>                                                                                                                         | The subject provides reason for believing a certain claim, normally made by someone else.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

## TAN vocabulary items for extra vocabularies (<vocabulary>)

Master location: <http://textalign.net/release/TAN-2020/vocabularies/vocabularies.TAN-voc.xml>

**Table 10.16. TAN vocabulary items for extra vocabularies**

| vocabularies (optional values of @which)                                                                                                                                                                         | IRIs                                                                                                     | Comments                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>bible eng</li> <li>eng bible</li> <li>commonly used vocabulary in english for the bible</li> </ul>                                                                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:tan-voc:n:eng:bible</li> </ul>            |                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>biblia spa</li> <li>spa biblia</li> <li>vocabulario de uso común para la biblia</li> </ul>                                                                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:tan-voc:n:s-pa:bible</li> </ul>           |                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>quran eng</li> <li>eng quran</li> <li>quran ara</li> <li>ara quran</li> <li>ara eng quran</li> <li>eng ara quran</li> <li>quran ara eng</li> <li>quran eng ara</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:tan-voc:n:eng-ara:quran</li> </ul>        | Commonly used names for Surahs in the Quran, incorporating English and Arabic. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>unlabeled eng</li> <li>unlabeled divs 1 eng</li> <li>commonly used vocabulary in english for divs that are unnamed, first system</li> </ul>                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>tag:textal-ign.net,2015:tan-voc:n:eng:unlabeled-divs-1</li> </ul> |                                                                                |

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# Chapter 11. TAN variables, keys, functions, and templates

The 162 global variables, 9 keys (⌘ = key), 215 functions, and 117 templates (T = named template; t = template mode) defined in the TAN function library, are the following:

Dependencies refer exclusively to components of the TAN function library, both the core validation procedures and the extra functions. A variable, function, or template listed as not being relied upon may have dependencies in the files in the subdirectory applications.

The contents of this chapter have been generated automatically. Although much effort has been spent to ensure accurate representation of the schemas and function library, you may find errors or inconsistencies. In such cases, the functions and schemas (particularly the RELAX-NG, compact syntax) are to be given priority.

t #all

tan:aaa-to-int() tan:acronym() tan:add-attribute() t add-collation-pos-off-set t add-tok-pos tan:adjust-diff() tan:all-conditions-hold() tan:all-conditions-hold-evaluation-loop() \$all-functions \$all-head-iris \$all-ids \$all-ids-not-in-inclusions \$all-selector \$all-vocabularies \$alphabet-numeral-key tan:analyze-leaf-div-string-length() tan:analyze-leaf-div-text-length-loop() tan:analyze-numbers-in-string() tan:analyze-ref-loop() tan:analyze-sequence() tan:analyze-stats() rgx:analyze-string() tan:analyze-string-length() t analyze-string-length-pass-1 t analyze-string-length-pass-2 \$annotations-1st-da \$annotations-resolved \$apos \$applications-collection \$applications-uri-collection t apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary tan:ara-to-int() \$arabic-indic-numeral-pattern tan:atomize-string() tan:attr() tan:attribute-vocabulary() ⌘ attrs-by-name

\$base-marker-regex tan:base-uri() \$base64-key tan:base64-to-bin() tan:base64-to-dec() tan:batch-replace() tan:batch-replace-advanced() t batch-replace-advanced rgx:best-unicode-version() tan:blend-alpha-value() tan:blend-color-channel-value() tan:blend-colors() \$body rgx:build-char-replacement-guide() t build-grouping-key t build-morpheus-ana t build-morpheus-lex tan:build-parent-ref-tree()

t catalog-expansion-terse tan:catalog-uris() tan:catalogs() tan:cfn() tan:cfne() \$char-reg-exp \$characters-allowed-in-ucd-names-regex \$characters-to-escape-when-converting-string-to-regex t check-and-expand-ranges t check-referred-doc tan:chop-string() t claims-morpheus t claims-morpheus-desc t class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1 t class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-2 t class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-3 t class-2-expansion-normal t class-2-expansion-terse t class-2-expansion-terse-for-validation t class-2-expansion-verbose tan:class-number() t clean-reset-divs-1 t clean-reset-divs-2 t clean-up-collation-pass-1 t clean-up-collation-pass-2 \$close-group-symbols-regex rgx:codepoints-to-string() tan:collate() tan:collate-loop-inner() tan:collate-loop-outer() tan:collate-pair-of-sequences() tan:collate-sequence-loop() tan:collate-sequences() tan:collation-to-strings() t collation-to-strings tan:collection() tan:commas-and-ands() tan:common-end-string() tan:common-start-or-end-string() tan:common-start-string() \$composite-marker-regex tan:copy-indentation() tan:copy-of() tan:copy-of-except() t copy-of-except t core-expansion-ad-hoc-pre-pass t core-expansion-normal t core-expansion-terse t core-expansion-terse-attributes t core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements t core-expansion-verbose tan:counts-to-lasts() t cut-faulty-hrefs

tan:data-type-check() \$datatypes-that-require-unit-specification tan:dateTime-to-decimal() tan:dec-to-bin() rgx:dec-to-hex() rgx:dec-to-n() \$default-ucd-decomp-db \$default-ucd-decomp-simple-db \$default-ucd-names-db t dependency-adjustments-pass-1 t dependency-adjustments-pass-2 t dependency-expansion-normal t dependency-expansion-verbose \$dhy tan:diff() tan:diff-cache() tan:diff-inner-loop() tan:diff-outer-loop() tan:diff-to-collation() t diff-to-collation tan:distinct-items() tan:div-to-div-transfer() x div-via-ref x divs-to-reset \$doc-catalog-uris \$doc-catalogs \$doc-class \$doc-filename \$doc-history \$doc-id tan:doc-id-namespace() \$doc-id-namespace \$doc-is-error-test \$doc-namespace \$doc-parent-directory \$doc-type \$doc-uri \$doc-vocabulary \$duplicate-head-iris \$duplicate-ids tan:duplicate-items() tan:duplicate-values()

tan:element-fingerprint() t element-fingerprint t element-to-error tan:element-vocabulary() x elements-by-name \$elements-supported-by-TAN-vocabulary-files x elements-with-attrs-named tan:ellipses() \$empty-doc \$empty-element \$english-articles \$english-prepositions \$erroneously-looped-doc tan:error() tan:error-codes() \$error-markers tan:error-report() \$error-tests \$errors tan:errors-checked-where() \$errors-to-squelch rgx:escape() \$escapes-in-regex tan:evaluate() t evaluate-conditions tan:expand-doc() tan:expand-doc-test() tan:expand-numerical-sequence() tan:expand-pos-or-chars() t expand-reassigns t expand-standard-tan-voc \$extra-vocabulary-files

tan:fill() tan:first-loc-available() tan:first-loc-available-loop() t first-stamp-shallow-copy t first-stamp-shallow-skip tan:fix() t fragment-to-text

tan:get-1st-doc() x get-ana tan:get-and-resolve-dependency() rgx:get-chars-by-name() tan:get-doc-history() t get-doc-history t get-IRI-name tan:get-parent-elements() rgx:get-ucd-decomp-db() rgx:get-ucd-decomp-simple-db() rgx:get-ucd-names-db() t get-undefined-idrefs tan:get-via-q-ref() tan:giant-diff() tan:glob-to-regex() tan:grc-to-int() \$grc-tokens-without-accent \$greek-hundreds-regex \$greek-letter-numeral-pattern \$greek-tens-regex \$greek-unit-regex tan:group-divs() tan:group-divs-by-ref() tan:group-elements() tan:group-elements-by-IRI() tan:group-elements-by-shared-node-values() tan:group-elements-by-shared-node-values-loop()

\$head tan:help() tan:help-extracted() tan:help-or-info() \$help-trigger-regex \$hex-key rgx:hex-to-dec()

\$id-idrefs t imitate-validation t imprint-adjustment-action tan:imprint-adjustment-locator() t imprint-vocabulary \$inclusions-resolved t indent-items tan:indent-value() tan:info() tan:infuse-divs() t infuse-tokenized-div-end-check t infuse-tokenized-text t infuse-tokenized-text-cleanup tan:initial-upper-case() tan:insert-as-first-child() tan:insert-as-last-child() t insert-content tan:int-to-aaa() tan:int-to-grc() tan:integers-to-sequence() t integers-to-sequence \$internet-available tan:is-valid-uri() \$iso-639-3 x item-via-node-name t itemize-lms

tan:lang-catalog() tan:lang-code() tan:lang-name() \$languages-supported tan:last-change-agent() \$latin-letter-numeral-pattern tan:lengths-to-positions() tan:letter-to-number() tan:lm-data() \$local-catalog \$local-TAN-collection \$local-TAN-voc-collection tan:longest-ascending-subsequence()

t mark-dependencies-for-validation t mark-dependencies-for-validation-skip-divs t mark-dependencies-pass-1 t mark-dependencies-pass-2 t mark-dependencies-pass-2-for-validation t mark-reassigns t mark-tok-chars t mark-tok-pos rgx:matches() tan:median() tan:merge-analyzed-stats() tan:merge-anas() tan:merge-divs() t merge-divs tan:merge-expanded-docs() t merge-tan-doc-leaf-divs t merge-tan-docs \$model-1st-da \$model-resolved \$morphologies-expanded \$morphologies-resolved \$most-common-indentat-

tions tan:most-common-item() tan:most-common-item-count() tan:most-recent-dateTime()  
tan:must-refer-to-external-tan-file()

rgx:n-to-dec() \$n-type \$n-type-label \$n-type-pattern \$name-marker-regex \$names-  
of-attributes-that-are-case-indifferent \$names-of-attributes-that-may-take-multi-  
ple-space-delimited-values \$names-of-attributes-that-permit-keyword-last \$names-of-  
attributes-that-take-idrefs \$names-of-elements-that-describe-text-bearers \$names-of-  
elements-that-describe-text-creators \$names-of-elements-that-describe-textual-enti-  
ties \$names-of-elements-that-make-adjustments \$names-of-elements-that-must-always-re-  
fer-to-tan-files \$names-of-elements-that-take-idrefs tan:namespace() \$namespaces-and-  
prefixes \$nested-phrase-close-marker-regex tan:nested-phrase-loop() \$nested-phrase-  
marker-regex \$nested-phrase-markers tan:no-outliers() tan:node-before() tan:n-  
ode-type() \$nonlatin-letter-numeral-pattern tan:normalize-div-text() tan:normal-  
ize-name() tan:normalize-sequence() t normalize-tei-space tan:normalize-text()  
tan:normalize-xml-element-space() t normalize-xml-fragment-space \$now tan:num-  
ber-sort()

\$objects-target-what-elements-names \$official-urn-namespaces tan:open-file() \$open-  
group-symbols-regex tan:ordinal() \$orig-self \$orig-self-validated tan:outliers()

rgx:parse-flags() rgx:parse-regex() tan:parse-urls() tan:path() tan:pluck() t pluck  
tan:possible-bibliography-id() \$predecessors-1st-da \$predecessors-resolved t pre-  
fix-attr-include t prep-div-refs-pass-1 t prep-div-refs-pass-2 t prepend-line-break  
\$previous-TAN-versions \$primary-agents t process-appended-div t process-merged-div  
rgx:process-regex-escape-u() tan:product() tan:product-loop()

x q-ref \$quot

\$redivisions-1st-da \$redivisions-resolved rgx:regex() \$regex-characters-not-permit-  
ted rgx:regex-is-valid() \$regex-name-space-characters tan:remove-duplicate-siblings()  
t remove-duplicate-siblings t remove-first-token t remove-inclusions rgx:replace()  
rgx:replace-by-char-name() tan:reset-hierarchy() t reset-hierarchy tan:reset-hierar-  
chy-loop() tan:resolve-alias() tan:resolve-alias-loop() t resolve-critical-dependen-  
cies t resolve-critical-dependencies-loop tan:resolve-doc() tan:resolve-doc-loop()  
tan:resolve-href() t resolve-href t resolve-numerals tan:revise-hrefs() t revise-hrefs  
\$rng-collection \$rng-collection-without-TEI tan:rom-to-int() \$roman-numeral-pattern

\$schema-collection \$schema-uri-collection tan:search-for-entities() tan:search-  
for-persons() tan:search-for-scripta() tan:search-morpheus() tan:search-results-to-  
claims() tan:search-results-to-IRI-name-pattern() \$search-services tan:search-  
wikipedia() \$see-alsos-1st-da \$see-alsos-resolved t selective-shallow-skip \$self-ex-  
panded \$self-resolved \$separator-hierarchy \$separator-hierarchy-minor \$separator-major  
tan:sequence-collapse() tan:sequence-error() tan:sequence-to-tree() t sequence-to-tree  
tan:shallow-copy() t shallow-copy \$shy t snap-to-word-pass-1 \$source-ids \$sources-  
resolved \$special-end-div-chars \$special-end-div-chars-regex \$src-ids tan:stamp-q-  
id() t stamp-q-id t stamp-with-src-attr \$stated-validation-phase rgx:string-base()  
tan:string-length() rgx:string-to-components() rgx:string-to-composites() tan:string-  
to-int() tan:string-to-numerals() t string-to-numerals t strip-all-attributes-except  
t strip-dependencies-to-markers t strip-divs-to-reset t strip-duplicate-children-by-  
attribute-value t strip-for-validation t strip-specific-attributes t strip-text \$sub-  
jects-target-what-elements-names \$successors-1st-da \$successors-resolved tan:syr-to-  
int() \$syriac-hundreds-regex \$syriac-letter-numeral-pattern \$syriac-tens-regex \$syri-  
ac-unit-regex

```
$tag-urn-regex-pattern tan:takes-idrefs() Ꝁ tan-a-lm-expansion-terse $tan-classes  
tan:tan-type() tan:target-element-names() tan:text-join() Ꝁ text-join Ꝁ text-only  
tan:title-case() Ꝁ title-case $today-iso Ꝁ tok-via-val $token-definition-default $to-  
ken-definition-letters-and-punctuation $token-definition-letters-only $token-defini-  
tion-non-space $token-definitions-reserved rgx:tokenize() tan:tokenize-div() Ꝁ tok-  
enize-div tan:tokenize-text() tan:tree-to-sequence() Ꝁ tree-to-sequence tan:trim-long-  
text() Ꝁ trim-long-text Ꝁ trim-or-add-text tan:true()
```

```
$TAN-elements-that-take-the-attribute-which $TAN-feature-vocabulary $TAN-id-namespace  
$TAN-namespace $TAN-version $TAN-version-is-under-development $TAN-vocabularies $TAN-  
vocabularies-vocabulary $TAN-vocabulary-files $TEI-namespace
```

```
$u-item-delimiter-regex $unicode-versions-supported tan:unique-char() Ꝁ unmark-tokens  
tan:uri-directory() tan:uri-is-relative() tan:uri-is-resolved() tan:uri-relative-to()  
Ꝁ uri-relative-to tan:url-is-local() $url-regex
```

```
$validation-phase-names tan:value-of() tan:variables-checked-where() tan:verti-  
cal-stops() $vocabularies-resolved tan:vocabulary() Ꝁ vocabulary-all-vals Ꝁ vocabu-  
lary-by-id Ꝁ vocabulary-by-name
```

```
tan:xml-to-string() $xpath-pattern
```

```
tan:zip-uris() $zwj $zwsp
```

## TAN-core global variables, keys, and functions sum- marized

### Variables

#### **\$all-head-iris**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `$head/(* except (tan:inclusion | tan:vocabulary | tan:tan-vocabu-  
lary))//tan:IRI[not(ancestor::tan:error)]`

Used by variable `$duplicate-head-iris`.

Relies upon `$head`.

#### **\$all-ids**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `key('attrs-by-name', ('id', 'xml:id'), $self-resolved)`

Used by variable `$all-ids-not-in-inclusions`, `$duplicate-ids`.

Used by template `Ꝁ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`.

Relies upon `$self-resolved`.

## **\$all-ids-not-in-inclusions**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `$all-ids[not(ancestor-or-self::tan:inclusion)]`

Used by variable `$duplicate-ids`.

Relies upon `$all-ids`.

## **\$all-selector**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `'*'`

Used by template `t dependency-adjustments-pass-2`, `t core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$all-vocabularies**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `($vocabularies-resolved, $TAN-vocabularies)`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Relies upon `$TAN-vocabularies`, `$vocabularies-resolved`.

## **\$alphabet-numeral-key**

*TAN-core-functions*

This variable has a complex definition. See stylesheet for definition.

Used by function `tan:letter-to-number()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$apos**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `'`

Used by function `tan:errors-checked-where()`, `tan:variables-checked-where()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$arabic-indic-numeral-pattern**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `'[٠١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩]+'`



Used by variable `$nonlatin-letter-numeral-pattern`.

Used by function `tan:letter-to-number()`, `tan:ara-to-int()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$body**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `if ($doc-namespace = $TAN-namespace) then $self-resolved/*/(tan:body, tei:text/tei:body) else /*:body`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:variable.

Relies upon `$TAN-namespace`, `$doc-namespace`, `$self-resolved`.

## **\$dhy**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition:

Used by variable `$special-end-div-chars`, `$shy`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$doc-catalog-uris**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `tan:catalog-uris(/)`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:variable.

Relies upon `tan:catalog-uris()`.

## **\$doc-catalogs**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `tan:catalogs(/, $validation-phase = 'verbose')`

Used by variable `$local-catalog`.

Used by template `⌘` `check-referred-doc`.

Relies upon `tan:catalogs()`.

## **\$doc-class**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `tan:class-number($self-resolved)`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:variable.

Relies upon `$self-resolved`, `tan:class-number()`.

## **\$doc-id**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `/*/@id`

Used by variable `$doc-is-error-test`.

Used by template `t core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `t resolve-critical-dependencies-loop`, `t check-referred-doc`, `t core-expansion-terse`, `t class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1`.

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`, `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$doc-id-namespace**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `tan:doc-id-namespace($self-resolved)`

Used by template `t core-expansion-terse`.

Relies upon `$self-resolved`, `tan:doc-id-namespace()`.

## **\$doc-is-error-test**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `matches($doc-id, '^tag:textalign.net,\d+:error-test')`

Used by template `t core-expansion-terse`.

Relies upon `$doc-id`.

## **\$doc-namespace**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `namespace-uri(/*)`

Used by variable `$body`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$doc-parent-directory**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `tan:uri-directory(string($doc-uri))`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Relies upon `$doc-uri`, `tan:uri-directory()`.

## **\$doc-type**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `name(/*)`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$doc-uri**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `base-uri(/*)`

Used by variable `$local-TAN-collection`, `$doc-parent-directory`.

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`, `⌘ core-expansion-terse`.

Used by function `tan:catalog-uris()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$doc-vocabulary**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `tan:vocabulary((), (), ($head, $self-resolved/(tan:TAN-A, tan:TAN-voc)/tan:body))`

Used by function `tan:vocabulary()`.

Relies upon `$head`, `$self-resolved`, `tan:vocabulary()`.

## **\$duplicate-head-iris**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `tan:duplicate-items($all-head-iris)`

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse`, `⌘ check-referred-doc`.

Relies upon `$all-head-iris`, `tan:duplicate-items()`.

## **\$duplicate-ids**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `tan:duplicate-items($all-ids-not-in-inclusions)`

Used by template `⌘ catalog-expansion-terse`, `⌘ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`.

Relies upon `$all-ids-not-in-inclusions`, `tan:duplicate-items()`.

## **\$elements-supported-by-TAN-vocabulary-files**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: ('bitext-relation', 'div-type', 'feature', 'group-type', 'license', 'modal', 'normalization', 'reuse-type', 'role', 'token-definition', 'verb', 'vocabulary')

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$empty-doc**

*TAN-core-functions*

This variable has a complex definition. See stylesheet for definition.

Used by template `t check-referred-doc`.

Used by function `tan:get-and-resolve-dependency()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$empty-element**

*TAN-core-functions*

This variable has a complex definition. See stylesheet for definition.

Used by template `t dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `t check-referred-doc`, `t core-expansion-terse`.

Used by function `tan:giant-diff()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$erroneously-looped-doc**

*TAN-core-functions*

This variable has a complex definition. See stylesheet for definition.

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Relies upon `tan:error()`.

## **\$extra-vocabulary-files**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `for $i in $TAN-vocabularies-vocabulary/tan:TAN-voc/tan:body/tan:item[tan:location] return tan:get-1st-doc($i)`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:variable.

Relies upon \$TAN-vocabularies-vocabulary, tan:get-1st-doc().

## \$greek-hundreds-regex

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: '[ρ-ωP-Ω? ς]'

Used by variable \$greek-letter-numeral-pattern.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## \$greek-letter-numeral-pattern

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: concat(' ', \$greek-unit-regex, '?(', \$greek-hundreds-regex, '?', \$greek-tens-regex, '?', \$greek-unit-regex, '|', \$greek-unit-regex, '?', \$greek-hundreds-regex, '?', \$greek-tens-regex, \$greek-unit-regex, '?|', \$greek-unit-regex, '?', \$greek-hundreds-regex, \$greek-tens-regex, '?', \$greek-unit-regex, '?)' '?'')

Used by variable \$nonlatin-letter-numeral-pattern.

Relies upon \$greek-hundreds-regex, \$greek-tens-regex, \$greek-unit-regex.

## \$greek-tens-regex

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: '[ι-πI-ΠQQϛ]'

Used by variable \$greek-letter-numeral-pattern.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## \$greek-unit-regex

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: '[α-θA-Θςς]'

Used by variable \$greek-letter-numeral-pattern.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## \$head

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: if (exists(/\*/tan:head)) then \$self-resolved/\*/tan:head else /\*/\*:head

Used by variable \$annotations-1st-da, \$see-alsos-1st-da, \$predecessors-1st-da, \$successors-1st-da, \$redivisions-1st-da, \$model-1st-da, \$source-ids, \$all-head-iris, \$prima-

ry-agents, \$vocabularies-resolved, \$doc-vocabulary, \$sources-resolved, \$morphologies-resolved, \$src-ids.

Used by function `tan:diff-outer-loop()`.

Relies upon `$self-resolved`.

## **\$id-idrefs**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `doc('TAN-idrefs.xml')`

Used by variable `$subjects-target-what-elements-names`, `$objects-target-what-elements-names`, `$names-of-attributes-that-take-idrefs`, `$names-of-elements-that-take-idrefs`.

Used by function `tan:target-element-names()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$inclusions-resolved**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `tan:get-and-resolve-dependency(/*/tan:head/tan:inclusion)`

Used by template `⌘` `check-referred-doc`.

Relies upon `tan:get-and-resolve-dependency()`.

## **\$internet-available**

*TAN-core-functions*

This variable has a complex definition. See stylesheet for definition.

Used by template `⌘` `core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`, `⌘` `check-referred-doc`.

Used by function `tan:search-for-entities()`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`, `tan:first-loc-available-loop()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$latin-letter-numeral-pattern**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `'a+|b+|c+|d+|e+|f+|g+|h+|i+|j+|k+|l+|m+|n+|o+|p+|q+|r+|s+|t+|u+|v+|w+|x+|y+|z+'`

Used by variable `$n-type-pattern`.

Used by function `tan:aaa-to-int()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$local-catalog**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `$doc-catalogs[1]`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:variable.

Relies upon `$doc-catalogs`.

## **\$morphologies-resolved**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `for $i in $head/tan:vocabulary-key/tan:morphology return tan:resolve-doc(tan:get-1st-doc($i), true(), tan:attr('morphology', ($i/@xml:id, '1')[1]))`

Used by variable `$morphologies-expanded`.

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`.

Relies upon `$head`, `tan:attr()`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`, `tan:resolve-doc()`.

## **\$n-type**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `('i', '1', '1a', 'a', 'a1', 'α', '$', 'i-or-a')`

Used by template `⚓ string-to-numerals`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$n-type-label**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `('Roman numerals', 'Arabic numerals', 'Arabic numerals + alphabet numeral', 'alphabet numeral', 'alphabet numeral + Arabic numeral', 'non-Latin-alphabet numeral', 'string', 'Roman or alphabet numeral')`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:variable.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$n-type-pattern**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `(concat('^(', $roman-numeral-pattern, ')$'), '^(\d+)$', concat('^(\d+)', $latin-letter-numeral-pattern, ')$'), concat('^(', $latin-letter-numeral-pattern, ')$'), concat('^(', $latin-letter-numeral-pattern, ')(\d+)$'), concat('^(', $non-latin-letter-numeral-pattern, ')$'), '(.)')`

Used by template `⌘` string-to-numerals.

Relies upon `$latin-letter-numeral-pattern`, `$nonlatin-letter-numeral-pattern`, `$roman-numeral-pattern`.

## **\$names-of-attributes-that-are-case-indifferent**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: ('code', 'n', 'ref', 'affects-element', 'affects-attribute', 'item-type', 'in-lang')

Used by template `⌘` core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements.

Used by function `tan:normalize-sequence()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$names-of-attributes-that-may-take-multiple-space-delimited-values**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `$names-of-attributes-that-take-idrefs`, ('n', 'affects-element', 'affects-attribute', 'item-type')

Used by template `⌘` core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements.

Used by function `tan:normalize-sequence()`.

Relies upon `$names-of-attributes-that-take-idrefs`.

## **\$names-of-attributes-that-permit-keyword-last**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: ('pos', 'chars', 'm-has-how-many-features')

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$names-of-attributes-that-take-idrefs**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `$id-idrefs/tan:id-idrefs/tan:id/tan:idrefs/@attribute`

Used by variable `$names-of-attributes-that-may-take-multiple-space-delimited-values`.

Used by template `⌘` core-expansion-terse-attributes.

Used by function `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`.

Relies upon `$id-idrefs`.



## **\$names-of-elements-that-describe-text-bearers**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: ('scriptum', 'work', 'version', 'source')

Used by variable \$names-of-elements-that-describe-textual-entities.

Used by template `⚭` core-expansion-terse.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$names-of-elements-that-describe-text-creators**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: ('person', 'organization')

Used by variable \$names-of-elements-that-describe-textual-entities.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$names-of-elements-that-describe-textual-entities**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: \$names-of-elements-that-describe-text-creators, \$names-of-elements-that-describe-text-bearers

Used by template `⚭` core-expansion-terse.

Relies upon \$names-of-elements-that-describe-text-bearers, \$names-of-elements-that-describe-text-creators.

## **\$names-of-elements-that-make-adjustments**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: ('skip', 'rename', 'equate', 'reassign')

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:variable.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$names-of-elements-that-must-always-refer-to-tan-files**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: ('morphology', 'inclusion', 'vocabulary', 'redivision', 'model', 'successor', 'predecessor', 'annotation')

Used by function `tan:must-refer-to-external-tan-file()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$names-of-elements-that-take-idrefs**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `$id-idrefs/tan:id-idrefs/tan:id/tan:idrefs/@element`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Relies upon `$id-idrefs`.

## **\$nonlatin-letter-numeral-pattern**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `string-join(($arabic-indic-numeral-pattern, $greek-letter-numeral-pattern, $syriac-letter-numeral-pattern), '|')`

Used by variable `$n-type-pattern`.

Relies upon `$arabic-indic-numeral-pattern`, `$greek-letter-numeral-pattern`, `$syriac-letter-numeral-pattern`.

## **\$now**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `tan:dateTime-to-decimal(current-dateTime())`

Used by template `⚭ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`.

Relies upon `tan:dateTime-to-decimal()`.

## **\$official-urn-namespaces**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `('3gpp', '3gpp2', 'adid', 'alert', 'bbf', 'broadband-forum-org', 'cable-labs', 'ccsds', 'cgi', 'clei', 'dgiwg', 'dslforum-org', 'dvb', 'ebu', 'eidr', 'epc', 'epcglobal', 'etsi', 'eurosystem', 'example', 'fdc', 'fipa', 'geant', 'globus', 'gsma', 'hbbtv', 'ieee', 'ietf', 'iptc', 'isan', 'isbn', 'iso', 'issn', 'itu', 'ivis', 'liberty', 'mace', 'mef', 'mpeg', 'mrn', 'nato', 'nbn', 'nena', 'newsml', 'nfc', 'nzl', 'oasis', 'ogc', 'ogf', 'oid', 'oipf', 'oma', 'onf', 'pin', 'publicid', 's1000d', 'schac', 'service', 'smp-te', 'swift', 'tva', 'uci', 'unicode', 'uuid', 'web3d', 'xmlorg', 'xmpp', 'urn-1', 'urn-2', 'urn-3', 'urn-4', 'urn-5', 'urn-6', 'urn-7')`

Used by template `⚭ core-expansion-terse`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$orig-self**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: /

Used by variable `$doc-history`, `$orig-self-validated`.

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-normal`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$previous-TAN-versions**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: ('1 dev', '2018')

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse` `dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `⌘ core-expansion-terse`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$primary-agents**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `$head/tan:file-resp`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Relies upon `$head`.

## **\$quot**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: "

Used by function `tan:errors-checked-where()`, `tan:variables-checked-where()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$regex-characters-not-permitted**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: [ - ]

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-normal`.

Used by function `tan:normalize-text()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$regex-name-space-characters**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: [ \_ - ]

Used by function `tan:normalize-text()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$roman-numeral-pattern**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `'m{0,4}(cm|cd|d?c{0,3})(xc|x1|1?x{0,3})(im|ic|il|ix|iv|v?i{0,3})'`

Used by variable `$n-type-pattern`.

Used by function `tan:rom-to-int()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$self-expanded**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `tan:expand-doc($self-resolved)`

Used by template `Ⓣ imitate-validation`.

Relies upon `$self-resolved`, `tan:expand-doc()`.

## **\$self-resolved**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `tan:resolve-doc(/)`

Used by variable `$self-expanded`, `$head`, `$body`, `$doc-class`, `$all-ids`, `$doc-id-namespace`, `$doc-vocabulary`.

Relies upon `tan:resolve-doc()`.

## **\$separator-hierarchy**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `' '`

Used by template `Ⓣ merge-tan-docs`, `Ⓣ dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `Ⓣ check-and-expand-ranges`, `Ⓣ core-expansion-terse`, `Ⓣ string-to-numerals`, `Ⓣ process-appended-div`, `Ⓣ merge-tan-docs merge-tan-doc-leaf-divs`, `Ⓣ merge-divs`.

Used by function `tan:build-parent-ref-tree()`, `tan:analyze-ref-loop()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$separator-hierarchy-minor**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `'#'`

Used by template `Ⓣ string-to-numerals`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$separator-major**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: '##'

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:variable.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$shy**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: \$dhy

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:variable.

Relies upon \$dhy.

## **\$source-ids**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: if (exists(\$head/tan:source/@xml:id)) then \$head/tan:source/@xml:id else for \$i in (1 to count(\$head/tan:source)) return string(\$i)

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:variable.

Relies upon \$head.

## **\$sources-resolved**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: for \$i in \$head/tan:source return tan:resolve-doc(tan:get-1st-doc(\$i), true(), tan:attr('src', (\$i/@xml:id, '1')[1]))

Used by template `⌘` check-referred-doc.

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`.

Relies upon \$head, tan:attr(), tan:get-1st-doc(), tan:resolve-doc().

## **\$stated-validation-phase**

*TAN-core-functions*

This variable has a complex definition. See stylesheet for definition.

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:variable.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$syriac-hundreds-regex**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: '#####|#####?#'

Used by variable \$syriac-letter-numeral-pattern.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$syriac-letter-numeral-pattern**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: concat(\$syriac-unit-regex, '?\p{Mc}?(\'', \$syriac-hundreds-regex, '\p{M-c})?\p{Mc}?', \$syriac-tens-regex, '?\p{Mc}?', \$syriac-unit-regex, '\p{Mc}?', \$syriac-unit-regex, '?\p{Mc}?(\'', \$syriac-hundreds-regex, '\p{Mc})?\p{Mc}?', \$syriac-tens-regex, '\p{Mc}?', \$syriac-unit-regex, '?\p{Mc}?', \$syriac-unit-regex, '?\p{Mc}?(\'', \$syriac-hundreds-regex, '\p{Mc})\p{Mc}?', \$syriac-tens-regex, '?\p{Mc}?', \$syriac-unit-regex, '?\p{Mc}?'')

Used by variable \$nonlatin-letter-numeral-pattern.

Relies upon \$syriac-hundreds-regex, \$syriac-tens-regex, \$syriac-unit-regex.

## **\$syriac-tens-regex**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: '#####'

Used by variable \$syriac-letter-numeral-pattern.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$syriac-unit-regex**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: '#####'

Used by variable \$syriac-letter-numeral-pattern.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$tag-urn-regex-pattern**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: 'tag:([\-a-zA-Z0-9.\_%+@]?[\-a-zA-Z0-9.]+\.[A-Za-z]{2,4},\d{4})(-(\d|1[0-2]))?(-([\d-2]\d|3[01]))?:\S+'

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:variable.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$tan-classes**

*TAN-core-functions*

This variable has a complex definition. See stylesheet for definition.

Used by function `tan:class-number()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$TAN-id-namespace**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `'tag:textalign.net,2015'`

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$TAN-namespace**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `'tag:textalign.net,2015:ns'`

Used by variable `$body`.

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse`, `⌘ check-referred-doc`.

Used by function `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$TAN-version**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `2020`

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `⌘ resolve-critical-dependencies-loop`, `⌘ core-expansion-terse`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$TAN-version-is-under-development**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `false()`

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `⌘ core-expansion-terse`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$TAN-vocabularies**

*TAN-core-functions*

This variable has a complex definition. See stylesheet for definition.

Used by variable \$TAN-feature-vocabulary, \$all-vocabularies, \$TAN-vocabularies-vocabulary, \$extra-vocabulary-files, \$token-definitions-reserved.

Used by template `⌘ check-referred-doc`, `⌘ core-expansion-terse`, `⌘ resolve-critical-dependencies-loop`, `⌘ first-stamp-shallow-copy`.

Relies upon \$TAN-vocabulary-files, `⌘ expand-standard-tan-voc`.

## **\$TAN-vocabularies-vocabulary**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: \$TAN-vocabularies[tan:TAN-voc/tan:body[@affects-element = 'vocabulary']]

Used by variable \$extra-vocabulary-files.

Relies upon \$TAN-vocabularies.

## **\$TAN-vocabulary-files**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: collection('../..//vocabularies/collection.xml')

Used by variable \$TAN-vocabularies.

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$TEI-namespace**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: 'http://www.tei-c.org/ns/1.0'

Used by function tan:resolve-doc-loop().

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$token-definition-default**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: \$token-definitions-reserved[1]

Used by template `⌘ dependency-adjustments-pass-2`, `⌘ mark-dependencies-pass-1`, `⌘ core-expansion-terse`.

Used by function tan:tokenize-text().



Relies upon `$token-definitions-reserved`.

## **`$token-definition-letters-and-punctuation`**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `$token-definitions-reserved[../tan:name = 'letters and punctuation']`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Relies upon `$token-definitions-reserved`.

## **`$token-definition-letters-only`**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `$token-definitions-reserved[../tan:name = 'letters only']`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Relies upon `$token-definitions-reserved`.

## **`$token-definition-nonspace`**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `$token-definitions-reserved[../tan:name = 'nonspace']`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Relies upon `$token-definitions-reserved`.

## **`$token-definitions-reserved`**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `$TAN-vocabularies//tan:token-definition`

Used by variable `$token-definition-letters-only`, `$token-definition-letters-and-punctuation`, `$token-definition-nonspace`, `$token-definition-default`.

Relies upon `$TAN-vocabularies`.

## **`$validation-phase-names`**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `('terse', 'normal', 'verbose')`

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **`$vocabularies-resolved`**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition: `tan:get-and-resolve-dependency($head/(tan:vocabulary, tan:key[tan:location]))`

Used by variable `$all-vocabularies`.

Used by template `⌚ check-referred-doc`.

Relies upon `$head`, `tan:get-and-resolve-dependency()`.

## **\$zwj**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition:

Used by variable `$special-end-div-chars`.

Used by template `⌚ infuse-tokenized-div-end-check`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$zwsp**

*TAN-core-functions*

Definition:

Used by variable `$special-end-div-chars`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **Keys**

### **⌘ attrs-by-name**

*TAN-core-functions*

Looks for elements matching `@*`

Used by variable `$all-ids`.

Used by template `⌚ core-expansion-terse-attributes`.

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`, `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

### **⌘ elements-by-name**

*TAN-core-functions*

Looks for elements matching `*`

Used by template `⌚ apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ⌘ **elements-with-attrs-named**

*TAN-core-functions*

Looks for elements matching \*

Used by function `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ⌘ **item-via-node-name**

*TAN-core-functions*

Looks for elements matching `tan:item`

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ⌘ **q-ref**

*TAN-core-functions*

Looks for elements matching \*

Used by template `⌘ class-2-expansion-terse class-2-expansion-terse-for-validation`.

Used by function `tan:get-via-q-ref()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

# Functions

## **tan:aaa-to-int()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:aaa-to-int($arg as xs:string*) as xs:integer*`

Input: any numerals in the supported letter numeral system

Output: the integer equivalent

Sequence goes a, b, c, ... z, aa, bb, ..., aaa, bbb, .... E.g., 'ccc' -> 55

Used by template `⌘ string-to-numerals`.

Relies upon `$latin-letter-numeral-pattern`.

## **tan:all-conditions-hold()**

*Option 1 (TAN-core-functions)*

`tan:all-conditions-hold($element-with-condition-attributes as element()?, $context-to-evaluate-against as item(*) as xs:boolean?`

2-param version of the master one, below

Used by template `⚡ tan-a-lm-expansion-terse`.

Used by function `tan:all-conditions-hold()`.

Relies upon `tan:all-conditions-hold()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-core-functions)*

```
tan:all-conditions-hold($element-with-condition-attributes as element()?, $con-
text-to-evaluate-against as item()*, $evaluation-sequence as xs:string*, $de-
fault-value as xs:boolean) as xs:boolean
```

Input: a TAN element with attributes that should be checked for their truth value; a context against which to check the values; an optional sequence of strings indicates the names of elements that should be processed and in what order; a boolean indicating what value to return by default

Output: true, if every condition holds; false otherwise

If no conditions are found, the output reverts to the default

Used by template `⚡ tan-a-lm-expansion-terse`.

Used by function `tan:all-conditions-hold()`.

Relies upon `tan:all-conditions-hold-evaluation-loop()`.

## **tan:all-conditions-hold-evaluation-loop()**

*TAN-core-functions*

```
tan:all-conditions-hold-evaluation-loop($elements-with-condition-attributes-to-be-
evaluated as element()*, $context-to-evaluate-against as item()*, $current-value as
xs:boolean) as xs:boolean
```

Companion function to the one above, indicating whether every condition holds

This loop function iterates through elements with condition attributes and checks each against the context; if a false is found, the loop ends returning false; if no conditions are found the default value is returned; otherwise it returns true

We use a loop function to avoid evaluating conditions that might be time-consuming

Used by function `tan:all-conditions-hold()`, `tan:all-conditions-hold-evaluation-loop()`.

Relies upon `tan:all-conditions-hold-evaluation-loop()`, `⚡ evaluate-conditions`.

## **tan:analyze-numbers-in-string()**

*TAN-core-functions*

```
tan:analyze-numbers-in-string($string-to-analyze as xs:string, $ambig-is-roman as
xs:boolean?, $n-alias-items as element()*) as element()*
```

Companion function to `tan:string-to-numerals()`, to analyze the string as an XML

fragment

Used by template `‡ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-2`, `‡ core-expansion-terse`.

Used by function `tan:string-to-numerals()`.

Relies upon `‡ string-to-numerals`.

## **tan:analyze-ref-loop()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:analyze-ref-loop($elements-to-process as element()*, $number-of-ns-in-last-item-processed as xs:integer?, $current-contextual-ref as element()?) as element()*`

Input: elements from `tan:analyze-sequence()`

Output: each `<ref>` is supplied with any missing, and calculable, `<n>s`

This function takes a string such as "1.3-5, 8, 4.2-3" and converts it to "1.3, 1.5, 1.8, 4.2, 4.3"

If the function moves from one `<ref>` to one with greater than or equal number of `<n>s`, the new one becomes the context; otherwise, the new `<ref>` attracts from the context any missing `<n>s` at its head

Used by function `tan:analyze-sequence()`, `tan:analyze-ref-loop()`.

Relies upon `$separator-hierarchy`, `tan:analyze-ref-loop()`.

## **tan:analyze-sequence()**

*Option 1 (TAN-core-functions)*

`tan:analyze-sequence($sequence-string as xs:string, $name-of-attribute as xs:string?) as element()`

two-parameter version of the fuller function below

Used by template `‡ dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `‡ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`, `‡ core-expansion-terse`.

Used by function `tan:analyze-sequence()`.

Relies upon `tan:analyze-sequence()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-core-functions)*

`tan:analyze-sequence($sequence-string as xs:string, $name-of-attribute as xs:string?, $expand-ranges as xs:boolean) as element()`

three-parameter version of the fuller function below

Used by template `‡ dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `‡ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`, `‡ core-expansion-terse`.

Used by function `tan:analyze-sequence()`.

Relies upon `tan:analyze-sequence()`.

*Option 3 (TAN-core-functions)*

```
tan:analyze-sequence($sequence-string as xs:string?, $name-of-attribute as
xs:string?, $expand-ranges as xs:boolean, $ambig-is-roman as xs:boolean?) as element()
```

Input: any string representing a sequence; the name of the attribute that held the sequence (default 'ref'); should ranges should be expanded?; are ambiguous numerals roman?

Output: <analysis> with an expansion of the sequence placed in children elements that have the name of the second parameter (with @attr); those children have @from or @to if part of a range.

If a sequence has a numerical value no numerals other than Arabic should be used. That means @pos and @chars in their original state, but also if @n, then it needs to have been normalized to Arabic numerals before entering this function

The exception is @ref, which cannot be accurately converted to Arabic numerals before being studied in the context of a class 1 source

This function expands only those @refs that are situated within an <adjustments>, which needs to be calculated before being applied to a class 1 source.

If this function is asked to expand ranges within a @ref sequence, it will do so under the strict assumption that all ranges consist of numerically calculable sibling @ns that share the same mother reference.

Matt 1 4-7 is ok. These are not: Matt-Mark, Matt 1:3-Matt 2, Matt 1:3-4:7

If a request for help is detected, the flag will be removed and @help will be inserted in the appropriate child element.

If ranges are requested to be expanded, it is expected to apply only to integers, and will not operate on values of 'max' or 'last'

This function normalizes input numerals and strings.

Used by template `† dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `† core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`, `† core-expansion-terse`.

Used by function `tan:analyze-sequence()`.

Relies upon `tan:analyze-ref-loop()`, `tan:analyze-sequence()`, `tan:help-extracted()`, `tan:normalize-sequence()`, `tan:string-to-numerals()`, `† check-and-expand-ranges`.

## tan:ara-to-int()

*TAN-core-functions*

```
tan:ara-to-int($arabic-indic-numerals as xs:string*) as xs:integer*
```

Input: Arabic-indic numerals

Output: Integer values, if the input conforms to the correct pattern

Used by function `tan:letter-to-number()`.

Relies upon `$arabic-indic-numeral-pattern`.

## **tan:attr()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:attr($attribute-name as xs:string?, $attribute-value as xs:string?) as attribute()?`

Input: two strings

Output: an attribute by the name of the first string, with the value of the second

Used by variable `$annotations-resolved`, `$see-alsos-resolved`, `$predecessors-resolved`, `$successors-resolved`, `$redivisions-resolved`, `$model-resolved`, `$sources-resolved`, `$morphologies-resolved`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:attribute-vocabulary()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:attribute-vocabulary($attributes as attribute(*)*) as element(*)*`

Input: attributes, assumed to be still tethered to their resolved document context

Output: the vocabulary items for that element's attributes (@which, etc.)

See full `tan:vocabulary()` function below

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse`.

Used by function `tan:element-vocabulary()`, `tan:attribute-vocabulary()`.

Relies upon `tan:attribute-vocabulary()`, `tan:base-uri()`, `tan:distinct-items()`, `tan:normalize-name()`, `tan:shallow-copy()`, `tan:takes-idrefs()`, `tan:target-element-names()`, `tan:vocabulary()`, `⌘ remove-inclusions`.

## **tan:base-uri()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:base-uri($any-node as node()?) as xs:anyURI`

Input: any node

Output: the base uri of the node's document

An explicit `@xml:base` has the highest priority over any native `base-uri()`. If the node is a fragment and has no declared or detected base uri, the `static-base-uri()` will be returned

Used by template `⌘ resolve-critical-dependencies-loop`, `⌘ check-referred-doc`, `⌘ uri-relative-to`, `⌘ resolve-href expand-standard-tan-voc`, `⌘ resolve-href first-stamp-shallow-copy`.

Used by function `tan:lm-data()`, `tan:resolve-href()`, `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`, `tan:collection()`, `tan:catalog-uris()`, `tan:attribute-vocabulary()`, `tan:cfn()`, `tan:cfne()`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:catalog-uris()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:catalog-uris($input-node as node()?) as xs:string*`

Input: a node from an XML file

Output: URLs for locally available TAN catalog files, beginning with the immediate subdirectory and proceeding rootward

Used by variable `$doc-catalog-uris`.

Used by function `tan:catalogs()`.

Relies upon `tan:base-uri()`.

## **tan:catalogs()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:catalogs($input-node as node()?, $strip-bad-hrefs as xs:boolean) as document-node*`

Input: a node from an XML file; a boolean indicating whether bad @hrefs should be stripped

Output: the TAN catalog documents available, beginning with the most local path and proceeding rootward

Used by variable `$doc-catalogs`.

Used by template `t check-referred-doc`, `t core-expansion-verbose`.

Relies upon `tan:catalog-uris()`, `tan:is-valid-uri()`, `t cut-faulty-hrefs`.

## **tan:cfn()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:cfn($item as item(*) as xs:string*`

Input: any items

Output: the Current File Name, without extension, of the host document node of each item, or of the input string if detected as a uri

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:function.

Relies upon `tan:base-uri()`.



## **tan:cfne()**

*TAN-core-functions*

tan:cfne(\$item as item(\*) as xs:string\*

Input: any items

Output: the Current File Name, with Extension, of the host document node of each item, or of the input string if detected as a uri

Used by variable \$doc-filename.

Relies upon tan:base-uri().

## **tan:class-number()**

*TAN-core-functions*

tan:class-number(\$nodes as node(\*) as xs:integer\*

Input: any nodes of a TAN document

Output: one integer per node, specifying the TAN class for the file, based on the name of the root element. If no match is found in the root element, 0 is returned

Used by variable \$doc-class.

Used by template `⌘` check-referred-doc.

Used by function tan:must-refer-to-external-tan-file(), tan:expand-doc(), tan:resolve-doc-loop(), tan:get-1st-doc().

Relies upon \$tan-classes, tan:tan-type().

## **tan:collate-pair-of-sequences()**

*TAN-core-functions*

tan:collate-pair-of-sequences(\$string-sequence-1 as xs:string\*, \$string-sequence-2 as xs:string\*) as element(\*)

Input: two sequences of strings

Output: an element sequence that collates the two sequences as a single sequence, attempting to preserve the longest common subsequence.

This function has been written for two different scenarios: 1. @n values in two sets of <div>s that must be collated; 2. pre-processing two long strings that need to be compared. Although the primary context are two sets of unique string-sequences, one could imagine situations where one or both input strings have repetition, in which case it is best to retain information about the sequence. Hence the output is a sequence of elements, with @p1, @p2, or both signifying the position of the original input. Hence the transformation is lossless, and the original input can be reconstructed if needed.

Used by function tan:collate-pair-of-sequences(), tan:collate-sequence-loop(), tan:diff().

Relies upon `tan:collate-pair-of-sequences()`, `tan:longest-ascending-subsequence()`.

## **tan:collate-sequence-loop()**

*TAN-core-functions*

```
tan:collate-sequence-loop($elements-with-elements as element()*, $results-so-far as
xs:string*) as xs:string*
```

This companion function to `tan:collate-sequences()` takes a pair of sequences and merges them.

Used by function `tan:collate-sequences()`, `tan:collate-sequence-loop()`.

Relies upon `tan:collate-pair-of-sequences()`, `tan:collate-sequence-loop()`.

## **tan:collate-sequences()**

*TAN-core-functions*

```
tan:collate-sequences($elements-with-elements as element()*) as xs:string*
```

Input: a series of elements with child elements that have text nodes, representing sequences of string sequences

Output: a series of strings representing the sequences, collated

Used by function `tan:group-divs()`, `tan:collate-sequences()`.

Relies upon `tan:collate-sequence-loop()`, `tan:collate-sequences()`.

## **tan:collection()**

*Option 1 (TAN-core-functions)*

```
tan:collection($catalog-docs as document-node()*) as document-node()*
```

One-parameter version of the master one, below

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-verbose`.

Used by function `tan:collection()`.

Relies upon `tan:collection()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-core-functions)*

```
tan:collection($catalog-docs as document-node()*, $root-names as xs:string*, $id-
matches as xs:string?, $href-matches as xs:string?) as document-node()*
```

Input: one or more `catalog.tan.xml` files; filtering parameters

Output: documents that are available

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-verbose`.

Used by function `tan:collection()`.

Relies upon `tan:base-uri()`, `tan:error()`.

## **tan:copy-indentation()**

*TAN-core-functions*

```
tan:copy-indentation($items-to-indent as item()*, $model-element as element()) as  
item()*
```

Input: items that should be indented; an element whose indentation should be imitated

Output: the items, indented according to the pattern

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `tan:indent-value()`, `tan:indent-items`.

## **tan:copy-of()**

*Option 1 (TAN-core-functions)*

```
tan:copy-of($doc-fragment as item()*) as item()*
```

1-parameter version of function below

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

*Option 2 (TAN-core-functions)*

```
tan:copy-of($doc-fragment as item()*, $exclude-elements-beyond-what-depth as xs:in-  
teger?) as item()*
```

Input: any document fragment, and an optional integer specifying the depth of copy requested

Output: a copy of the fragment to the depth specified

This function depends upon the full version of `tan:copy-of-except()`; it is particularly useful for diagnostics, e.g., retrieving a long document's root element and its children, without descendants

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `tan:copy-of-except()`.

## **tan:copy-of-except()**

*Option 1 (TAN-core-functions)*

```
tan:copy-of-except($doc-fragment as item()*, $exclude-elements-named as xs:string*,  
$exclude-attributes-named as xs:string*, $exclude-elements-with-attributes-named as  
xs:string*) as item()*
```

short version of the full function, below

Used by template `⚭ mark-reassigns`, `⚭ apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary`, `⚭ core-expansion-normal`, `⚭ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1`.

Used by function `tan:copy-of()`, `tan:copy-of-except()`.

Relies upon `tan:copy-of-except()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-core-functions)*

`tan:copy-of-except($doc-fragment as item()*, $exclude-elements-named as xs:string*, $exclude-attributes-named as xs:string*, $exclude-elements-with-attributes-named as xs:string*, $exclude-elements-beyond-what-depth as xs:integer?, $shallow-skip-elements-named as xs:string*) as item()*`

Input: any document fragment; sequences of strings specifying names of elements to exclude, names of attributes to exclude, and names of attributes whose parent elements should be excluded; an integer beyond which depth copies should not be made

Output: the same fragment, altered

This function was written primarily to service the merge of TAN-A sources, where realigned divs could be extracted from their source documents

Used by template `⚭ mark-reassigns`, `⚭ apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary`, `⚭ core-expansion-normal`, `⚭ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1`.

Used by function `tan:copy-of()`, `tan:copy-of-except()`.

Relies upon `⚭ copy-of-except`.

## **tan:dateTime-to-decimal()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:dateTime-to-decimal($time-or-dateTime as item()*) as xs:decimal*`

Input: any `xs:date` or `xs:dateTime`

Output: decimal between 0 and 1 that acts as a proxy for the date and time. These decimal values can then be sorted and compared.

Example: (2015-05-10) - > 0.2015051

If input is not castable as a date or `dateTime`, 0 is returned

Used by variable `$now`.

Used by template `⚭ check-referred-doc`, `⚭ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`, `⚭ get-doc-history`.

Used by function `tan:most-recent-dateTime()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:distinct-items()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:distinct-items($items as item()*) as item()*`

Input: any sequence of items

Output: Those items that are not deeply equal to any other item in the sequence

This function is parallel to `distinct-values()`, but handles non-string input

Used by template `⌘ merge-tan-docs`, `⌘ check-referred-doc`, `⌘ core-expansion-terse`.

Used by function `tan:merge-anas()`, `tan:vocabulary()`, `tan:attribute-vocabulary()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:doc-id-namespace()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:doc-id-namespace($TAN-doc as item()?) as xs:string?`

Input: an item from a TAN file

Output: the namespace of the doc's `@id`

Used by variable `$doc-id-namespace`.

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:duplicate-items()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:duplicate-items($sequence as item()*) as item()*`

Input: any sequence of items

Output: those items that appear in the sequence more than once

This function parallels the standard `fn:distinct-values()`

Used by variable `$duplicate-ids`, `$duplicate-head-iris`.

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse-attributes`, `⌘ dependency-adjustments-pass-2`, `⌘ class-2-expansion-terse` `class-2-expansion-terse-for-validation`, `⌘ core-expansion-terse`, `⌘ catalog-expansion-terse`, `⌘ dependency-adjustments-pass-1` `core-expansion-terse`.

Used by function `tan:duplicate-values()`, `tan:group-elements-by-shared-node-values()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:duplicate-values()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:duplicate-values($sequence as item()*) as item()*`

synonym for `tan:duplicate-items()`

Used by template `ⓧ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`.

Relies upon `tan:duplicate-items()`.

## **tan:element-fingerprint()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:element-fingerprint($element as element(*) as xs:string*`

Input: any elements

Output: for each element the string value of its name, its namespace, its attributes, and all descendant nodes

This function is useful for determining whether any number of elements are deeply equal

The built-in function `deep-equal()` works for pairs of elements; this looks for a way to evaluate sequences of elements

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:function.

Relies upon `ⓧ element-fingerprint`.

## **tan:element-vocabulary()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:element-vocabulary($element as element(*) as element(*)*`

Input: elements, assumed to be tethered to their resolved document context

Output: the vocabulary items for that element's attributes (`@which`, etc.)

See full `tan:vocabulary()` function below

Used by template `ⓧ check-referred-doc`, `ⓧ apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary`, `ⓧ core-expansion-terse`.

Used by function `tan:get-and-resolve-dependency()`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`.

Relies upon `tan:attribute-vocabulary()`.

## **tan:expand-numerical-sequence()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:expand-numerical-sequence($selector as xs:string?, $max as xs:integer?) as xs:integer*`

Input: a string representing a TAN selector (used by `@pos`, `@chars`), and an integer defining the value of 'last'

Output: a sequence of numbers representing the positions selected, unsorted, and retaining duplicate values. Example: ("2 - 4, last-5 - last, 36", 50) -> (2, 3, 4, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 36) Errors will be flagged as follows: 0 = value that falls below 1; -1 = value that surpasses the value of \$max; -2 = ranges that call for negative steps, e.g., '4 - 2'.

This function assumes that all numerals are Arabic.

Used by template `† core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`, `† check-and-expand-ranges`, `† mark-dependencies-pass-2-for-validation`, `† evaluate-conditions`.

Relies upon `tan:normalize-sequence()`.

## **tan:expand-pos-or-chars()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:expand-pos-or-chars($elements as element()*, $max as xs:integer?) as xs:integer*`

Input: any elements that are `<pos>` or `<chars>`; an integer value for 'max'

Output: the elements converted to integers they represent

Because the results are normally positive integers, the following should be treated as error codes: 0 = value that falls below 1; -1 = value that cannot be converted to an integer; -2 = ranges that call for negative steps, e.g., '4 - 2'.

Used by template `† expand-reassigns`, `† mark-tok-pos`, `† mark-dependencies-pass-2`, `† mark-tok-chars`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:first-loc-available()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:first-loc-available($element-with-href-in-self-or-descendants as element()?) as xs:string?`

Input: An element that is or contains one or more `tan:location` elements

Output: the value of the first `tan:location/@href` to point to a document available, resolved. If no location is available nothing is returned.

Used by function `tan:get-1st-doc()`, `tan:first-loc-available-loop()`.

Relies upon `tan:first-loc-available-loop()`.

## **tan:first-loc-available-loop()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:first-loc-available-loop($href-attributes as attribute()*, $loop-counter as xs:integer) as xs:string?`

Used by function `tan:first-loc-available()`, `tan:first-loc-available-loop()`.

Relies upon `$internet-available`, `tan:first-loc-available()`, `tan:first-loc-available-loop()`, `tan:url-is-local()`.

## **tan:get-1st-doc()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:get-1st-doc($TAN-elements as element(*) as document-node(*)`

Input: any TAN elements naming files (e.g., `<source>`, `<see-also>`, `<inclusion>`, `<vocabulary>`)

Output: the first document available for each element, plus any relevant error messages.

Used by variable `$annotations-1st-da`, `$see-alsos-1st-da`, `$predecessors-1st-da`, `$successors-1st-da`, `$redivisions-1st-da`, `$model-1st-da`, `$extra-vocabulary-files`, `$sources-resolved`, `$morphologies-resolved`.

Used by template `ⓧ resolve-critical-dependencies-loop`, `ⓧ core-expansion-terse`, `ⓧ class-2-expansion-verbose`, `ⓧ check-referred-doc`, `ⓧ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1`, `ⓧ core-expansion-normal`.

Used by function `tan:get-and-resolve-dependency()`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`.

Relies upon `$internet-available`, `tan:base-uri()`, `tan:class-number()`, `tan:element-vocabulary()`, `tan:error()`, `tan:first-loc-available()`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`, `tan:resolve-href()`, `tan:shallow-copy()`, `tan:tan-type()`, `tan:uri-relative-to()`, `tan:url-is-local()`, `tan:xml-to-string()`, `ⓧ resolve-href`.

## **tan:get-doc-history()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:get-doc-history($TAN-doc as document-node(*) as element(*)`

Input: any TAN document

Output: a sequence of elements with `@when`, `@ed-when`, `@accessed-when`, `@claim-when`, sorted from most recent to least; each element includes `@when-sort`, a decimal that represents the value of the most recent time-date stamp in that element

Used by variable `$doc-history`.

Used by template `ⓧ check-referred-doc`, `ⓧ core-expansion-normal`.

Used by function `tan:last-change-agent()`.

Relies upon `ⓧ get-doc-history`.

## **tan:get-via-q-ref()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:get-via-q-ref($q-ref as xs:string*, $q-reffed-document as document-node(*) as node(*)`



Input: any number of q-refs, any number of q-reffed documents

Output: the elements corresponding to the q-refs

This function is used by the core validation routine, mainly to find errors in expanded output

Used by template `⌘ imitate-validation`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:group-divs-by-ref()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:group-divs-by-ref($elements-to-group as element()*) as element()*`

One-parameter version of the fuller one below.

Used by template `⌘ merge-tan-docs`.

Relies upon `tan:group-elements-by-shared-node-values()`.

## **tan:group-elements-by-IRI()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:group-elements-by-IRI($elements-to-group as element()*) as element()*`

One-parameter version of the fuller one below.

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:function.

Relies upon `tan:group-elements-by-shared-node-values()`.

## **tan:group-elements-by-shared-node-values()**

*Option 1 (TAN-core-functions)*

`tan:group-elements-by-shared-node-values($elements-to-group as element()*) as element()*`

One-parameter version of the fuller one below.

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-normal`, `⌘ core-expansion-terse`.

Used by function `tan:group-elements-by-shared-node-values()`, `tan:group-elements-by-IRI()`, `tan:group-divs-by-ref()`, `tan:group-divs()`.

Relies upon `tan:group-elements-by-shared-node-values()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-core-functions)*

`tan:group-elements-by-shared-node-values($elements-to-group as element()*, $regex-of-names-of-nodes-to-group-by as xs:string?) as element()*`

Two-parameter version of the fuller one below

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-normal`, `⌘ core-expansion-terse`.

Used by function `tan:group-elements-by-shared-node-values()`, `tan:group-elements-by-IRI()`, `tan:group-divs-by-ref()`, `tan:group-divs()`.

Relies upon `tan:group-elements-by-shared-node-values()`.

*Option 3 (TAN-core-functions)*

```
tan:group-elements-by-shared-node-values($elements-to-group as element()*, $regex-  
of-names-of-nodes-to-group-by as xs:string?, $group-by-shallow-node-value as  
xs:boolean) as element()*
```

Input: a sequence of elements; an optional string representing the name of children in the elements

Output: the same elements, but grouped in `<group>` according to whether the text contents of the child elements specified are equal

Each `<group>` will have an `@n` stipulating the position of the first element put in the group. That way the results can be sorted in order of their original elements

Transitivity is assumed. Suppose elements X, Y, and Z have children values A and B; B and C; and C and D, respectively. All three elements will be grouped, even though Y and Z do not directly share children values.

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-normal`, `⌘ core-expansion-terse`.

Used by function `tan:group-elements-by-shared-node-values()`, `tan:group-elements-by-IRI()`, `tan:group-divs-by-ref()`, `tan:group-divs()`.

Relies upon `tan:duplicate-items()`, `tan:group-elements-by-shared-node-values()`, `tan:group-elements-by-shared-node-values-loop()`, `⌘ build-grouping-key`.

## **tan:group-elements-by-shared-node-values-loop()**

*TAN-core-functions*

```
tan:group-elements-by-shared-node-values-loop($items-to-group as element()*,  
$groups-so-far as element()*, $loop-count as xs:integer) as element()*
```

supporting loop for the function above

Used by function `tan:group-elements-by-shared-node-values()`, `tan:group-elements-by-shared-node-values-loop()`.

Relies upon `tan:group-elements-by-shared-node-values-loop()`.

## **tan:indent-value()**

*TAN-core-functions*

```
tan:indent-value($elements as element()*) as xs:integer*
```

Input: elements

Output: the length of their indentation

Used by function `tan:copy-indentation()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:insert-as-first-child()**

*TAN-core-functions*

```
tan:insert-as-first-child($items-to-be-changed as item()*, $items-to-insert-as-first-child as item()*, $names-of-elements-to-receive-action as xs:string*) as item()*
```

Input: items to be changed; items to be inserted; strings representing the names of the elements that should receive the insertion

Output: the first items, with the second items inserted in the appropriate place

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `tan:insert-content`.

## **tan:insert-as-last-child()**

*TAN-core-functions*

```
tan:insert-as-last-child($items-to-be-changed as item()*, $items-to-insert-as-last-child as item()*, $names-of-elements-to-receive-action as xs:string*) as item()*
```

Input: items to be changed; items to be inserted; strings representing the names of the elements that should receive the insertion

Output: the first items, with the second items inserted in the appropriate place

This function was written in service to a 2019 version of `tan:vocabulary()`, to allow deeply nested vocabulary items to receive select insertions

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `tan:insert-content`.

## **tan:is-valid-uri()**

*TAN-core-functions*

```
tan:is-valid-uri($uri-to-check as xs:string?) as xs:boolean?
```

Input: a string

Output: a boolean indicating whether the string is syntactically a valid uri

This assumes not only absolute but relative uris will be checked, which means that a wide variety of characters could be fed in, but not ones disallowed in pathnames, and the string must not be zero length.

Used by template `Ⓣ first-stamp-shallow-copy`, `Ⓣ check-referred-doc`, `Ⓣ resolve-critical-dependencies-loop`.

Used by function `tan:uri-relative-to()`, `tan:catalogs()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:last-change-agent()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:last-change-agent($TAN-doc as document-node(*) as element(*)`

Input: any TAN document

Output: the `<person>`, `<organization>`, or `<algorithm>` who made the last change

Used by template `Ⓣ core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `Ⓣ check-referred-doc`, `Ⓣ core-expansion-terse`.

Relies upon `tan:get-doc-history()`, `tan:vocabulary()`.

## **tan:letter-to-number()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:letter-to-number($numerical-letters as xs:anyAtomicType*) as xs:integer*`

Input: any sequence of strings that represent alphabetic numerals

Output: those numerals

Works only for letter patterns that have been defined; anything else produces null results

Used by template `Ⓣ string-to-numerals`.

Used by function `tan:grc-to-int()`, `tan:syr-to-int()`.

Relies upon `$alphabet-numeral-key`, `$arabic-indic-numeral-pattern`, `tan:ara-to-int()`.

## **tan:merge-expanded-docs()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:merge-expanded-docs($expanded-docs as document-node(*) as document-node()?`

Input: Any TAN documents that have been expanded at least tersely

Output: A document that is a collation of the documents. There is one `<head>` per source, but only one `<body>`, with contents merged.

Templates will be placed in the appropriate function file, e.g., class 1 merge templates are in `TAN-class-1-functions.xsl`

Class 1 merging: All `<div>`s with the same `<ref>` values are grouped together. If the

class 1 files are sources of a class 2 file, it is assumed that all actions in the <adjustments> have already been performed.

Class 2 merging: TBD

Class 3 merging: TBD

NB: Class 1 files must have their hierarchies in proper order; use reset-hierarchy beforehand if you're unsure

Used by template `† class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1`.

Relies upon `† merge-tan-docs`.

## **tan:most-common-item-count()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:most-common-item-count($sequence as item(*) as xs:integer?`

Input: any sequence of items

Output: the count of the first item that appears most frequently

If two or more items appear equally frequently, only the first is returned

Written to help group <u> elements in `tan:collate()`

Used by function `tan:collate()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:most-recent-dateTime()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:most-recent-dateTime($dateTimes as item(*) as item()?)`

Input: a series of ISO-compliant date or dateTimes

Output: the most recent one

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `tan:dateTime-to-decimal()`.

## **tan:must-refer-to-external-tan-file()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:must-refer-to-external-tan-file($node as node()) as xs:boolean`

Input: node in a TAN document.

Output: boolean value indicating whether the node or its parent must name or refer to a TAN file.

Used by template `tan:core-expansion-terse`.

Relies upon `$names-of-elements-that-must-always-refer-to-tan-files`, `tan:class-number()`.

## **tan:node-before()**

*TAN-core-functions*

```
tan:node-before($node-sequence-1 as node()+, $node-sequence-2 as node()+) as
xs:boolean
```

Input: two sequences of nodes

Output: a boolean indicating whether one of the nodes in the first sequence precedes all the nodes of the second

Used by template `tan:class-2-expansion-terse` `class-2-expansion-terse-for-validation`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:normalize-sequence()**

*TAN-core-functions*

```
tan:normalize-sequence($sequence-string as xs:string?, $attribute-name as xs:string)
as xs:string*
```

Input: any string representing a sequence; the name of the attribute whence the value, i.e., `@ref`, `@pos`, `@chars`, `@n`

Output: the string, normalized and sequenced into items; items that are ranges will have the beginning and end points separated by ' - '

Note, this function does not analyze or convert types of numerals, and all help requests are left intact; the function is most effective if numerals have been converted to Arabic ahead of time

Here we're targeting `tan:analyze-elements-with-numeral-attributes()`  
template mode `arabic-numerals`, prelude to `tan:sequence-expand()`, `tan:normalize-refs()`

Used by function `tan:analyze-sequence()`, `tan:normalize-sequence()`, `tan:expand-numerical-sequence()`.

Relies upon `$names-of-attributes-that-are-case-indifferent`, `$names-of-attributes-that-may-take-multiple-space-delimited-values`, `tan:normalize-sequence()`.

## **tan:ordinal()**

*TAN-core-functions*

```
tan:ordinal($in as xs:integer*) as xs:string*
```

Input: one or more numerals

Output: one or more strings with the English form of the ordinal form of the input

number

Example: (1, 4, 17) -> ('first', 'fourth', '17th')

Used by template `⌘ class-2-expansion-terse` `class-2-expansion-terse-for-validation`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:path()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:path($nodes as node(*) as xs:string*`

Input: any nodes

Output: the path of each node

Used by template `⌘ dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `⌘ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:pluck()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:pluck($fragment as item()*, $pluck-beyond-level as xs:integer, $keep-short-branch-leaves as xs:boolean) as item()*`

Input: any document fragment or element; a number indicating a level in the hierarchy of the fragment; a boolean indicating whether leaf elements that fall short of the previous parameter should be included

Output: the fragment of the tree that is beyond the point indicated, and perhaps (depending upon the third parameter) with other leafs that are not quite at that level

This function was written primarily to serve `tan:convert-ref-to-div-fragment()`, to get a slice of divs that correspond to a range, without the a

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `⌘ pluck`.

## **tan:rom-to-int()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:rom-to-int($arg as xs:string*) as xs:integer*`

Input: any roman numeral less than 5000

Output: the numeral converted to an integer

Used by template `⌘ string-to-numerals`.

Relies upon `$roman-numeral-pattern`.

## **tan:sequence-collapse()**

*TAN-core-functions*

tan:sequence-collapse(\$integers as xs:integer\*) as xs:string?

Input: a sequence of integers

Output: a string that puts them in a TAN-like compact string

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:function.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:sequence-error()**

*Option 1 (TAN-core-functions)*

tan:sequence-error(\$results-of-sequence-expand as xs:integer\*) as element()\*

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`, `⌘ check-and-expand-ranges`, `⌘ mark-dependencies-pass-2-for-validation`, `⌘ mark-dependencies-pass-2`.

Used by function `tan:sequence-error()`.

Relies upon `tan:sequence-error()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-core-functions)*

tan:sequence-error(\$results-of-sequence-expand as xs:integer\*, \$message as xs:string?) as element()\*

Input: any results of the function `tan:sequence-expand()`

Output: error nodes, if any

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`, `⌘ check-and-expand-ranges`, `⌘ mark-dependencies-pass-2-for-validation`, `⌘ mark-dependencies-pass-2`.

Used by function `tan:sequence-error()`.

Relies upon `tan:error()`.

## **tan:shallow-copy()**

*Option 1 (TAN-core-functions)*

tan:shallow-copy(\$items as item()\*) as item()\*

one-parameter version of the fuller one, below

Used by template `⌘ dependency-adjustments-pass-2`, `⌘ mark-dependencies-pass-1`, `⌘ core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `⌘ resolve-critical-dependencies-loop`, `⌘ mark-dependencies-for-validation`, `⌘ check-referred-doc`, `⌘ core-expansion-terse`, `⌘ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-2`, `⌘ mark-reassigns`, `⌘ resolve-href expand-standard-tan-voc`, `⌘ first-stamp-shallow-skip`, `⌘ tan-a-lm-expansion-terse`.



Used by function `tan:shallow-copy()`, `tan:attribute-vocabulary()`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`, `tan:error()`.

Relies upon `tan:shallow-copy()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-core-functions)*

`tan:shallow-copy($items as item()*, $depth as xs:integer) as item()*`

Input: any document fragment; boolean indicating whether attributes should be kept

Output: a shallow copy of the fragment, perhaps with attributes

Used by template `⌘ dependency-adjustments-pass-2`, `⌘ mark-dependencies-pass-1`, `⌘ core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `⌘ resolve-critical-dependencies-loop`, `⌘ mark-dependencies-for-validation`, `⌘ check-referred-doc`, `⌘ core-expansion-terse`, `⌘ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-2`, `⌘ mark-reassigns`, `⌘ resolve-href expand-standard-tan-voc`, `⌘ first-stamp-shallow-skip`, `⌘ tan-a-lm-expansion-terse`.

Used by function `tan:shallow-copy()`, `tan:attribute-vocabulary()`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`, `tan:error()`.

Relies upon `⌘ shallow-copy`.

## **tan:stamp-q-id()**

*Option 1 (TAN-core-functions)*

`tan:stamp-q-id($items-to-stamp as item()*) as item()*`

1-param version of the full one below

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`.

Used by function `tan:stamp-q-id()`.

Relies upon `tan:stamp-q-id()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-core-functions)*

`tan:stamp-q-id($items-to-stamp as item()*, $stamp-shallowly as xs:boolean) as item()*`

Input: any XML fragments

Output: the fragments with `@q` added to each element via `generate-id()`

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`.

Used by function `tan:stamp-q-id()`.

Relies upon `⌘ stamp-q-id`.

## **tan:string-to-int()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:string-to-int($string as xs:string?) as xs:integer*`

Companion function to `tan:string-to-numerals()`

Returns only those results that can be evaluated as integers

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:function.

Relies upon `tan:string-to-numerals()`.

## **tan:string-to-numerals()**

*Option 1 (TAN-core-functions)*

`tan:string-to-numerals($string-to-analyze as xs:string?) as xs:string*`

one-parameter version of the function below

Used by template `⌘ check-and-expand-ranges`, `⌘ resolve-numerals`, `⌘ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-2`.

Used by function `tan:string-to-numerals()`, `tan:analyze-sequence()`, `tan:string-to-int()`.

Relies upon `tan:string-to-numerals()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-core-functions)*

`tan:string-to-numerals($string-to-analyze as xs:string?, $ambig-is-roman as xs:boolean?, $return-only-numerals as xs:boolean?, $n-alias-items as element(*) as xs:string*`

Input: a string thought to contain numerals of some type (e.g., Roman); a boolean indicating whether ambiguous letters should be treated as Roman numerals or letter numerals; a boolean indicating whether only numeral matches should be returned

Output: the string with parts that look like numerals converted to Arabic numerals

Does not take into account requests for help

Used by template `⌘ check-and-expand-ranges`, `⌘ resolve-numerals`, `⌘ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-2`.

Used by function `tan:string-to-numerals()`, `tan:analyze-sequence()`, `tan:string-to-int()`.

Relies upon `tan:analyze-numbers-in-string()`.

## **tan:takes-idrefs()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:takes-idrefs($attributes as attribute()+) as xs:boolean+`

Input: any attributes

Output: booleans, whether it takes idrefs or not

Used by function `tan:attribute-vocabulary()`.

Relies upon `tan:target-element-names()`.

## **tan:tan-type()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:tan-type($nodes as node(*)*) as xs:string*`

Input: any nodes

Output: the names of the root elements; if not present, a zero-length string is returned

Used by template `⌘` `check-referred-doc`.

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`, `tan:class-number()`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:target-element-names()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:target-element-names($items as item(*)*) as xs:string*`

Input: any strings, attributes, or elements

Output: the names of the elements pointed to, if the name or the value of the input is the name of an element or attribute that takes `idrefs`

Used by template `⌘` `core-expansion-terse-attributes`, `⌘` `core-expansion-terse`.

Used by function `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`, `tan:attribute-vocabulary()`, `tan:takes-idrefs()`.

Relies upon `$id-idrefs`.

## **tan:trim-long-text()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:trim-long-text($xml-fragment as item()*, $too-long as xs:integer) as item()*`

Input: an XML fragment; an integer

Output: the fragment with text nodes longer than the integer value abbreviated with an ellipsis

Used by function `tan:collate()`, `tan:diff()`, `tan:diff-outer-loop()`, `tan:diff-inner-loop()`, `tan:collate-loop-outer()`.

Relies upon `⌘` `trim-long-text`.

## **tan:uri-directory()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:uri-directory($uris as xs:string*) as xs:string*`

Input: any URIs, as strings

Output: the file path

NB, this function does not assume any URIs have been resolved

Used by variable `$doc-parent-directory`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:uri-is-relative()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:uri-is-relative($uri-to-test as xs:string?) as xs:boolean?`

Input: a string representing a URI

Output: a boolean indicating whether it is relative

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `tan:uri-is-resolved()`.

## **tan:uri-is-resolved()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:uri-is-resolved($uri-to-test as xs:string?) as xs:boolean?`

Input: a string representing a URI

Output: a boolean indicating whether it is resolved

Used by function `tan:uri-is-relative()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:uri-relative-to()**

*Option 1 (TAN-core-functions)*

`tan:uri-relative-to($uri-to-revise as xs:string?, $uri-to-revise-against as xs:string?) as xs:string?`

2-parameter version of the one below

Used by template `⌘ check-referred-doc`, `⌘ uri-relative-to`, `⌘ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`, `⌘ revise-hrefs`.

Used by function `tan:uri-relative-to()`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`.

Relies upon `tan:uri-relative-to()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-core-functions)*

`tan:uri-relative-to($uri-to-revise as xs:string?, $uri-to-revise-against as xs:string?, $base-uri as xs:string?) as xs:string?`

Input: two strings representing URIs; a third representing the base against which the first two should be resolved

Output: the first string in a form relative to the second string

This function looks for common paths within two absolute URIs and tries to convert the first URI as a relative path

Used by template `t check-referred-doc`, `t uri-relative-to`, `t core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`, `t revise-hrefs`.

Used by function `tan:uri-relative-to()`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`.

Relies upon `tan:is-valid-uri()`, `tan:uri-relative-to()`.

## **tan:url-is-local()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:url-is-local($url-to-test as xs:string?) as xs:boolean`

Used by template `t core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`, `t check-referred-doc`.

Used by function `tan:get-1st-doc()`, `tan:first-loc-available-loop()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:value-of()**

*TAN-core-functions*

`tan:value-of($items as item(*) as xs:string?`

Input: any sequence of items

Output: the value of each item

Proxy for `<xsl:value-of/>`. Useful as a function in XPath expressions

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:vocabulary()**

*Option 1 (TAN-core-functions)*

`tan:vocabulary($target-element-names as xs:string*, $target-values as xs:string*) as element()*`

2-param version of fuller one below

Used by variable `$doc-vocabulary`.

Used by template `⚡ core-expansion-terse`, `⚡ core-expansion-terse-attributes`, `⚡ mark-dependencies-pass-1`, `⚡ tan-a-lm-expansion-terse`.

Used by function `tan:vocabulary()`, `tan:attribute-vocabulary()`, `tan:last-change-agent()`.

Relies upon `$doc-vocabulary`, `tan:vocabulary()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-core-functions)*

`tan:vocabulary($target-element-names as xs:string*, $target-values as xs:string*,  
$resolved-vocabulary-ancestors as element(*) as element()*)`

Input: two sequences of zero or more strings; a sequence of elements representing the ancestor of vocabulary in a resolved TAN file

Output: the vocabulary items for the particular elements whose names match the first sequence and whose id, alias, or name values match the second sequence, found in descendants of the elements provided by the third sequence

If either of the first two sequences are empty, or have an `*`, it is assumed that all possible values are sought. Therefore if the first two parameters are empty, the entire vocabulary will be returned

The second parameter is assumed to have one value per item in the sequence. This is mandatory because it is designed to take two different types of values: `@which` (which is a single value and permits spaces) and other attributes (which can be multiple values, and spaces delimit values)

If you approach this function with an attribute that points to elements, and you must first to retrieve that attribute's elements, you should run `tan:target-element-names()` beforehand to generate a list of element names that should be targeted

It is assumed that the elements are the result of a fully resolved TAN file.

If a value matches id or alias, no matches on name will be sought (locally redefined ids override name values)

This function does not mark apparant errors, e.g., vocabulary items missing, or more than one for a single value

If you are trying to work with vocabulary from an included document, the `$resolved-vocabulary-ancestors` should point exclusively to content (not self) of the appropriate `tan:include`

Used by variable `$doc-vocabulary`.

Used by template `⚡ core-expansion-terse`, `⚡ core-expansion-terse-attributes`, `⚡ mark-dependencies-pass-1`, `⚡ tan-a-lm-expansion-terse`.

Used by function `tan:vocabulary()`, `tan:attribute-vocabulary()`, `tan:last-change-agent()`.

Relies upon `tan:distinct-items()`, `tan:normalize-name()`, `tan:vocabulary()`, `⚡ vocabulary-all-vals`, `⚡ vocabulary-by-id`, `⚡ vocabulary-by-name`.

## tan:xml-to-string()

*Option 1 (TAN-core-functions)*

`tan:xml-to-string($fragment as item(*) as xs:string?`

Used by template `Ⓣ mark-dependencies-pass-1`, `Ⓣ mark-dependencies-for-validation`, `Ⓣ tan-align-expansion-terse`, `Ⓣ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-3`, `Ⓣ core-expansion-normal`.

Used by function `tan:xml-to-string()`, `tan:expand-doc()`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`.

Relies upon `tan:xml-to-string()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-core-functions)*

`tan:xml-to-string($fragment as item(*), $ignore-whitespace-text-nodes as xs:boolean)  
as xs:string?`

Input: any fragment of XML; boolean indicating whether whitespace nodes should be ignored

Output: a string representation of the fragment

This function is a proxy of `serialize()`, used to represent XML fragments in plain text, useful in validation reports or in generating guidelines

Used by template `Ⓣ mark-dependencies-pass-1`, `Ⓣ mark-dependencies-for-validation`, `Ⓣ tan-align-expansion-terse`, `Ⓣ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-3`, `Ⓣ core-expansion-normal`.

Used by function `tan:xml-to-string()`, `tan:expand-doc()`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`.

Relies upon `Ⓣ fragment-to-text`.

## TAN-core-resolve global variables, keys, and functions summarized

### Functions

#### **tan:get-and-resolve-dependency()**

*TAN-core-resolve-functions*

`tan:get-and-resolve-dependency($TAN-elements as element(*) as document-node(*)`

Input: elements for a dependency, e.g., `<source>`, `<morphology>`, `<vocabulary>`

Output: documents, if available, minimally resolved

This function was written principally to expedite the processing of class-2 sources

Used by variable `$inclusions-resolved`, `$vocabularies-resolved`.

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`, `tan:get-and-resolve-dependency()`.

Relies upon `$empty-doc`, `tan:element-vocabulary()`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`, `tan:get-and-resolve-dependency()`, `tan:resolve-doc()`.

## tan:resolve-alias()

*TAN-core-resolve-functions*

tan:resolve-alias(\$aliases as element()\*) as element()\*

Input: one or more <alias>es

Output: those elements with children <idref>, each containing a single value that the alias stands for

It is assumed that <alias>es are still embedded in an XML structure that allows one to reference sibling <alias>es

Note, this function only resolves idrefs, but does not check to see if they target anything

Used by function tan:resolve-doc-loop(), tan:resolve-alias-loop().

Relies upon tan:resolve-alias(), tan:resolve-alias-loop().

## tan:resolve-alias-loop()

*TAN-core-resolve-functions*

tan:resolve-alias-loop(\$idrefs-to-process as xs:string\*, \$alias-ids-already-processed as xs:string\*, \$other-aliases as element()\*, \$loop-counter as xs:integer) as element()\*

Function associated with the master one, above; returns only <id-ref> and <error> children

Used by function tan:resolve-alias(), tan:resolve-alias-loop().

Relies upon tan:error(), tan:help-extracted(), tan:resolve-alias-loop().

## tan:resolve-doc()

*Option 1 (TAN-core-resolve-functions)*

tan:resolve-doc(\$TAN-document as document-node()?) as document-node()?

Used by variable \$annotations-resolved, \$see-alsos-resolved, \$predecessors-resolved, \$successors-resolved, \$redivisions-resolved, \$model-resolved, \$self-resolved, \$sources-resolved, \$morphologies-resolved.

Used by template  $\mathfrak{t}$  check-referred-doc,  $\mathfrak{t}$  core-expansion-terse,  $\mathfrak{t}$  class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1,  $\mathfrak{t}$  core-expansion-verbose.

Used by function tan:resolve-doc(), tan:resolve-doc-loop(), tan:get-and-resolve-dependency().

Relies upon tan:resolve-doc().

*Option 2 (TAN-core-resolve-functions)*



`tan:resolve-doc($TAN-document as document-node()?, $add-q-ids as xs:boolean, $attributes-to-add-to-root-element as attribute(*) as document-node()?`

Input: any TAN document; a boolean indicating whether each element should be stamped with a unique id in @q; attributes that should be added to the root element

Output: the TAN document, resolved, as explained in the associated loop function below

Used by variable `$annotations-resolved`, `$see-alsos-resolved`, `$predecessors-resolved`, `$successors-resolved`, `$redivisions-resolved`, `$model-resolved`, `$self-resolved`, `$sources-resolved`, `$morphologies-resolved`.

Used by template `⌘ check-referred-doc`, `⌘ core-expansion-terse`, `⌘ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1`, `⌘ core-expansion-verbose`.

Used by function `tan:resolve-doc()`, `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`, `tan:get-and-resolve-dependency()`.

Relies upon `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`.

## tan:resolve-doc-loop()

*TAN-core-resolve-functions*

`tan:resolve-doc-loop($TAN-document as document-node()?, $add-q-ids as xs:boolean, $attributes-to-add-to-root-element as attribute()*, $urls-already-visited as xs:string*, $doc-ids-already-visited as xs:string*, $relationship-to-prev-doc as xs:string?, $element-filters as element()*, $loop-counter as xs:integer) as document-node()?`

Input: any TAN document and a variety of other parameters

Output: the document resolved according to specifications

`$element-filters` is sequence of elements specifying conditions for whether an element should be fetched, e.g.,: `<filter type="vocabulary">`

`<element-name>item</element-name> <element-name>verb</element-name> <name norm="">vocab name</name>  
<filter inclusion="idref"> <element-name>license</element-name>  
<element-name>div</element-name> </filter>`

Used by template `⌘ resolve-critical-dependencies-loop`.

Used by function `tan:resolve-doc()`, `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`.

Relies upon `$TAN-namespace`, `$TEI-namespace`, `$names-of-attributes-that-take-idrefs`, `tan:base-uri()`, `tan:class-number()`, `tan:error()`, `tan:normalize-name()`, `tan:resolve-alias()`, `tan:resolve-doc()`, `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`, `tan:target-element-names()`, `⌘ apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary`, `⌘ first-stamp-shallow-copy`, `⌘ first-stamp-shallow-skip`, `⌘ resolve-critical-dependencies-loop`, `⌘ resolve-numerals`.

## tan:resolve-href()

*Option 1 (TAN-core-resolve-functions)*

`tan:resolve-href($xml-node as node()?) as node()?`

One-parameter version of the full one, below

Used by function `tan:resolve-href()`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`.

Relies upon `tan:resolve-href()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-core-resolve-functions)*

`tan:resolve-href($xml-node as node()?, $add-q-ids as xs:boolean) as node()?`

Two-parameter version of the full one, below

Used by function `tan:resolve-href()`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`.

Relies upon `tan:base-uri()`, `tan:resolve-href()`.

*Option 3 (TAN-core-resolve-functions)*

`tan:resolve-href($xml-node as node()?, $add-q-ids as xs:boolean, $this-base-uri as xs:string) as node()?`

Input: any XML node, a boolean, a string

Output: the same node, but with `@href` in itself and all descendant elements resolved to absolute form, with `@orig-href` inserted preserving the original if there is a change

The second parameter is provided because this function works closely with `tan:resolve-doc()`.

Used by function `tan:resolve-href()`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`.

Relies upon `tan:resolve-href`.

## TAN-core-expand global variables, keys, and functions summarized

### Functions

#### `tan:build-parent-ref-tree()`

*TAN-core-expand-functions*

`tan:build-parent-ref-tree($parent-refs as element()*, $level-to-build as xs:integer, $ref-so-far as xs:string?) as element()*`

Input: any elements that are parents of `<ref>s`; an integer

Output: the parent refs built into a tree; the integer is used to loop through the tree

This assumes that there is only one `<ref>`, with constituent `<n>s` and a single `text()` that joins them into a reference

If any `<ref>` lacks the requisite number of `<n>s` (2nd parameter) it will be ignored

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`, `tan:build-parent-ref-tree()`.

Relies upon `$separator-hierarchy`, `tan:build-parent-ref-tree()`.

## **tan:expand-doc()**

*Option 1 (TAN-core-expand-functions)*

```
tan:expand-doc($tan-doc as document-node()?) as document-node()*
```

one-parameter version of the fuller one below

Used by variable `$morphologies-expanded`, `$self-expanded`.

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-verbose`, `⌘ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1`.

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`.

Relies upon `tan:expand-doc()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-core-expand-functions)*

```
tan:expand-doc($tan-doc as document-node()?, $target-phase as xs:string) as document-node()*
```

two-parameter version of the fuller one below

Used by variable `$morphologies-expanded`, `$self-expanded`.

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-verbose`, `⌘ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1`.

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`.

Relies upon `tan:expand-doc()`.

*Option 3 (TAN-core-expand-functions)*

```
tan:expand-doc($tan-doc as document-node()?, $target-phase as xs:string, $use-validation-mode as xs:boolean)
```

Input: a resolved TAN document, a string indicating a phase of expansion, a boolean indicating whether the function is intended to serve validation

Output: the document and its dependencies expanded to the phase indicated.

If validation mode is true, then the results will be stripped down to root element and the bare markers for errors, warnings, and fixes. If validation mode is false, then the complete, expanded document and its dependencies will be returned.

Because class 2 files are expanded hand-in-glove with the class 1 files they depend upon, expansion is necessarily synchronized with its dependent sources. The expanded form of the original class-2 document is the first document of the result, and the expanded class-1 or -3 files follow. A TAN-A file expanded verbosely will return as its last document one TAN-A\_merge file per work detected. TAN-A\_merge files collate into a single master reference system all <source>s of the TAN-A file that are versions of that work.

Used by variable `$morphologies-expanded`, `$self-expanded`.

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-verbose`, `⌘ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1`.

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`.

Relies upon `$doc-id`, `$morphologies-resolved`, `$sources-resolved`, `$validation-phase-names`, `tan:build-parent-ref-tree()`, `tan:class-number()`, `tan:expand-doc()`, `tan:get-and-resolve-dependency()`, `tan:tan-type()`, `tan:xml-to-string()`, `⌘ catalog-expansion-terse`, `⌘ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1`, `⌘ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-2`, `⌘ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-3`, `⌘ class-2-expansion-normal`, `⌘ class-2-expansion-terse`, `⌘ class-2-expansion-terse-for-validation`, `⌘ class-2-expansion-verbose`, `⌘ core-expansion-ad-hoc-pre-pass`, `⌘ core-expansion-normal`, `⌘ core-expansion-terse`, `⌘ core-expansion-terse-at-tributes`, `⌘ core-expansion-verbose`, `⌘ dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `⌘ dependency-adjustments-pass-2`, `⌘ mark-dependencies-pass-1`, `⌘ mark-dependencies-pass-2`, `⌘ mark-dependencies-pass-2-for-validation`, `⌘ remove-first-token`, `⌘ reset-hierarchy`, `⌘ strip-dependencies-to-markers`, `⌘ strip-for-validation`, `⌘ tan-a-lm-expansion-terse`.

## tan:expand-doc-test()

*TAN-core-expand-functions*

`tan:expand-doc-test($tan-doc as document-node()?, $target-phase as xs:string, $use-validation-mode as xs:boolean) as document-node()*`

Input: a TAN document, a string specifying a target phase, and a boolean specifying whether validation should be used

Output: select diagnostic output, testing the sequences of the expansion process

In most cases, the output will be simple or non-existent. The function can be used to tailor specific conditions, to test the accuracy and speed of the expansion process.

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

# TAN-core-errors global variables, keys, and functions summarized

## Variables

### \$errors

*TAN-core-errors*

Definition: `doc('TAN-errors.xml')`

Used by variable `$errors-to-squelch`.

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse`, `⌘ imitate-validation`, `⌘ imprint-adjustment-action`, `⌘ element-to-error`.

Used by function `tan:imprint-adjustment-locator()`, `tan:error()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$errors-to-squelch**

*TAN-core-errors*

Definition: `$errors/tan:errors/tan:squelch[@phase = $validation-phase]/tan:error-id`

Used by template `t imitate-validation`.

Relies upon `$errors`.

## **\$help-trigger-regex**

*TAN-core-errors*

Definition: `tan:escape($help-trigger)`

Used by function `tan:help-extracted()`, `tan:normalize-text()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **Functions**

### **tan:error()**

*Option 1 (TAN-core-errors)*

`tan:error($idref as xs:string) as element()?`

one-parameter function of the master version, below

Used by variable `$erroneously-looped-doc`.

Used by template `t apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary`, `t first-stamp-shallow-copy`, `t core-expansion-terse`, `t core-expansion-terse-attributes`, `t dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `t core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `t expand-reassigns`, `t resolve-critical-dependencies-loop`, `t dependency-adjustments-pass-2`, `t resolve-numerals`, `t mark-tok-pos`, `t catalog-expansion-terse`, `t core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`, `t check-and-expand-ranges`, `t mark-dependencies-pass-2-for-validation`, `t class-2-expansion-terse class-2-expansion-terse-for-validation`, `t class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-2`, `t class-2-expansion-verbose`, `t class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-3`, `t cut-faulty-hrefs`, `t check-referred-doc`, `t core-expansion-normal`, `t class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1`, `t core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1 normalize-tei-space`, `t tan-a-lm-expansion-terse`, `t dependency-adjustments-pass-1 core-expansion-terse`, `t strip-divs-to-reset`, `t core-expansion-verbose`.

Used by function `tan:error()`, `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`, `tan:resolve-alias-loop()`, `tan:collection()`, `tan:sequence-error()`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`, `tan:error-report()`.

Relies upon `tan:error()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-core-errors)*

`tan:error($idref as xs:string, $diagnostic-message as item(*) as element()?)`

two-parameter function of the master version, below

Used by variable `$erroneously-looped-doc`.

Used by template `t apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary`, `t first-stamp-shallow-copy`, `t core-expansion-terse`, `t core-expansion-terse-attributes`, `t dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `t core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `t expand-reassigns`, `t resolve-critical-dependencies-loop`, `t dependency-adjustments-pass-2`, `t resolve-numerals`, `t mark-tok-pos`, `t catalog-expansion-terse`, `t core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`, `t check-and-expand-ranges`, `t mark-dependencies-pass-2-for-validation`, `t class-2-expansion-terse class-2-expansion-terse-for-validation`, `t class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-2`, `t class-2-expansion-verbose`, `t class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-3`, `t cut-faulty-hrefs`, `t check-referred-doc`, `t core-expansion-normal`, `t class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1`, `t core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1` `normalize-tei-space`, `t tan-a-lm-expansion-terse`, `t dependency-adjustments-pass-1 core-expansion-terse`, `t strip-divs-to-reset`, `t core-expansion-verbose`.

Used by function `tan:error()`, `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`, `tan:resolve-alias-loop()`, `tan:collection()`, `tan:sequence-error()`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`, `tan:error-report()`.

Relies upon `tan:error()`.

*Option 3 (TAN-core-errors)*

`tan:error($idref as xs:string, $diagnostic-message as item()*, $fix as item()*, $fix-type as xs:string?) as element()?`

four-parameter function of the master version, below

Used by variable `$erroneously-looped-doc`.

Used by template `t apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary`, `t first-stamp-shallow-copy`, `t core-expansion-terse`, `t core-expansion-terse-attributes`, `t dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `t core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `t expand-reassigns`, `t resolve-critical-dependencies-loop`, `t dependency-adjustments-pass-2`, `t resolve-numerals`, `t mark-tok-pos`, `t catalog-expansion-terse`, `t core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`, `t check-and-expand-ranges`, `t mark-dependencies-pass-2-for-validation`, `t class-2-expansion-terse class-2-expansion-terse-for-validation`, `t class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-2`, `t class-2-expansion-verbose`, `t class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-3`, `t cut-faulty-hrefs`, `t check-referred-doc`, `t core-expansion-normal`, `t class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1`, `t core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1` `normalize-tei-space`, `t tan-a-lm-expansion-terse`, `t dependency-adjustments-pass-1 core-expansion-terse`, `t strip-divs-to-reset`, `t core-expansion-verbose`.

Used by function `tan:error()`, `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`, `tan:resolve-alias-loop()`, `tan:collection()`, `tan:sequence-error()`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`, `tan:error-report()`.

Relies upon `tan:error()`.

*Option 4 (TAN-core-errors)*

`tan:error($idref as xs:string, $diagnostic-message as item()*, $fix as item()*, $fix-type as xs:string?, $elements-that-caused-this-error as element()*) as element()?`

Input: `idref` of an error, and optional diagnostic messages

Output: the appropriate <error> with each diagnostic inserted as a child <message>

Used by variable \$erroneously-looped-doc.

Used by template `t apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary`, `t first-stamp-shallow-copy`, `t core-expansion-terse`, `t core-expansion-terse-attributes`, `t dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `t core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `t expand-reassigns`, `t resolve-critical-dependencies-loop`, `t dependency-adjustments-pass-2`, `t resolve-numerals`, `t mark-tok-pos`, `t catalog-expansion-terse`, `t core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`, `t check-and-expand-ranges`, `t mark-dependencies-pass-2-for-validation`, `t class-2-expansion-terse class-2-expansion-terse-for-validation`, `t class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-2`, `t class-2-expansion-verbose`, `t class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-3`, `t cut-faulty-hrefs`, `t check-referred-doc`, `t core-expansion-normal`, `t class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1`, `t core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1` `normalize-tei-space`, `t tan-a-lm-expansion-terse`, `t dependency-adjustments-pass-1 core-expansion-terse`, `t strip-divs-to-reset`, `t core-expansion-verbose`.

Used by function `tan:error()`, `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`, `tan:resolve-alias-loop()`, `tan:collection()`, `tan:sequence-error()`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`, `tan:error-report()`.

Relies upon `$errors`, `tan:fix()`, `tan:shallow-copy()`.

## tan:error-codes()

*TAN-core-errors*

`tan:error-codes($string-with-error-codes as xs:string?) as xs:string*`

Input: a string

Output: the error codes found within the string

This function is used primarily in `TAN-core.sch`, to parse comments in `functions/errors/*.xml` and see which errors are expected.

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## tan:error-report()

*TAN-core-errors*

`tan:error-report($error as item()*) as xs:string*`

Input: <error>s or strings corresponding to an error id

Output: a sequence of strings to be reported to the user

Used by template `t imitate-validation`.

Relies upon `tan:error()`.

## tan:fix()

*TAN-core-errors*

`tan:fix($fix as item()*, $fix-type as xs:string?) as element()?`

Input: any items; a string representing a fix type

Output: a `tan:fix` element with `@type`

This function is used to populate a file with material to be used by Schematron Quick Fixes

Used by function `tan:help-or-info()`, `tan:error()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## tan:help()

*TAN-core-errors*

`tan:help($diagnostic-message as item()*, $fix as item()*, $fix-type as xs:string?) as element()`

Used by template `t core-expansion-terse-attributes`, `t class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-2`.

Relies upon `tan:help-or-info()`.

## tan:help-extracted()

*TAN-core-errors*

`tan:help-extracted($strings-to-check as xs:string*) as element()*`

Input: any strings

Output: one element per string, with `@help` if help has been requested, and containing the value of the string after the help request has been removed.

Used by template `t apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary`, `t core-expansion-terse-attributes`, `t core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`, `t core-expansion-terse`.

Used by function `tan:analyze-sequence()`, `tan:resolve-alias-loop()`.

Relies upon `$help-trigger-regex`.

## tan:help-or-info()

*TAN-core-errors*

`tan:help-or-info($diagnostic-message as item()*, $fix as item()*, $fix-type as xs:string?, $is-info as xs:boolean) as element()`

Input: a sequence of items to populate a message, a series of items to be used in a SQFix, and a boolean value indicating whether the output element should be named `info` (rather than `help`)

Output: an element with the appropriate help or info message

Used by function `tan:help()`, `tan:info()`.



Relies upon `tan:fix()`.

## **tan:info()**

*TAN-core-errors*

`tan:info($diagnostic-message as item()*, $fix as item()*, $fix-type as xs:string?)  
as element()`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `tan:help-or-info()`.

# **TAN-core-string global variables, keys, and functions summarized**

## **Variables**

### **\$char-reg-exp**

*TAN-core-string-functions*

Definition: `'\P{M}\p{M}*`

Used by function `tan:chop-string()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

### **\$nested-phrse-close-marker-regex**

*TAN-core-string-functions*

Definition: `concat('[', tan:escape(string-join($nested-phrse-markers/tan:pair/  
tan:close/text(), ')), ']'')`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Relies upon `$nested-phrse-markers`.

### **\$nested-phrse-marker-regex**

*TAN-core-string-functions*

Definition: `concat('[', tan:escape(string-join($nested-phrse-markers/tan:pair/*/  
text(), ')), ']'')`

Used by function `tan:nested-phrse-loop()`.

Relies upon `$nested-phrse-markers`.

### **\$nested-phrse-markers**

*TAN-core-string-functions*

This variable has a complex definition. See stylesheet for definition.

Used by variable `$nested-phraser-marker-regex`, `$nested-phraser-close-marker-regex`.

Used by function `tan:nested-phraser-loop()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## Functions

### **tan:atomize-string()**

*TAN-core-string-functions*

`tan:atomize-string($input as xs:string?) as xs:string*`

alias for `tan:-chop-string()`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:function.

Relies upon `tan:chop-string()`.

### **tan:batch-replace()**

*TAN-core-string-functions*

`tan:batch-replace($string-to-replace as xs:string?, $replace-elements as element(*)  
as xs:string?)`

Input: a string, a sequence of `<[ANY NAME] pattern="" replacement="" [flags=""]>`

Output: the string, after those replaces are processed in order

Used by function `tan:batch-replace()`.

Relies upon `tan:batch-replace()`.

### **tan:chop-string()**

*Option 1 (TAN-core-string-functions)*

`tan:chop-string($input as xs:string?) as xs:string*`

Input: any string

Output: that string chopped into a sequence of individual characters, following TAN rules (modifying characters always join their preceding base character)

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`, `⌘ mark-dependencies-pass-2`.

Used by function `tan:infuse-divs()`, `tan:int-to-grc()`, `tan:atomize-string()`, `tan:string-length()`, `tan:chop-string()`.

Relies upon `$char-reg-exp`.

*Option 2 (TAN-core-string-functions)*

`tan:chop-string($input as xs:string?, $chop-after-regex as xs:string) as xs:string*`

2-param version of the fuller one below

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`, `⌘ mark-dependencies-pass-2`.

Used by function `tan:infuse-divs()`, `tan:int-to-grc()`, `tan:atomize-string()`, `tan:string-length()`, `tan:chop-string()`.

Relies upon `tan:chop-string()`.

*Option 3 (TAN-core-string-functions)*

`tan:chop-string($input as xs:string?, $chop-after-regex as xs:string, $preserve-nested-clauses as xs:boolean) as xs:string*`

Input: any string, a regular expression, a boolean

Output: the input string cut into a sequence of strings using the regular expression as the cut marker

If the last boolean is true, then nested clauses (parentheses, direct quotations, etc.) will be preserved.

This function differs from the 1-parameter version in that it is used to chop the string not into individual characters but into words, clauses, sentences, etc.

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`, `⌘ mark-dependencies-pass-2`.

Used by function `tan:infuse-divs()`, `tan:int-to-grc()`, `tan:atomize-string()`, `tan:string-length()`, `tan:chop-string()`.

Relies upon `tan:nested-phrase-loop()`.

## **tan:collate-loop-inner()**

*TAN-core-string-functions*

`tan:collate-loop-inner($collation-so-far as element(), $string-to-process as xs:string?, $string-label as xs:string?) as element()*`

Input: a collation element (see template mode `diff-to-collation`), one string to process, and the corresponding string label

Output: a series of collation elements, marking where there is commonality and differences

This inner loop returns only the children of the collation element; the outer loop handles the parent element

This function supports the XSLT 2.0 version of `tan:collate()`

Used by function `tan:collate-loop-outer()`, `tan:collate-loop-inner()`.

Relies upon `tan:collate-loop-inner()`, `tan:diff()`.

## **tan:collate-loop-outer()**

*TAN-core-string-functions*

`tan:collate-loop-outer($collation-so-far as element(), $strings-to-process as xs:string*, $string-labels as xs:string*) as element()`

Input: a collation element (see template mode `diff-to-collation`), some strings to process, and corresponding string labels

Output: a series of collation elements, marking where there is commonality and differences

This function supports the XSLT 2.0 version of `tan:collate()`

Used by function `tan:collate()`, `tan:collate-loop-outer()`.

Relies upon `tan:collate-loop-inner()`, `tan:collate-loop-outer()`, `tan:trim-long-text()`.

## **tan:diff()**

*Option 1 (TAN-core-string-functions)*

`tan:diff($string-a as xs:string?, $string-b as xs:string?) as element()`

2-param version of fuller one below

Used by template `⚡ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1`.

Used by function `tan:diff-cache()`, `tan:giant-diff()`, `tan:diff()`, `tan:collate()`, `tan:collate-loop-inner()`.

Relies upon `tan:diff()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-core-string-functions)*

`tan:diff($string-a as xs:string?, $string-b as xs:string?, $snap-to-word as xs:boolean) as element()`

3-param version of fuller one below

Used by template `⚡ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1`.

Used by function `tan:diff-cache()`, `tan:giant-diff()`, `tan:diff()`, `tan:collate()`, `tan:collate-loop-inner()`.

Relies upon `tan:diff()`.

*Option 3 (TAN-core-string-functions)*

`tan:diff($string-a as xs:string?, $string-b as xs:string?, $snap-to-word as xs:boolean, $preprocess-long-strings as xs:boolean) as element()`

This function prepares strings for 5-ary `tan:diff()`, primarily by tending to input strings that are large or really large (giant). Large pairs of strings are parsed to find common characters that might be used to find pairwise congruence of large segments. Giant pairs of strings are passed to `tan:giant-diff()`.

Used by template `† class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1`.

Used by function `tan:diff-cache()`, `tan:giant-diff()`, `tan:diff()`, `tan:collate()`, `tan:collate-loop-inner()`.

Relies upon `tan:diff()`, `tan:ellipses()`, `tan:giant-diff()`.

*Option 4 (TAN-core-string-functions)*

`tan:diff($string-a as xs:string?, $string-b as xs:string?, $snap-to-word as xs:boolean, $characters-to-tokenize-on as xs:string*, $loop-counter as xs:integer) as element()`

Input: any two strings; boolean indicating whether results should snap to nearest word; boolean indicating whether long strings should be pre-processed

Output: an element with `<a>`, `<b>`, and `<common>` children showing where strings a and b match and depart

This function was written to assist the validation of `<redivision>`s quickly find differences between any two strings. The function has been tested on pairs of strings up to combined lengths of 9M characters. At that scale, the only way to efficiently process the diffs is by chaining smaller diffs, which are still large, optimally about 350K in length.

Used by template `† class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1`.

Used by function `tan:diff-cache()`, `tan:giant-diff()`, `tan:diff()`, `tan:collate()`, `tan:collate-loop-inner()`.

Relies upon `tan:collate-pair-of-sequences()`, `tan:diff()`, `tan:diff-outer-loop()`, `tan:ellipses()`, `tan:trim-long-text()`, `† snap-to-word-pass-1`.

## **tan:diff-inner-loop()**

*TAN-core-string-functions*

`tan:diff-inner-loop($short-string as element()?, $long-string as element()?, $starting-locs-to-check as xs:integer*, $length-of-short-substring as xs:integer, $search-prefix as xs:string?, $search-suffix as xs:string?, $loop-counter as xs:integer)`

Used by function `tan:diff-outer-loop()`, `tan:diff-inner-loop()`.

Relies upon `tan:diff-inner-loop()`, `tan:trim-long-text()`.

## **tan:diff-outer-loop()**

*TAN-core-string-functions*

`tan:diff-outer-loop($short-string as element()?, $long-string as element()?, $start-at-beginning as xs:boolean, $check-vertically-before-horizontally as xs:boolean, $vertical-stops-to-process as xs:double*, $loop-counter as xs:integer)`

Used by function `tan:diff()`, `tan:diff-outer-loop()`.

Relies upon `tan:common-end-string()`, `tan:common-start-string()`, `tan:diff-inner-loop()`, `tan:diff-outer-loop()`, `tan:trim-long-text()`, `tan:vertical-stops()`.

## **tan:ellipses()**

*TAN-core-string-functions*

tan:ellipses(\$strings-to-truncate as xs:string\*, \$string-length-to-retain as xs:integer) as xs:string\*

Input: any sequence of strings; an integer

Output: the sequence of strings, but with any substring beyond the requested length replaced by ellipses

Used by function tan:giant-diff(), tan:diff().

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:fill()**

*TAN-core-string-functions*

tan:fill(\$string-to-fill as xs:string?, \$times-to-repeat as xs:integer) as xs:string?

Input: a string, an integer

Output: a string with the first parameter repeated the number of times specified by the integer

This function was written to facilitate indentation

Used by template `⌘ indent-items`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:nested-phrasing-loop()**

*TAN-core-string-functions*

tan:nested-phrasing-loop(\$elements-to-process as element()\*, \$current-nesting-data as element()?) as element()\*

Input: a series of elements with text content; an element indicating what nesting exists so far

Output: each input element with the text value put into `<val>` and a

Used by function tan:chop-string(), tan:nested-phrasing-loop().

Relies upon `$nested-phrasing-marker-regex`, `$nested-phrasing-markers`, tan:nested-phrasing-loop().

## **tan:normalize-name()**

*TAN-core-string-functions*

tan:normalize-name(\$text as xs:string\*) as xs:string\*

one-parameter, name-normalizing version of tan:normalize-text()

Used by template `⚓ first-stamp-shallow-copy`, `⚓ core-expansion-terse-attributes`, `⚓ core-expansion-terse`, `⚓ first-stamp-shallow-skip`, `⚓ core-expansion-normal`.

Used by function `tan:vocabulary()`, `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`, `tan:attribute-vocabulary()`.

Relies upon `tan:normalize-text()`.

## **tan:normalize-text()**

*Option 1 (TAN-core-string-functions)*

```
tan:normalize-text($text as xs:string*) as xs:string*
```

one-parameter version of full function below

Used by template `⚓ check-referred-doc`.

Used by function `tan:normalize-text()`, `tan:normalize-name()`.

Relies upon `tan:normalize-text()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-core-string-functions)*

```
tan:normalize-text($text as xs:string*, $treat-as-name-values as xs:boolean) as  
xs:string*
```

Input: any sequence of strings; a boolean indicating whether the results should be name-normalized

Output: that sequence, with each item's space normalized, and removal of any help requested

In name-normalization, the string is converted to lower-case, and spaces replace hyphens, underscores, and illegal characters.

Special end div characters are not removed in this operation, nor is tail-end space adjusted according to TAN rules; for that, see `tan:normalize-div-text()`.

Used by template `⚓ check-referred-doc`.

Used by function `tan:normalize-text()`, `tan:normalize-name()`.

Relies upon `$help-trigger-regex`, `$regex-characters-not-permitted`, `$regex-name-space-characters`.

## **tan:string-length()**

*TAN-core-string-functions*

```
tan:string-length($input as xs:string?) as xs:integer
```

Input: any string

Output: the number of characters in the string, as defined by TAN (i.e., modifiers are counted with the preceding base character)

Used by template `⚓ analyze-string-length-pass-1`.

Used by function `tan:analyze-leaf-div-text-length-loop()`.

Relies upon `tan:chop-string()`.

## **tan:tokenize-text()**

*Option 1 (TAN-core-string-functions)*

```
tan:tokenize-text($text as xs:string*) as element()*
```

one-parameter version of the function below

Used by template `‡ mark-dependencies-for-validation`, `‡ dependency-adjustments-pass-2`, `‡ tokenize-div`, `‡ mark-dependencies-pass-1`, `‡ dependency-expansion-normal`, `‡ dependency-expansion-verbose`.

Used by function `tan:tokenize-text()`.

Relies upon `$token-definition-default`, `tan:tokenize-text()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-core-string-functions)*

```
tan:tokenize-text($text as xs:string*, $token-definition as element(tan:token-definition)?, $count-toks as xs:boolean?) as element()*
```

three-parameter version of the function below

Used by template `‡ mark-dependencies-for-validation`, `‡ dependency-adjustments-pass-2`, `‡ tokenize-div`, `‡ mark-dependencies-pass-1`, `‡ dependency-expansion-normal`, `‡ dependency-expansion-verbose`.

Used by function `tan:tokenize-text()`.

Relies upon `tan:tokenize-text()`.

*Option 3 (TAN-core-string-functions)*

```
tan:tokenize-text($text as xs:string*, $token-definition as element(tan:token-definition)?, $count-toks as xs:boolean?, $add-attr-q as xs:boolean?, $add-attr-pos as xs:boolean?) as element()*
```

Input: any number of strings; a `<token-definition>`; a boolean indicating whether tokens should be counted and labeled.

Output: a `<result>` for each string, tokenized into `<tok>` and `<non-tok>`, respectively. If the counting option is turned on, the `<result>` contains `@tok-count` and `@non-tok-count`, and each `<tok>` and `<non-tok>` have an `@n` indicating which `<tok>` group it belongs to.

Used by template `‡ mark-dependencies-for-validation`, `‡ dependency-adjustments-pass-2`, `‡ tokenize-div`, `‡ mark-dependencies-pass-1`, `‡ dependency-expansion-normal`, `‡ dependency-expansion-verbose`.

Used by function `tan:tokenize-text()`.

Relies upon `$token-definition-default`, `tan:tokenize-text()`, `‡ add-tok-pos`, `‡ first-stamp-shallow-copy`.



## **tan:unique-char()**

*TAN-core-string-functions*

tan:unique-char(\$context-strings as xs:string\*) as xs:string?

Input: any sequence of strings

Output: a single character that is not to be found in those strings

This function, written to support tan:collate-sequences(), provides unique way to join any sequence strings in such a way that it can later be tokenized.

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:function.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:vertical-stops()**

*TAN-core-string-functions*

tan:vertical-stops(\$short-string as xs:string?) as xs:double\*

Input: a string

Output: percentages of the string that should be followed in  
tan:diff-outer-loop()

Used by function tan:diff-outer-loop().

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

# **TAN-core-3-0 global variables, keys, and functions summarized**

## **Functions**

### **tan:adjust-diff()**

*TAN-core-3-0-functions*

tan:adjust-diff(\$diff-output as element(\*) as element(\*)\*

Input: any output <diff>s from tan:diff()

Output: the output adjusted, with <a> and <b>s adjusted if there are more optimal placements

Used by function tan:collate(), tan:giant-diff(), tan:adjust-diff().

Relies upon tan:adjust-diff(), tan:common-end-string(), tan:common-start-string(), ~~t~~ trim-or-add-text.

## **tan:collation-to-strings()**

*TAN-core-3-0-functions*

`tan:collation-to-strings($tan-collate-output as element()?) as element()*`

Input: any output from `tan:collate` (version for XSLT 3.0)

Output: a sequence of `<witness id="">[ORIGINAL STRING]</witness>`

This function was written to reverse, and therefore test the integrity of, the output of `tan:collate()`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `tan:collation-to-strings`.

## **tan:common-end-string()**

*TAN-core-3-0-functions*

`tan:common-end-string($strings as xs:string*) as xs:string?`

See full function below

Used by function `tan:adjust-diff()`, `tan:diff-outer-loop()`.

Relies upon `tan:common-start-or-end-string()`.

## **tan:common-start-or-end-string()**

*Option 1 (TAN-core-3-0-functions)*

`tan:common-start-or-end-string($strings as xs:string*, $find-common-start as xs:boolean) as xs:string?`

See full function below

Used by function `tan:common-start-string()`, `tan:common-end-string()`, `tan:common-start-or-end-string()`.

Relies upon `tan:common-start-or-end-string()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-core-3-0-functions)*

`tan:common-start-or-end-string($string-a as xs:string?, $string-b as xs:string?, $find-common-start as xs:boolean) as xs:string?`

Input: two strings; a boolean

Output: the longest common start (param 2 is true) or end (param 2 is false) portion of the two strings.

Used by function `tan:common-start-string()`, `tan:common-end-string()`, `tan:common-start-or-end-string()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:common-start-string()**

*TAN-core-3-0-functions*

`tan:common-start-string($strings as xs:string*) as xs:string?`

See full function below

Used by function `tan:adjust-diff()`, `tan:diff-outer-loop()`.

Relies upon `tan:common-start-or-end-string()`.

## **tan:diff-cache()**

*TAN-core-3-0-functions*

`tan:diff-cache($string-a as xs:string?, $string-b as xs:string?, $snap-to-word as xs:boolean, $preprocess-long-strings as xs:boolean) as element()`

This is a shadow function for `tan:diff()`. It uses XSLT 3.0 `@cache`, so that `tan:collate()` can avoid repeating diffs

Used by function `tan:collate()`.

Relies upon `tan:diff()`.

## **tan:diff-to-collation()**

*TAN-core-3-0-functions*

`tan:diff-to-collation($diff-output as element()?, $diff-text-a-label as xs:string?, $diff-text-b-label as xs:string?) as element()`

Input: any single output of `tan:diff()`, two strings for the labels of diff strings a and b

Output: a `<collation>` with the data prepped for merging with other collations

This function was written to support the XSLT 3.0 version of `tan:collate()`

Used by function `tan:collate()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:giant-diff()**

*TAN-core-3-0-functions*

`tan:giant-diff($string-a as xs:string?, $string-b as xs:string?, $snap-to-word as xs:boolean, $string-a-segment-length as xs:integer, $string-b-segment-length as xs:integer) as element()`

Input: same parameters as 3-ary `tan:diff()`; two integers

Output: the same as `tan:diff()`, but handled differently; the two integers specify the segment lengths into which the first and second strings, respectively, should be

cut.

Used by function `tan:giant-diff()`, `tan:diff()`.

Relies upon `$empty-element`, `tan:adjust-diff()`, `tan:diff()`, `tan:ellipses()`, `tan:giant-diff()`.

## **tan:longest-ascending-subsequence()**

*TAN-core-3-0-functions*

`tan:longest-ascending-subsequence($integer-sequence as item(*) as element(*)`

Input: a sequence of items. Each item is either an integer or a sequence of integers (via child elements)

Output: a sequence of elements. Each one has in its text node an integer greater than the preceding element's text node. Each output element has a `@pos` with an integer identifying the position of the input item that has been chosen (to handle repetitions in the input)

Although this function claims by its name to find the longest subsequence, in the interests of efficiency, it applies the so-called Patience method of finding the string, which may return only a very long string, not the longest possible string. Such an approach allows the number of operations to be directly proportionate to the number of input values (backtracking would be computationally intensive on long sequences). The routine does "remember" gaps. If adding a number to the sequence would require a jump, the sequence is created, but a copy of the pre-gapped sequence is memoized, in case it is later discovered that the pre-gapped sequence is better.

The input is a sequence of elements, not integers, because this function has been written to support `tan:collate-pairs-of-sequences()`, which requires choice options. That is, you may have a situation where you are comparing two sequences, either of which may have values that repeat, e.g., (a, b, c, b, d) and (c, b, d). The first sequence is converted (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). In finding a corresponding sequence of integers for the second set, b must be allowed to be either 2 or 4, i.e., the array [3, [2, 4], 5]. Both items of input would ideally be expressed as arrays of integers, but this function serves an XSLT 2.0 library (where arrays are not recognized), and arrays are not as easy to construct in XSLT 3.0 as maps are.

Used by function `tan:collate-pair-of-sequences()`, `tan:longest-ascending-subsequence()`.

Relies upon `tan:longest-ascending-subsequence()`.

## **regex-ext-tan global variables, keys, and functions summarized**

### **Variables**

#### **\$base-marker-regex**

*regex-ext-tan-functions*

Definition: '-'

Used by function `rgx:process-regex-escape-u()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$base64-key**

*regex-ext-tan-functions*

Definition: ('A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z', 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j', 'k', 'l', 'm', 'n', 'o', 'p', 'q', 'r', 's', 't', 'u', 'v', 'w', 'x', 'y', 'z', '0', '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', '+', '\')

Used by function `rgx:dec-to-n()`, `rgx:n-to-dec()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$characters-allowed-in-ucd-names-regex**

*regex-ext-tan-functions*

Definition: '[-#\\(\)a-zA-Z0-9]'

Used by function `rgx:process-regex-escape-u()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$characters-to-escape-when-converting-string-to-regex**

*regex-ext-tan-functions*

Definition: '[\.\[\]\\\\|\^\\$\\?\\*\+\{\}\(\)]'

Used by function `rgx:escape()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$close-group-symbols-regex**

*regex-ext-tan-functions*

Definition: '[\]\)\}\:]'

Used by function `rgx:parse-regex()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$composite-marker-regex**

*regex-ext-tan-functions*

Definition: '\\+'

Used by function `rgx:process-regex-escape-u()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$default-ucd-decomp-db**

*regex-ext-tan-functions*

Definition: `rgx:get-ucd-decomp-db()`

Used by function `rgx:string-to-components()`, `rgx:string-to-composites()`.

Relies upon `rgx:get-ucd-decomp-db()`.

## **\$default-ucd-decomp-simple-db**

*regex-ext-tan-functions*

Definition: `rgx:get-ucd-decomp-simple-db()`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Relies upon `rgx:get-ucd-decomp-simple-db()`.

## **\$default-ucd-names-db**

*regex-ext-tan-functions*

Definition: `rgx:get-ucd-names-db()`

Used by function `rgx:get-chars-by-name()`, `rgx:build-char-replacement-guide()`.

Relies upon `rgx:get-ucd-names-db()`.

## **\$escapes-in-regex**

*regex-ext-tan-functions*

Definition: `'\\[\\.[\\]\\|\\^\\$\\?\\*\\+\\{\\}\\|\\(\\)nrtdDsSiIcCwW\\d]|\\[pPu]\\{[^\\}]*\\}'`

Used by function `rgx:parse-regex()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$hex-key**

*regex-ext-tan-functions*

Definition: `('0', '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', '6', '7', '8', '9', 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F')`

Used by function `rgx:dec-to-n()`, `rgx:n-to-dec()`, `rgx:hex-to-dec()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$name-marker-regex**

*regex-ext-tan-functions*

Definition: `'[\.!]'`

Used by function `rgx:process-regex-escape-u()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$open-group-symbols-regex**

*regex-ext-tan-functions*

Definition: `[\[\(\{\]`

Used by function `rgx:parse-regex()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$u-item-delimiter-regex**

*regex-ext-tan-functions*

Definition: `' '`

Used by function `rgx:process-regex-escape-u()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$unicode-versions-supported**

*regex-ext-tan-functions*

Definition: `5.1, 6.0, 7.0, 8.0, 9.0, 10.0, 11.0, 12.0, 13.0`

Used by function `rgx:best-unicode-version()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

# **Functions**

## **rgx:analyze-string()**

*Option 1 (regex-ext-tan-functions)*

`rgx:analyze-string($input as xs:string?, $pattern as xs:string) as element()`

Used by function `rgx:analyze-string()`.

Relies upon `rgx:analyze-string()`.

*Option 2 (regex-ext-tan-functions)*

`rgx:analyze-string($input as xs:string?, $pattern as xs:string, $flags as xs:string)  
as element()`

Used by function `rgx:analyze-string()`.

Relies upon `rgx:parse-flags()`, `rgx:regex()`.

## **rgx:best-unicode-version()**

*regex-ext-tan-functions*

`rgx:best-unicode-version($version as xs:double?) as xs:double`

Input: a double representing a Unicode version

Output: the best version supported

Used by function `rgx:get-ucd-decomp-db()`, `rgx:get-ucd-decomp-simple-db()`, `rgx:get-ucd-names-db()`, `rgx:parse-flags()`.

Relies upon `$unicode-versions-supported`.

## **rgx:build-char-replacement-guide()**

*regex-ext-tan-functions*

`rgx:build-char-replacement-guide($words-in-name-to-drop as xs:string*, $words-in-replacement-char-name as xs:string*, $words-not-in-replacement-char-name as xs:string*, $search-is-strict as xs:boolean?, $version as xs:double) as element()`

Input: three sequences of strings; a boolean (whether matches should be strict); a double (Unicode version)

Output: an XML tree `rgx:replace/rgx:char/rgx:with` specifying that every `rgx:char/@val` should be replaced by a string-joining of its `rgx:with/@val..`

This function should be used to optimize replacement through a global variable. See documentation at `rgx:replace-by-char-name()`, which this function supports.

Used by function `rgx:replace-by-char-name()`.

Relies upon `$default-ucd-names-db`, `rgx:get-chars-by-name()`, `rgx:get-ucd-names-db()`.

## **rgx:codepoints-to-string()**

*Option 1 (regex-ext-tan-functions)*

`rgx:codepoints-to-string($arg as xs:integer*) as xs:string?`

one-parameter function for the one below; default XML 1.0

Used by function `rgx:codepoints-to-string()`, `rgx:process-regex-escape-u()`.

Relies upon `rgx:codepoints-to-string()`.

*Option 2 (regex-ext-tan-functions)*

`rgx:codepoints-to-string($arg as xs:integer*, $xml-1-0 as xs:boolean) as xs:string?`

Input: any number of integers

Output: the string value representation, but only if the integers represent valid



characters in XML

Like `fn:codepoints-to-string()`, but filters out XML illegal characters

Used by function `rgx:codepoints-to-string()`, `rgx:process-regex-escape-u()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **rgx:dec-to-hex()**

*regex-ext-tan-functions*

`rgx:dec-to-hex($in as xs:integer?) as xs:string?`

Input: `xs:integer`

Output: the hexadecimal equivalent as a string, e.g., `31 - > '1F'`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `rgx:dec-to-n()`.

## **rgx:dec-to-n()**

*regex-ext-tan-functions*

`rgx:dec-to-n($in as xs:integer?, $base as xs:integer) as xs:string?`

Input: two integers

Output: a string that represents the first numeral in base N, where N is the second numeral

Used by function `rgx:dec-to-hex()`, `rgx:dec-to-n()`.

Relies upon `$base64-key`, `$hex-key`, `rgx:dec-to-n()`.

## **rgx:escape()**

*regex-ext-tan-functions*

`rgx:escape($strings as xs:string*) as xs:string*`

Input: any sequence of strings

Output: each string prepared for regular expression searches, i.e., with reserved characters escaped out.

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `$characters-to-escape-when-converting-string-to-regex`.

## **rgx:get-chars-by-name()**

*regex-ext-tan-functions*

`rgx:get-chars-by-name($words-in-name as xs:string*, $words-not-in-name as xs:string*,  
$version as xs:double) as element()*`

Input: two sets of strings

Output: <char> elements from the Unicode database, the words of whose name (or  
alias) match all the first set and none of the second

Used by function `rgx:process-regex-escape-u()`, `rgx:build-char-replacement-guide()`.

Relies upon `$default-ucd-names-db`, `rgx:get-ucd-names-db()`.

## **rgx:get-ucd-decomp-db()**

*Option 1 (regex-ext-tan-functions)*

`rgx:get-ucd-decomp-db()`

one-parameter version of fuller one below

Used by variable `$default-ucd-decomp-db`.

Used by function `rgx:get-ucd-decomp-db()`, `rgx:string-to-components()`, `rgx:string-to-com-  
posites()`.

Relies upon `rgx:get-ucd-decomp-db()`.

*Option 2 (regex-ext-tan-functions)*

`rgx:get-ucd-decomp-db($version as xs:double)`

Input: a double specifying a Unicode version number

Output: the document that contains the data for decomposing characters to and from  
their parts

Used by variable `$default-ucd-decomp-db`.

Used by function `rgx:get-ucd-decomp-db()`, `rgx:string-to-components()`, `rgx:string-to-com-  
posites()`.

Relies upon `rgx:best-unicode-version()`.

## **rgx:get-ucd-decomp-simple-db()**

*Option 1 (regex-ext-tan-functions)*

`rgx:get-ucd-decomp-simple-db()`

one-parameter version of fuller one below

Used by variable `$default-ucd-decomp-simple-db`.

Used by function `rgx:string-base()`, `rgx:get-ucd-decomp-simple-db()`.

Relies upon `rgx:get-ucd-decomp-simple-db()`.

*Option 2 (regex-ext-tan-functions)*

`rgx:get-ucd-decomp-simple-db($version as xs:double)`

Input: a double specifying a Unicode version number

Output: the document that contains the data for translating characters to and from their base characters

Used by variable `$default-ucd-decomp-simple-db`.

Used by function `rgx:string-base()`, `rgx:get-ucd-decomp-simple-db()`.

Relies upon `rgx:best-unicode-version()`.

## **rgx:get-ucd-names-db()**

*Option 1 (regex-ext-tan-functions)*

`rgx:get-ucd-names-db()`

zero-parameter version of fuller one below

Used by variable `$default-ucd-names-db`.

Used by function `rgx:get-ucd-names-db()`, `rgx:get-chars-by-name()`, `rgx:build-char-replacement-guide()`.

Relies upon `rgx:get-ucd-names-db()`.

*Option 2 (regex-ext-tan-functions)*

`rgx:get-ucd-names-db($version as xs:double)`

Input: a double specifying a Unicode version number

Output: the document that contains the data for Unicode character names

Used by variable `$default-ucd-names-db`.

Used by function `rgx:get-ucd-names-db()`, `rgx:get-chars-by-name()`, `rgx:build-char-replacement-guide()`.

Relies upon `rgx:best-unicode-version()`.

## **rgx:hex-to-dec()**

*regex-ext-tan-functions*

`rgx:hex-to-dec($hex as xs:string?) as xs:integer?`

Input: a string representing a hexadecimal number

Output: the integer value, e.g., '1F' - > 31

Used by function `rgx:process-regex-escape-u()`.

Relies upon `$hex-key`.

## **rgx:matches()**

*Option 1 (regex-ext-tan-functions)*

`rgx:matches($input as xs:string?, $pattern as xs:string) as xs:boolean`

two-param function of the three-param version below

Used by function `rgx:matches()`, `rgx:regex-is-valid()`.

Relies upon `rgx:matches()`.

*Option 2 (regex-ext-tan-functions)*

`rgx:matches($input as xs:string?, $pattern as xs:string, $flags as xs:string) as xs:boolean`

Parallel to `fn:matches()`, but converts `\u{}` into classes. See `rgx:regex()` for details.

Used by function `rgx:matches()`, `rgx:regex-is-valid()`.

Relies upon `rgx:parse-flags()`, `rgx:regex()`.

## **rgx:n-to-dec()**

*regex-ext-tan-functions*

`rgx:n-to-dec($input as xs:string?, $base-n as xs:integer) as xs:integer?`

Input: string representation of some number; an integer

Output: an integer representing the first parameter in the base system of the 2nd parameter

Used by function `rgx:n-to-dec()`.

Relies upon `$base64-key`, `$hex-key`, `rgx:n-to-dec()`.

## **rgx:parse-flags()**

*regex-ext-tan-functions*

`rgx:parse-flags($flags as xs:string) as element()`

Input: a string corresponding to a `$flags` parameter in a regular expression function

Output: an element that differentiates parts of the string between special TAN-regex flags and not

Used by function `rgx:replace()`, `rgx:matches()`, `rgx:tokenize()`, `rgx:analyze-string()`.

Relies upon `rgx:best-unicode-version()`.



Used by function `rgx:process-regex-escape-u()`, `rgx:parse-regex()`.

Relies upon `$base-marker-regex`, `$characters-allowed-in-ucd-names-regex`, `$composite-marker-regex`, `$name-marker-regex`, `$u-item-delimiter-regex`, `rgx:codepoints-to-string()`, `rgx:get-chars-by-name()`, `rgx:hex-to-dec()`, `rgx:string-base()`, `rgx:string-to-composites()`.

## **rgx:regex()**

*Option 1 (regex-ext-tan-functions)*

`rgx:regex($regex as xs:string?) as xs:string?`

one-parameter version of the longer one, below

Used by function `rgx:regex()`, `rgx:replace()`, `rgx:matches()`, `rgx:tokenize()`, `rgx:analyze-string()`.

Relies upon `rgx:regex()`.

*Option 2 (regex-ext-tan-functions)*

`rgx:regex($regex as xs:string?, $version as xs:double) as xs:string?`

Input: string representing a regex pattern

Output: the regular expression adjusted according to TAN-regex rules

Used by function `rgx:regex()`, `rgx:replace()`, `rgx:matches()`, `rgx:tokenize()`, `rgx:analyze-string()`.

Relies upon `rgx:parse-regex()`.

## **rgx:regex-is-valid()**

*regex-ext-tan-functions*

`rgx:regex-is-valid($input-regex as xs:string?) as xs:boolean`

Input: a string

Output: true if the string is a valid regular expression, false otherwise

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `rgx:matches()`.

## **rgx:replace()**

*Option 1 (regex-ext-tan-functions)*

`rgx:replace($input as xs:string?, $pattern as xs:string, $replacement as xs:string) as xs:string`

three-param function of the four-param version below

Used by function `rgx:replace()`.

Relies upon `rgx:replace()`.

*Option 2 (regex-ext-tan-functions)*

```
rgx:replace($input as xs:string?, $pattern as xs:string, $replacement as xs:string,  
$flags as xs:string) as xs:string
```

Parallel to `fn:replace()`, but converts `\u{}` into classes. See `rgx:regex()` for details.

Used by function `rgx:replace()`.

Relies upon `rgx:parse-flags()`, `rgx:regex()`.

## **rgx:replace-by-char-name()**

*Option 1 (regex-ext-tan-functions)*

```
rgx:replace-by-char-name($string-to-replace as xs:string?, $words-in-name-to-drop as  
xs:string*, $words-in-replacement-char-name as xs:string*, $words-not-in-replace-  
ment-char-name as xs:string*, $search-is-strict as xs:boolean?) as xs:string?
```

five-parameter version of the full function, below

Used by function `rgx:replace-by-char-name()`.

Relies upon `rgx:replace-by-char-name()`.

*Option 2 (regex-ext-tan-functions)*

```
rgx:replace-by-char-name($string-to-replace as xs:string?, $words-in-name-to-drop as  
xs:string*, $words-in-replacement-char-name as xs:string*, $words-not-in-replace-  
ment-char-name as xs:string*, $search-is-strict as xs:boolean?, $version as xs:dou-  
ble) as xs:string?
```

five-parameter version of the full function, below

Used by function `rgx:replace-by-char-name()`.

Relies upon `rgx:build-char-replacement-guide()`, `rgx:replace-by-char-name()`.

*Option 3 (regex-ext-tan-functions)*

```
rgx:replace-by-char-name($string-to-replace as xs:string?, $replace-guide as elemen-  
t(rgx:replace)) as xs:string?
```

Input: a string to be changed; three sets of strings; a boolean

Output: the string with characters replaced according to the rules below

This function was written primarily to transform Greek letters, e.g., to change graves into acutes

The input string is broken into individual characters. Focus is placed on only those characters whose Unicode name has words matching `$words-in-name-to-drop`. Other words in the first matching name are retained, and a search is made for any other Unicode character that has names specified by `$words-in-replacement-char-name` and does not have words

specified by `$words-not-in-replacement-char-name..`

If the boolean is false, then the search will return Unicode codepoints that might have other words in their name; otherwise the match must correspond to all words in the target name.

If the character does not have an entry in the `$replace-guide`, the original character is returned.

The process will be applied to a char against only the first name found, not aliases.

To use this function optimally, first bind the second parameter to a global variable, using `rgx:build-char-replacement-guide()`, then use the 2-parameter version of this function.

Used by function `rgx:replace-by-char-name()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **rgx:string-base()**

*Option 1 (regex-ext-tan-functions)*

`rgx:string-base($arg as xs:string?) as xs:string?`

one-param version of the fuller one, below

Used by function `rgx:string-base()`, `rgx:process-regex-escape-u()`.

Relies upon `rgx:string-base()`.

*Option 2 (regex-ext-tan-functions)*

`rgx:string-base($arg as xs:string?, $version as xs:double) as xs:string?`

This function takes any string and replaces every character with its base Unicode character. This function is useful to prepare a text to be searched without respect to accents. E.g., `ἄνθρωπος` -> `ανθρωπος` Note, the `ς` is retained because it doesn't decompose. To match on `σ` one needs to use the flag 'i' (case insensitive) because `ς` case-folds to `σ`. This function is similar to `rgx:string-to-components()`, but strictly enforces a one-for-one replacement, so that it behaves much like `fn:lower-case()` and `fn:upper-case()`, where the string length is always preserved. To this end, this function is based on `fn:translate()`, and uses simple decomposition databases, which are much smaller and quicker to use than are full decomposition databases. The strict one-for-one replacement observes the following rules: If a character decomposes to a single character, that single character is returned. If a character decomposes to multiple characters that are identical, that single character is returned, e.g., `”` to `'` If a character decomposes to multiple characters, a distinction is made between base and non-base characters: - Base characters: `\p{Lu}\p{Ll}\p{Lt}\p{Lo}\p{N}\p{S}` - Non-base characters: `\p{Lm}\p{M}\p{P}\p{Z}\p{C}` If after non- are removed there is not exactly one unique decomposed character left, the original input is retained. The above rules are already reflected in the contents of the simple decomposition database, so do not need to be expressed in this function. For more, see `ucd/ucd-decomp.xml`.

Used by function `rgx:string-base()`, `rgx:process-regex-escape-u()`.

Relies upon `rgx:get-ucd-decomp-simple-db()`.



## rgx:string-to-composites()

Relies upon `$default-ucd-decomp-db`, `rgx:get-ucd-decomp-db()`.

## **rgx:tokenize()**

*Option 1 (regex-ext-tan-functions)*

`rgx:tokenize($input as xs:string?, $pattern as xs:string) as xs:string*`

two-param function of the three-param version below

Used by function `rgx:tokenize()`.

Relies upon `rgx:tokenize()`.

*Option 2 (regex-ext-tan-functions)*

`rgx:tokenize($input as xs:string?, $pattern as xs:string, $flags as xs:string) as xs:string*`

Parallel to `fn:tokenize()`, but converts `\u{}` into classes. See `rgx:regex()` for details.

Used by function `rgx:tokenize()`.

Relies upon `rgx:parse-flags()`, `rgx:regex()`.

# **TAN-class-1 global variables, keys, and functions summarized**

## **Variables**

### **\$model-1st-da**

*TAN-class-1-functions*

Definition: `tan:get-1st-doc($head/tan:model[1])`

Used by variable `$model-resolved`.

Relies upon `$head`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`.

### **\$model-resolved**

*TAN-class-1-functions*

Definition: `tan:resolve-doc($model-1st-da, false(), tan:attr('relationship', 'model'))`

Used by template `⚭ core-expansion-terse`, `⚭ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1`.

Relies upon `$model-1st-da`, `tan:attr()`, `tan:resolve-doc()`.

### **\$redivisions-1st-da**

*TAN-class-1-functions*

Definition: `tan:get-1st-doc($head/tan:redivision)`

Used by variable `$redivisions-resolved`.

Relies upon `$head`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`.

## **\$redivisions-resolved**

*TAN-class-1-functions*

Definition: `for $i in $redivisions-1st-da return tan:resolve-doc($i, false(), tan:attr('relationship', 'redivision'))`

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse`, `⌘ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1`.

Relies upon `$redivisions-1st-da`, `tan:attr()`, `tan:resolve-doc()`.

## **\$special-end-div-chars**

*TAN-class-1-functions*

Definition: `($zwj, $dhy, $zwsp)`

Used by variable `$special-end-div-chars-regex`.

Used by template `⌘ dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `⌘ tokenize-div`.

Used by function `tan:normalize-div-text()`.

Relies upon `$dhy`, `$zwj`, `$zwsp`.

## **\$special-end-div-chars-regex**

*TAN-class-1-functions*

Definition: `concat('\s*[' , string-join($special-end-div-chars, ''), ']\s*$')`

Used by template `⌘ dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `⌘ tokenize-div`.

Used by function `tan:normalize-div-text()`.

Relies upon `$special-end-div-chars`.

## **Keys**

### **⌘ div-via-ref**

*TAN-class-1-functions*

Looks for elements matching `tan:div`

Used by template `⌘ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-2`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ¶ **divs-to-reset**

*TAN-class-1-functions*

Looks for elements matching `tan:div`

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ¶ **tok-via-val**

*TAN-class-1-functions*

Looks for elements matching `tan:tok`

Used by template `⚭ mark-dependencies-pass-2-for-validation`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## Functions

### **tan:analyze-leaf-div-string-length()**

*TAN-class-1-functions*

`tan:analyze-leaf-div-string-length($document-fragment as item()*) as item()*`

Input: any class 1 document fragment, or result of `tan:diff()`

Output: Every leaf div or common/a/b stamped with `@string-length` and `@string-pos`, indicating how long the text node is, and where it is relative to all other leaf text nodes, after TAN text normalization rules have been applied.

This function is useful for statistical processing, and for comparing a TAN-T(EI) file against a redivision.

It has also been designed to stamp the `<a>` and `<common>` results of `tan:diff()`, to facilitate SQFs that replace a text with that of the other version.

This function does the same thing as `tan:analyze-string-length()`, but approaches the problem with a recursive loop

Used by template `⚭ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1`.

Relies upon `tan:analyze-leaf-div-text-length-loop()`.

### **tan:analyze-leaf-div-text-length-loop()**

*TAN-class-1-functions*

`tan:analyze-leaf-div-text-length-loop($items-to-process as item()*, $char-count-so-far as xs:integer, $return-final-count as xs:boolean) as item()*`

Loop function for the master one, above.

Used by function `tan:analyze-leaf-div-string-length()`, `tan:analyze-leaf-div-text-length-loop()`.

Relies upon `tan:analyze-leaf-div-text-length-loop()`, `tan:normalize-div-text()`, `tan:string-length()`.

## **tan:analyze-string-length()**

*Option 1 (TAN-class-1-functions)*

```
tan:analyze-string-length($resolved-class-1-doc-or-fragment as item()*) as item()*
```

One-parameter function of the two-parameter version below

Used by function `tan:analyze-string-length()`.

Relies upon `tan:analyze-string-length()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-class-1-functions)*

```
tan:analyze-string-length($resolved-class-1-doc-or-fragment as item()*, $mark-only-leaf-divs as xs:boolean) as item()*
```

Input: any class-1 document or fragment (or a result of `tan:diff()`); an indication whether string lengths should be added only to leaf divs, or to every div.

Output: the same document, with `@string-length` and `@string-pos` added to every element

Function to calculate string lengths of each leaf elements and their relative position, so that a raw text can be segmented proportionately and given the structure of a model exemplar. NB: any `$special-end-div-chars` that terminates a `<div>` not only will not be counted, but the assumed space that follows will also not be counted. On the other hand, the lack of a special character at the end means that the nominal space that follows a div will be included in both the length and the position. Thus input... `<div type="m" n="1">abc&#xad;</div> <div type="m" n="2">def&#x200d;</div> <div type="m" n="3">ghi</div> <div type="m" n="4">xyz</div>` ...presumes a raw joined text of "abcdefghi xyz ", and so becomes output: `<div type="m" n="1" string-length="3" string-pos="1">abc&#xad;</div> <div type="m" n="2" string-length="3" string-pos="4">def&#x200d;</div> <div type="m" n="3" string-length="4" string-pos="7">ghi</div> <div type="m" n="4" string-length="4" string-pos="11">xyz</div>`

This function does the same thing as `tan:analyze-leaf-div-string-length()`, but approaches the problem in a two-template cycle, instead of a loop

Used by function `tan:analyze-string-length()`.

Relies upon `tan:analyze-string-length-pass-1`, `tan:analyze-string-length-pass-2`.

## **tan:div-to-div-transfer()**

*Option 1 (TAN-class-1-functions)*

```
tan:div-to-div-transfer($items-with-div-content-to-be-transferred as item()*,  
$items-whose-divs-should-be-infused-with-new-content as item()*) as item()*
```

Two-parameter version of the fuller one, below

Used by function `tan:div-to-div-transfer()`.

Relies upon `tan:div-to-div-transfer()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-class-1-functions)*

```
tan:div-to-div-transfer($items-with-div-content-to-be-transferred as item)*,  
$items-whose-divs-should-be-infused-with-new-content as item)*, $break-at-regex as  
xs:string) as item()*
```

Input: (1) any set of divs with content to be transferred into the structure of (2) another set of divs; and (3) a snap marker.

Output: The div structure of (2), infused with the content of (1). The content is allocated proportionately, with preference given to punctuation, within a certain range, and then word breaks.

This function is useful for converting class-1 documents from one reference system to another. Normally the conversion is flawed, because two versions of the same work rarely synchronize, but this function provides a good estimate, or a starting point for manual correction.

The raw text will be tokenized based on the third parameter, so that, if you so wish, words, clauses, or sentences are not broken up.

Used by function `tan:div-to-div-transfer()`.

Relies upon `tan:infuse-divs()`, `tan:text-join()`.

## **tan:group-divs()**

*TAN-class-1-functions*

```
tan:group-divs($divs-to-group as element()*) as element()*
```

Input: expanded `<div>s`

Output: those `<div>s` grouped in `<group>s` according to their `<ref>` values

Attempt is made to preserve original div order

Used by template `⌘ merge-divs`.

Used by function `tan:group-divs()`.

Relies upon `tan:collate-sequences()`, `tan:group-divs()`, `tan:group-elements-by-shared-node-values()`.

## **tan:imprint-adjustment-locator()**

*Option 1 (TAN-class-1-functions)*

```
tan:imprint-adjustment-locator($adjustment-action-locators as element()*) as ele-  
ment()*
```

one-parameter version of the full one below

Used by template `Ⓣ dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `Ⓣ dependency-adjustments-pass-2`, `Ⓣ mark-reassigns`.

Used by function `tan:imprint-adjustment-locator()`.

Relies upon `tan:imprint-adjustment-locator()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-class-1-functions)*

`tan:imprint-adjustment-locator($adjustment-action-locators as element()*, $errors-to-report as element()*) as element()*`

Input: any locator from an adjustment action (ref, n, div-type, from-tok, through-tok); any errors to report

Output: the locator wrapped in its ancestral element and wrapping any errors

This function is used to mark class 1 files with a record of locators in class 2 adjustments

Used by template `Ⓣ dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `Ⓣ dependency-adjustments-pass-2`, `Ⓣ mark-reassigns`.

Used by function `tan:imprint-adjustment-locator()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:infuse-divs()**

*TAN-class-1-functions*

`tan:infuse-divs($new-content-to-be-transferred as xs:string?, $items-whose-divs-should-be-infused-with-new-content as item()*, $break-at-regex as xs:string) as item()*`

Input: a string; an XML fragment that has `<div>s`

Output: the latter, infused with the former, infusing text proportionate to the quantity of `<div>` text being replaced

Used by function `tan:div-to-div-transfer()`.

Relies upon `tan:chop-string()`, `Ⓣ analyze-string-length-pass-1`, `Ⓣ analyze-string-length-pass-2`, `Ⓣ infuse-tokenized-div-end-check`, `Ⓣ infuse-tokenized-text`, `Ⓣ infuse-tokenized-text-cleanup`.

## **tan:merge-divs()**

*Option 1 (TAN-class-1-functions)*

`tan:merge-divs($expanded-class-1-fragment as item()*) as item()*`

See fuller version below

Used by function `tan:merge-divs()`.

Relies upon `tan:merge-divs()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-class-1-functions)*

```
tan:merge-divs($expanded-class-1-fragment as item()*, $itemize-leaf-divs as
xs:boolean) as item()*
```

See fuller version below

Used by function `tan:merge-divs()`.

Relies upon `tan:merge-divs()`.

*Option 3 (TAN-class-1-functions)*

```
tan:merge-divs($expanded-class-1-fragment as item()*, $itemize-leaf-divs as
xs:boolean, $exclude-elements-with-duplicate-values-of-what-attribute as xs:string?,
$keep-last-duplicate as xs:boolean?) as item()*
```

Input: expanded class 1 document fragment whose individual `<div>`s are assumed to be in the proper hierarchy (result of `tan:normalize-text-hierarchy()`); a boolean indicating whether leaf divs should be itemized; an optional string representing the name of an attribute to be checked for duplicates

Output: the fragment with the `<div>`s grouped according to their `<ref>` values

If the 2nd parameter is true, for each leaf `<div>` in a group there will be a separate `<div type="#version">`; otherwise leaf divs will be merely copied

For merging multiple files normally the value should be true; if they are misfits from a single source, false

Used by function `tan:merge-divs()`.

Relies upon `tan:merge-divs`.

## **tan:normalize-div-text()**

*Option 1 (TAN-class-1-functions)*

```
tan:normalize-div-text($single-leaf-div-text-nodes as xs:string*) as xs:string*
```

One-parameter version of the fuller one, below.

Used by template `tan:tokenize-div`, `tan:core-expansion-terse`, `tan:text-join`.

Used by function `tan:normalize-div-text()`, `tan:analyze-leaf-div-text-length-loop()`.

Relies upon `tan:normalize-div-text()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-class-1-functions)*

```
tan:normalize-div-text($single-leaf-div-text-nodes as xs:string*, $remove-spe-
cial-div-end-chars as xs:boolean) as xs:string*
```

Input: any sequence of strings, presumed to be text nodes of a single leaf div; a



boolean indicating whether special div-end characters should be retained or not

Output: the same sequence, normalized according to TAN rules. Each item in the sequence is space normalized and then if its end matches one of the special div-end characters, ZWJ U+200D or SOFT HYPHEN U+AD, the character is removed; otherwise a space is added at the end. Zero-length strings are skipped.

This function is designed specifically for TAN's commitment to nonmixed content. That is, every TAN element contains either elements or non-space text but not both, which also means that space-only text nodes are effectively ignored. It is assumed that every TAN element is followed by a notional space.

The second parameter is important, because output will be used to normalize and repopulate leaf <div>s (where special div-end characters should be retained) or to concatenate leaf <div> text (where those characters should be deleted)

Used by template `⚭ tokenize-div`, `⚭ core-expansion-terse`, `⚭ text-join`.

Used by function `tan:normalize-div-text()`, `tan:analyze-leaf-div-text-length-loop()`.

Relies upon `$special-end-div-chars-regex`, `tan:normalize-div-text()`.

## **tan:reset-hierarchy-loop()**

*TAN-class-1-functions*

`tan:reset-hierarchy-loop($divs-to-process as element()*, $divs-to-integrate as element()*, $level-of-interest as xs:integer) as element()*`

Input: <div>s to process; <div>s to merge

Output: any <div>s in the first group with <div>s in the second group that should be merged or passed to children will be passed through template mode `reset-hierarchy`; all others will be copied in place

We presume that only the first `tan:ref` is the one to match against

Used by template `⚭ reset-hierarchy`.

Used by function `tan:reset-hierarchy-loop()`.

Relies upon `tan:reset-hierarchy-loop()`, `⚭ reset-hierarchy`, `⚭ strip-divs-to-reset`.

## **tan:text-join()**

*TAN-class-1-functions*

`tan:text-join($items as item()*) as xs:string?`

Input: any document fragment of a TAN class 1 body, whether raw or resolved

Output: a single string that joins and normalizes the leaf div text according to TAN rules

All special leaf-div-end characters will be stripped including the last

Do not apply this template to class-1 files that have been expanded, because

normalization will have already occurred.

Used by template `⌘ text-join`, `⌘ analyze-string-length-pass-1`, `⌘ merge-divs`, `⌘ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1`.

Used by function `tan:div-to-div-transfer()`.

Relies upon `⌘ text-join`.

## **tan:tokenize-div()**

*TAN-class-1-functions*

`tan:tokenize-div($input as item()*, $token-definitions as element(tan:token-definition)) as item()*`

Input: any items, a `<token-definition>`

Output: the items with `<div>`s in tokenized form

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `⌘ tokenize-div`.

# **TAN-class-2 global variables, keys, and functions summarized**

## **Variables**

### **\$src-ids**

*TAN-class-2-functions*

This variable has a complex definition. See stylesheet for definition.

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse`.

Relies upon `$head`.

# **TAN-A global variables, keys, and functions summarized**

## **Variables**

### **\$datatypes-that-require-unit-specification**

*TAN-A-functions*

Definition: ('decimal', 'float', 'double', 'integer', 'nonPositiveInteger', 'negativeInteger', 'long', 'nonNegativeInteger', 'positiveInteger')

Used by template `⚡ core-expansion-terse`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$objects-target-what-elements-names**

*TAN-A-functions*

Definition: `$id-idrefs/tan:id-idrefs/tan:id[tan:idrefs[@attribute = 'object']]/tan:element`

Used by template `⚡ core-expansion-terse`.

Relies upon `$id-idrefs`.

## **\$subjects-target-what-elements-names**

*TAN-A-functions*

Definition: `$id-idrefs/tan:id-idrefs/tan:id[tan:idrefs[@attribute = 'subject']]/tan:element`

Used by template `⚡ core-expansion-terse`.

Relies upon `$id-idrefs`.

## **Functions**

### **tan:data-type-check()**

*TAN-A-functions*

`tan:data-type-check($item as item()?, $data-type as xs:string) as xs:boolean`

Input: an item and a string naming a data type

Output: a boolean indicating whether the item can be cast into that data type

If the first parameter doesn't match a data type, the function returns false

Used by template `⚡ core-expansion-terse`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **TAN-extra global variables, keys, and functions summarized**

### **Variables**

#### **\$annotations-1st-da**

*TAN-extra-functions*

Definition: `tan:get-1st-doc($head/tan:annotation)`

Used by variable `$annotations-resolved`.

Relies upon `$head`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`.

## **\$annotations-resolved**

*TAN-extra-functions*

Definition: `tan:resolve-doc($annotations-1st-da, false(), tan:attr('relationship', 'annotation'))`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Relies upon `$annotations-1st-da`, `tan:attr()`, `tan:resolve-doc()`.

## **\$applications-collection**

*TAN-extra-functions*

This variable has a complex definition. See stylesheet for definition.

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Relies upon `$applications-uri-collection`.

## **\$applications-uri-collection**

*TAN-extra-functions*

Definition: `uri-collection('../applications/catalog.xml?on-error=ignore')`

Used by variable `$applications-collection`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$doc-filename**

*TAN-extra-functions*

Definition: `tan:cfne(/)`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Relies upon `tan:cfne()`.

## **\$doc-history**

*TAN-extra-functions*

Definition: `tan:get-doc-history($orig-self)`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Relies upon `$orig-self`, `tan:get-doc-history()`.

## **\$english-articles**

*TAN-extra-functions*

Definition: ('a', 'the')

Used by function `tan:title-case()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$english-prepositions**

*TAN-extra-functions*

Definition: ('aboard', 'about', 'above', 'across', 'after', 'against', 'along', 'amid', 'among', 'anti', 'around', 'as', 'at', 'before', 'behind', 'below', 'beneath', 'beside', 'besides', 'between', 'beyond', 'but', 'by', 'concerning', 'considering', 'despite', 'down', 'during', 'except', 'excepting', 'excluding', 'following', 'for', 'from', 'in', 'inside', 'into', 'like', 'minus', 'near', 'of', 'off', 'on', 'onto', 'opposite', 'outside', 'over', 'past', 'per', 'plus', 'regarding', 'round', 'save', 'since', 'than', 'through', 'to', 'toward', 'towards', 'under', 'underneath', 'unlike', 'until', 'up', 'upon', 'versus', 'via', 'with', 'within', 'without')

Used by function `tan:title-case()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$error-markers**

*TAN-extra-functions*

Definition: `$error-tests//comment()[matches(., '\w\w\w\d\d')]`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:variable.

Relies upon `$error-tests`.

## **\$error-tests**

*TAN-extra-functions*

Definition: `collection('errors/?select=error-test-*.xml')`

Used by variable `$error-markers`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$local-TAN-collection**

*TAN-extra-functions*

Definition: `collection(concat(resolve-uri('catalog.tan.xml', $doc-uri), '?on-error=warning'))`

Used by variable `$local-TAN-voc-collection`.

Relies upon `$doc-uri`.

## **\$local-TAN-voc-collection**

*TAN-extra-functions*

Definition: `$local-TAN-collection[name(*) = 'TAN-voc']`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Relies upon `$local-TAN-collection`.

## **\$morphologies-expanded**

*TAN-extra-functions*

Definition: `tan:expand-doc($morphologies-resolved, 'terse', false())`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Relies upon `$morphologies-resolved`, `tan:expand-doc()`.

## **\$most-common-indentations**

*TAN-extra-functions*

This variable has a complex definition. See stylesheet for definition.

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Relies upon `tan:most-common-item()`.

## **\$namespaces-and-prefixes**

*TAN-extra-functions*

This variable has a complex definition. See stylesheet for definition.

Used by function `tan:namespace()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$orig-self-validated**

*TAN-extra-functions*

This variable has a complex definition. See stylesheet for definition.

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Relies upon `$orig-self`, `tan:immitate-validation`.

## **\$predecessors-1st-da**

*TAN-extra-functions*

Definition: `tan:get-1st-doc($head/tan:predecessor)`

Used by variable `$predecessors-resolved`.

Relies upon `$head`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`.

## **\$predecessors-resolved**

*TAN-extra-functions*

Definition: `tan:resolve-doc($predecessors-1st-da, false(), tan:attr('relationship', 'predecessor'))`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Relies upon `$predecessors-1st-da`, `tan:attr()`, `tan:resolve-doc()`.

## **\$see-alsos-1st-da**

*TAN-extra-functions*

Definition: `tan:get-1st-doc($head/tan:see-also)`

Used by variable `$see-alsos-resolved`.

Relies upon `$head`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`.

## **\$see-alsos-resolved**

*TAN-extra-functions*

Definition: `tan:resolve-doc($see-alsos-1st-da, false(), tan:attr('relationship', 'see-also'))`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Relies upon `$see-alsos-1st-da`, `tan:attr()`, `tan:resolve-doc()`.

## **\$successors-1st-da**

*TAN-extra-functions*

Definition: `tan:get-1st-doc($head/tan:successor)`

Used by variable `$successors-resolved`.

Relies upon `$head`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`.

## **\$successors-resolved**

*TAN-extra-functions*

Definition: `tan:resolve-doc($successors-1st-da, false(), tan:attr('relationship', 'successor'))`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Relies upon `$successors-1st-da`, `tan:attr()`, `tan:resolve-doc()`.

## **\$today-iso**

*TAN-extra-functions*

Definition: `format-date(current-date(), '[Y0001]-[M01]-[D01]')`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$url-regex**

*TAN-extra-functions*

Definition: `\S+\.\\w+`

Used by function `tan:parse-urls()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$xpath-pattern**

*TAN-extra-functions*

Definition: `'\{[^\\}]+?\}'`

Used by function `tan:evaluate()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **Keys**

### **⌘ get-ana**

*TAN-extra-functions*

Looks for elements matching `tan:ana`

Used by function `tan:lm-data()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **Functions**

### **tan:acronym()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

`tan:acronym($string-input as xs:string*) as xs:string?`

Input: any strings

Output: the acronym of those strings (initial letters joined without spaces)



No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:function.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:add-attribute()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

```
tan:add-attribute($elements-to-change as element()*, $attribute-name as xs:string?,  
$attribute-value as item()?) as element()*
```

Input: elements; a string and a value

Output: Each element with an attribute given the name of the string and a value of the value

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:function.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:analyze-stats()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

```
tan:analyze-stats($arg as xs:anyAtomicType*) as element()?
```

Input: a sequence of numbers

Output: a single <stats> with attributes calculating the count, sum, average, max, min, variance, standard deviation, and then one child <d> per datum with the value of the datum

Used by function tan:merge-analyzed-stats().

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:base64-to-bin()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

```
tan:base64-to-bin($base64 as xs:base64Binary?) as xs:string?
```

Input: a base64 datum

Output: a string representing the datum in binary code

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:function.

Relies upon tan:base64-to-dec(), tan:dec-to-bin().

## **tan:base64-to-dec()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

```
tan:base64-to-dec($base64 as xs:base64Binary?) as xs:integer?
```

Input: a base64 datum

Output: an integer representing the base-10 value of the input

Used by function `tan:base64-to-bin()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:batch-replace-advanced()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

`tan:batch-replace-advanced($string as xs:string?, $replace-elements as element(*) as item()*)`

Input: a string; a sequence of elements `<[ANY NAME] pattern="" [flags=""]>[ANY CONTENT]</[ANY NAME]>`

Output: a sequence of items, with instances of `@pattern` replaced by the content of the elements

This is a more advanced form of `tan:batch-replace()`, in that it allows text to be replaced by elements.

The function was devised to convert raw text into TAN-T. Textual references can be turned into `<div n=""/>` anchors, and the result can then be changed into a traditional hierarchy.

Used by function `tan:batch-replace-advanced()`.

Relies upon `tan:batch-replace-advanced()`, `tan:batch-replace-advanced`.

## **tan:blend-alpha-value()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

`tan:blend-alpha-value($alpha-a as xs:double, $alpha-b as xs:double, $blend-mid-point as xs:double) as xs:double?`

Input: three doubles between zero and 1

Output: the blend of the first two doubles, interpreted as alpha values and the third interpreted as a midpoint

Used by function `tan:blend-colors()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:blend-color-channel-value()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

`tan:blend-color-channel-value($color-a as xs:double, $color-b as xs:double, $blend-mid-point as xs:double) as xs:double?`

Input: two integers and a double between zero and 1

Output: a double representing a blend between the first two numbers, interpreted as RGB values

Used by function `tan:blend-color-channel-value()`, `tan:blend-colors()`.

Relies upon `tan:blend-color-channel-value()`.

## **tan:blend-colors()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

```
tan:blend-colors($rgb-color-1 as item()+, $rgb-color-2 as item()+, $blend-mid-point
as xs:double) as xs:double*
```

Input: two sequences of doubles (the first three items being from 0 through 255 and the fourth and last between 0 and 1); a double between zero and 1

Output: a sequence of doubles representing a blend of the first two sequences, interpreted as RGB colors, and the last double as a desired midpoint

Used by function `tan:blend-colors()`.

Relies upon `tan:blend-alpha-value()`, `tan:blend-color-channel-value()`, `tan:blend-colors()`.

## **tan:commas-and-ands()**

*Option 1 (TAN-extra-functions)*

```
tan:commas-and-ands($input-strings as xs:string*) as xs:string?
```

One-parameter version of the full one below

Used by function `tan:commas-and-ands()`.

Relies upon `tan:commas-and-ands()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-extra-functions)*

```
tan:commas-and-ands($input-strings as xs:string*, $oxford-comma as xs:boolean) as
xs:string?
```

Input: sequences of strings

Output: the strings joined together with , and 'and'

Used by function `tan:commas-and-ands()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:counts-to-lasts()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

```
tan:counts-to-lasts($seq as xs:integer*) as xs:integer*
```

Input: sequence of numbers representing counts of items. Output: sequence of numbers representing the last position of each item within the total count. E.g., (4, 12, 0, 7) -> (4, 16, 16, 23)

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:function.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:dec-to-bin()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

tan:dec-to-bin(\$in as xs:integer?) as xs:string?

Input: a decimal

Output: the number in binary, represented as a string

Used by function tan:base64-to-bin().

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:evaluate()**

*Option 1 (TAN-extra-functions)*

tan:evaluate(\$string-with-xpath-to-evaluate as xs:string, \$context-1 as item()\*) as item()\*

2-param version of the fuller one below

Used by function tan:evaluate(), tan:group-elements().

Relies upon tan:evaluate().

*Option 2 (TAN-extra-functions)*

tan:evaluate(\$string-with-xpath-to-evaluate as xs:string, \$context-1 as item()\*, \$context-2 as item()\*) as item()\*

Input: a string to be evaluated in light of XPath expressions; a context node

Output: the result of the string evaluated as an XPath statement against the context node

Used by function tan:evaluate(), tan:group-elements().

Relies upon \$xpath-pattern.

## **tan:glob-to-regex()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

tan:glob-to-regex(\$globs as xs:string\*) as xs:string\*

Input: any strings that follow a glob-like syntax

Output: the strings converted to regular expressions

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:function.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:grc-to-int()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

tan:grc-to-int(\$greek-numerals as xs:string\*) as xs:integer\*

Input: Greek letters that represent numerals

Output: the numerical value of the letters

NB, this does not take into account the use of letters representing numbers 1000 and greater

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:function.

Relies upon tan:letter-to-number().

## **tan:group-elements()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

tan:group-elements(\$elements-to-group as element()\*, \$group-min as xs:double?, \$label-to-prepend) as element()\*  
bel-to-prepend)

Input: any elements that should be grouped; parameters specifying minimum size of grouping and the name of a label to prepend

Output: those elements grouped

This function was written primarily for the major alter function

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:function.

Relies upon tan:evaluate().

## **tan:initial-upper-case()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

tan:initial-upper-case(\$strings as xs:string\*) as xs:string\*

Input: any strings

Output: each string with the initial letters capitalized and the rest set lower-case

Used by template `title-case`.

Used by function `tan:title-case()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:int-to-aaa()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

tan:int-to-aaa(\$integers as xs:integer\*) as xs:string\*

Input: any integers

Output: the alphabetic representation of those numerals

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:int-to-grc()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

`tan:int-to-grc($integers as xs:integer*) as xs:string*`

Input: any integers

Output: the integers expressed as lowercase Greek alphabetic numerals, with numeral marker(s)

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `tan:chop-string()`.

## **tan:integers-to-sequence()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

`tan:integers-to-sequence($input-integers as xs:integer*) as xs:string?`

Input: any integers

Output: a string that compactly expresses those integers

Example: (1, 3, 6, 1, 2) - > "1-3, 6"

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `tan:integers-to-sequence`.

## **tan:lengths-to-positions()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

`tan:lengths-to-positions($seq as xs:integer*) as xs:integer*`

Input: sequence of numbers representing lengths of items.

Output: sequence of numbers representing the first position of each input item, if the sequence concatenated. E.g., (4, 12, 0, 7) - > (1, 5, 17, 17)

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:lm-data()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

`tan:lm-data($token-value as xs:string?, $lang-codes as xs:string*) as element()*`

Input: token value; a language code

Output: <lm> data for that token value from any available resources

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:function.

Relies upon `tan:base-uri()`, `tan:lang-catalog()`, `tan:search-morpheus()`, `tan:search-results-to-claims()`.

## **tan:median()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

`tan:median($numbers as xs:double*) as xs:double?`

Input: any sequence of numbers

Output: the median value

It is assumed that the input has already been sorted by `tan:numbers-sorted()` vel sim

Used by function `tan:outliers()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:merge-analyzed-stats()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

`tan:merge-analyzed-stats($analyzed-stats as element()*, $add-stats as xs:boolean?) as element()`

Input: Results from `tan:analyze-stats()`; a boolean

Output: A synthesis of the results. If the second parameter is true, the stats are added; if false, the first statistic will be compared to the sum of all subsequent ones.

Used by function `tan:merge-analyzed-stats()`.

Relies upon `tan:analyze-stats()`, `tan:merge-analyzed-stats()`.

## **tan:most-common-item()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

`tan:most-common-item($sequence as item()*) as item()?`

Input: any sequence of items

Output: the one item that appears most frequently

If two or more items appear equally frequently, only the first is returned

Used by variable `$most-common-indentations`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:namespace()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

tan:namespace(\$prefix-or-uri as xs:string\*) as xs:string\*

Input: any strings representing a namespace prefix or uri

Output: the corresponding prefix or uri whenever a match is found in the global variable

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:function.

Relies upon \$namespaces-and-prefixes.

## **tan:no-outliers()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

tan:no-outliers(\$numbers as xs:anyAtomicType\*) as xs:anyAtomicType\*

Input: any sequence of numbers

Output: the same sequence, without outliers

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:function.

Relies upon tan:outliers().

## **tan:node-type()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

tan:node-type(\$xml-items as item()\*) as xs:string\*

Input: any XML items

Output: the node types of each item

Used by function tan:search-morpheus().

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:normalize-xml-element-space()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

tan:normalize-xml-element-space(\$element-to-normalize as element()?) as element()?

Input: an element

Output: the same element, but with text node descendants space-normalized

If a text node begins with a space, and its first preceding sibling text node ends with



a space, then the preceding space is dropped, otherwise it is normalized to a single space

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `normalize-xml-fragment-space`.

## **tan:number-sort()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

`tan:number-sort($numbers as xs:anyAtomicType*) as xs:double*`

Input: any sequence of items

Output: the same sequence, sorted with string numerals converted to numbers

Used by function `tan:outliers()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:open-file()**

*Option 1 (TAN-extra-functions)*

`tan:open-file($resolved-urls)`

1-parameter function of the main one below

Used by function `tan:open-file()`.

Relies upon `tan:open-file()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-extra-functions)*

`tan:open-file($resolved-urls, $target-fallback-encoding as xs:string*) as document-node()*`

Input: items that can be resolved as strings; a string

Output: for each resolvable string in the first parameter, if a document is available, the document; if it is not, but unparsed text is available, a document with the unparsed text wrapped in a root element; otherwise an empty document node. If unparsed text is not available, another attempt will be made on a fallback encoding specified by the 2nd parameter.

If the file is not an XML document, the content will be wrapped by a root element of an XML document. That root node will have `@xml:base` pointing to the source url.

Used by function `tan:open-file()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:outliers()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

`tan:outliers($numbers as xs:anyAtomicType*) as xs:anyAtomicType*`

Input: any sequence of numbers

Output: outliers in the sequence

Used by function `tan:no-outliers()`, `tan:outliers()`.

Relies upon `tan:median()`, `tan:number-sort()`, `tan:outliers()`.

## **tan:parse-urls()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

`tan:parse-urls($input-strings as xs:string*) as element()*`

Input: any sequence of strings

Output: one element per string, parsed into children `<non-url>` and `<url>`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `$url-regex`.

## **tan:possible-bibliography-id()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

`tan:possible-bibliography-id($bibl-cit as xs:string) as xs:string`

Input: a string with a bibliographic entry

Output: unique values of the two longest words and the first numeral that looks like a date

When working with bibliographical data, it is next to impossible to rely upon an exact match to tell whether two citations refer to the same item.

Many times, however, the longest word or two, plus the four-digit date, are good ways to try to find matches.

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:product()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

`tan:product($numbers as item()*) as xs:double?`

Input: a sequence of numbers

Output: the product of those numbers

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `tan:product-loop()`.

## **tan:product-loop()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

```
tan:product-loop($product-so-far as xs:double?, $numbers-to-multiply as item()*) as  
xs:double?
```

Used by function `tan:product()`, `tan:product-loop()`.

Relies upon `tan:product-loop()`.

## **tan:remove-duplicate-siblings()**

*Option 1 (TAN-extra-functions)*

```
tan:remove-duplicate-siblings($items-to-process as item()*) as item()*
```

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `tan:remove-duplicate-siblings`.

*Option 2 (TAN-extra-functions)*

```
tan:remove-duplicate-siblings($items-to-process as document-node()*, $element-names-  
to-check as xs:string*) as item()*
```

Input: any items

Output: the same documents after removing duplicate elements whose names match the second parameter.

This function is applied during document resolution, to prune duplicate elements that might have been included

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `tan:remove-duplicate-siblings`.

## **tan:reset-hierarchy()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

```
tan:reset-hierarchy($expanded-class-1-docs as document-node()*, $flag-mis-  
placed-leaf-divs as xs:boolean?) as document-node()*
```

Input: any expanded class-1 documents whose `<div>`s may be in the wrong place, because `<rename>` or `<reassign>` have altered the `<ref>` values; a boolean indicating whether misplaced leaf divs should be flagged

Output: the same documents, with `<div>`s restored to their proper place in the hierarchy

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `tan:reset-hierarchy`.

## **tan:revise-hrefs()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

```
tan:revise-hrefs($item-to-resolve as item()?, $items-original-url as xs:string,  
$items-destination-url as xs:string) as item()*
```

Input: an item that should have urls resolved; the original url of the item; the target url (the item's destination)

Output: the item with each @href (including those in processing instructions) and html:\*/@src resolved

Used by function `tan:revise-hrefs()`.

Relies upon `tan:revise-hrefs()`, `⌘` `revise-hrefs`.

## **tan:sequence-to-tree()**

*Option 1 (TAN-extra-functions)*

```
tan:sequence-to-tree($sequence-to-reconstruct as item()*) as item()*
```

One-parameter version of the more complete one below

Used by function `tan:sequence-to-tree()`.

Relies upon `tan:sequence-to-tree()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-extra-functions)*

```
tan:sequence-to-tree($sequence-to-reconstruct as item()*, $fix-orphan-text as  
xs:boolean) as item()*
```

Input: a result of `tan:tree-to-sequence()`; a boolean

Output: the original tree; if the boolean is true, then any first children that are text nodes will be wrapped in a shallow copy of the first child element

Used by function `tan:sequence-to-tree()`.

Relies upon `⌘` `sequence-to-tree`.

## **tan:syr-to-int()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

```
tan:syr-to-int($syriac-numerals as xs:string*) as xs:integer*
```

Input: Syriac letters that represent numerals

Output: the numerical value of the letters

NB, this does not take into account the use of letters representing numbers 1000 and greater

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `tan:letter-to-number()`.

## **tan:title-case()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

`tan:title-case($string-to-convert as xs:string*) as xs:string*`

Input: a sequence of strings

Output: each string set in title case, following the conventions of English (one of the only languages that bother with title-case)

According to Chicago rules of title casing, the first and last words are always capitalized, and interior words are capitalzied unless they are a preposition or article

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `$english-articles`, `$english-prepositions`, `tan:initial-upper-case()`, `tan:title-case`.

## **tan:tree-to-sequence()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

`tan:tree-to-sequence($xml-fragment as item()*) as item()*`

Input: any XML fragment

Output: a flattened sequence of XML nodes representing the original fragment. Each element is given a new `@level` specifying the level of hierarchy the element had in the original.

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `tan:tree-to-sequence`.

## **tan:true()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

`tan:true($string as xs:string*) as xs:boolean*`

Input: a sequence of strings representing truth values

Output: the same number of booleans; if the string is some approximation of y, yes, 1, or true, then it is true, and false otherwise

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **tan:zip-uris()**

*TAN-extra-functions*

`tan:zip-uri($uris as xs:string*) as xs:anyURI*`

Input: any string representing a uri

Output: the same string with 'zip:' prepended if it represents a uri to a file in an archive (docx, jar, zip, etc.)

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## TAN-function global variables, keys, and functions summarized

### Variables

#### **\$all-functions**

*TAN-function-functions*

Definition: `collection('../collection.xml')`

Used by function `tan:errors-checked-where()`, `tan:variables-checked-where()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

### Functions

#### **tan:errors-checked-where()**

*TAN-function-functions*

`tan:errors-checked-where($error-ids as xs:string*) as element()*`

Input: error ids

Output: the top-level templates, stylesheets, and variables that use that error code

Used primarily by schematron validation for `TAN-errors.xml`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `$all-functions`, `$apos`, `$quot`.

#### **tan:variables-checked-where()**

*TAN-function-functions*

`tan:variables-checked-where($error-ids as xs:string*) as element()*`

Input: name of a variable

Output: the top-level templates, stylesheets, and variables that use that error code

Used primarily by schematron validation for TAN-errors.xml

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:function.

Relies upon \$all-functions, \$apos, \$quot.

## TAN-schema global variables, keys, and functions summarized

### Variables

#### **\$rng-collection**

*TAN-schema-functions*

Definition: \$schema-collection[rng:\*)

Used by variable \$rng-collection-without-TEI, \$TAN-elements-that-take-the-attribute-which.

Used by function tan:get-parent-elements().

Relies upon \$schema-collection.

#### **\$rng-collection-without-TEI**

*TAN-schema-functions*

Definition: \$rng-collection[not(matches(base-uri(.), 'TAN-TEI'))]

Used by variable \$TAN-elements-that-take-the-attribute-which.

Used by function tan:get-parent-elements().

Relies upon \$rng-collection.

#### **\$schema-collection**

*TAN-schema-functions*

Definition: for \$i in \$schema-uri-collection return if (doc-available(\$i)) then doc(\$i) else ()

Used by variable \$rng-collection.

Relies upon \$schema-uri-collection.

#### **\$schema-uri-collection**

*TAN-schema-functions*

Definition: `uri-collection('.././schemas')`, `uri-collection('.././schemas/incl')`

Used by variable `$schema-collection`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$TAN-elements-that-take-the-attribute-which**

*TAN-schema-functions*

Definition: `tan:get-parent-elements($rng-collection-without-TEI/rng:grammar/rng:define[rng:attribute/@name = 'which'])`

Used by template `t core-expansion-terse`.

Relies upon `$rng-collection-without-TEI`, `tan:get-parent-elements()`.

## **Functions**

### **tan:get-parent-elements()**

*TAN-schema-functions*

`tan:get-parent-elements($current-elements as element(*) as element(*)`

requires as input some `rng:element` from `$rng-collection`, oftentimes an `rng:element` or `rng:attribute`

Used by variable `$TAN-elements-that-take-the-attribute-which`.

Used by function `tan:get-parent-elements()`.

Relies upon `$rng-collection-without-TEI`, `tan:get-parent-elements()`.

## **TAN-language global variables, keys, and functions summarized**

### **Variables**

#### **\$grc-tokens-without-accents**

*TAN-language-functions*

Definition: `doc('lang/grc-tokens-without-accents.xml')/*/*`

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:variable`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

#### **\$iso-639-3**

*TAN-language-functions*



Definition: `doc('lang/iso-639-3.xml')`

Used by function `tan:lang-code()`, `tan:lang-name()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **\$languages-supported**

*TAN-language-functions*

Definition: `map:keys($lang-catalog-map)`

Used by function `tan:lang-catalog()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **Functions**

### **tan:lang-catalog()**

*TAN-language-functions*

`tan:lang-catalog($lang-codes as xs:string*) as document-node()*`

Input: language codes

Output: the catalogs for those languages

Used by function `tan:lm-data()`.

Relies upon `$languages-supported`.

### **tan:lang-code()**

*TAN-language-functions*

`tan:lang-code($lang-name as xs:string?) as xs:string*`

Input: the name of a language

Output: the 3-letter code for the language

If no exact match is found, the parameter will be treated as a regular expression, and all case-insensitive matches will be returned

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `$iso-639-3`.

### **tan:lang-name()**

*TAN-language-functions*

`tan:lang-name($lang-code as xs:string?) as xs:string*`

Input: the code of a language

Output: the name of the language

If no exact match is found, the parameter will be treated as a regular expression, and all case-insensitive matches will be returned

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `$iso-639-3`.

## TAN-search global variables, keys, and functions summarized

### Variables

#### `$search-services`

*TAN-search-functions*

Definition: `doc('TAN-search-services.xml')`

Used by function `tan:search-for-entities()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

### Functions

#### `tan:search-for-entities()`

*TAN-search-functions*

`tan:search-for-entities($server-idref as xs:string, $params as element()+ as item()*)`

Input: a sequence of strings (search keywords), a string (options: loc), a string (options: marcxml, dc, mods), a positive integer

Output: up to N records (N = integer parameter) in the protocol of the 3rd parameter, using the SRU protocol of the library catalog specified in the 2nd parameter based on search words in the 1st

Used by function `tan:search-for-entities()`, `tan:search-for-scripta()`, `tan:search-for-persons()`, `tan:search-wikipedia()`, `tan:search-morpheus()`.

Relies upon `$internet-available`, `$search-services`, `tan:search-for-entities()`.

#### `tan:search-for-persons()`

*TAN-search-functions*

`tan:search-for-persons($search-expression as xs:string?, $max-records as xs:integer) as item()*`

Input: a search expression, an integer indicating the number of records requested

Output: that number of records using the search expression in the Virtual International Authority File

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:function.

Relies upon `tan:search-for-entities()`.

## **tan:search-for-scripta()**

*TAN-search-functions*

`tan:search-for-scripta($search-expression as xs:string?, $max-records as xs:integer) as item()*`

Input: a search expression, an integer indicating the number of records requested

Output: that number of records using the search expression in the Library of Congress

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:function.

Relies upon `tan:search-for-entities()`.

## **tan:search-morpheus()**

*TAN-search-functions*

`tan:search-morpheus($search-expression as xs:string?) as document-node()?`

Input: a token in Greek or Latin

Output: lexico-morphological data using Morpheus's service

Used by function `tan:lm-data()`.

Relies upon `tan:node-type()`, `tan:search-for-entities()`.

## **tan:search-results-to-claims()**

*TAN-search-functions*

`tan:search-results-to-claims($search-results as item()*, $results-vendor as xs:string) as item()*`

Input: XML representing a search result that is a claim; a string indicating which vendor supplied the results

Output: the claim represented in TAN elements

This experimental function, so far only supporting results from `tan:search-morpheus()`

Used by function `tan:lm-data()`.

Relies upon `tan:claims-morpheus`.

## **tan:search-results-to-IRI-name-pattern()**

*Option 1 (TAN-search-functions)*

```
tan:search-results-to-IRI-name-pattern($search-results as item(*) as item(*)
```

One-parameter version of the fuller one, below

Used by function `tan:search-results-to-IRI-name-pattern()`.

Relies upon `tan:search-results-to-IRI-name-pattern()`.

*Option 2 (TAN-search-functions)*

```
tan:search-results-to-IRI-name-pattern($search-results as item()*, $format-results as  
xs:boolean) as item(*)
```

Input: search results from `tan:search-for-entities()`

Output: for every entity found, an `<item>` with `<IRI>`, `<name>`, and perhaps `<desc>`

Note, this is intended to format results from searches that result in identifiers and descriptions of entities, not claims.

Used by function `tan:search-results-to-IRI-name-pattern()`.

Relies upon `tan:get-IRI-name`.

## **tan:search-wikipedia()**

*TAN-search-functions*

```
tan:search-wikipedia($search-expression as xs:string?, $max-records as xs:integer) as  
item(*)
```

Input: a search expression, an integer indicating the number of records requested

Output: that number of records using the search expression in Wikipedia

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `tan:search-for-entities()`.

# **TAN-A-lm-extra global variables, keys, and functions summarized**

## **Variables**

### **\$TAN-feature-vocabulary**

*TAN-A-lm-extra-functions*

Definition: `$TAN-vocabularies[tan:TAN-voc/@id = 'tag:textalign.net,2015:tan-voc:features']`

Used by template `⚓ build-morpheus-ana` build-morpheus-lex.

Relies upon `$TAN-vocabularies`.

## Functions

### tan:merge-anas()

*TAN-A-lm-extra-functions*

```
tan:merge-anas($anas-to-merge as element(tan:ana)*, $regard-only-those-toks-that-  
have-what-vals as xs:string*) as element()?
```

Input: a set of `<ana>s` that should be merged; a list of strings to which `<tok>s` should be restricted

Output: the merger of the `<ana>s`, with `@cert` recalibrated and all `<tok>s` merged

This function presumes that every relevant `<tok>` has a `@val`, and that values of `<l>` and `<m>` have been normalized

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:function`.

Relies upon `tan:distinct-items()`, `⚓ itemize-lms`.

## Mode templates

Templates based on modes are frequently found across constituent files, so they are collated here separately, one entry per mode.

### ⚓ #all

#### TAN-core-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template priority='-5' match='document-node()' mode='#all' />
```

```
<xsl:template priority='-5' match='*' mode='#all' />
```

```
<xsl:template priority='-5' match='comment() | processing-instruction()' mode=  
e='#all' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:error | tan:help | tan:warning | tan:fix | tan:fatal |  
tan:info' priority='-4' mode='#all' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tei:teiHeader' mode='#all' priority='-4' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:tail' mode='#all' priority='-4' />
```

We ignore tails in validation; retain otherwise

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:template`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ add-collation-pos-offset

### TAN-core-3-0-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:wit' mode='add-collation-pos-offset' />
```

Used by template ‡ clean-up-collation-pass-1.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ add-tok-pos

### TAN-core-string-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:tok' mode='add-tok-pos' />
```

Used by function tan:tokenize-text().

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ analyze-string-length-pass-1

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='*:body | tan:div | tan:tok | tan:non-tok | tei:*' mode='analyze-string-length-pass-1' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:a | tan:b | tan:common' mode='analyze-string-length-pass-1' />
```

To process tan:diff() results

Used by function tan:infuse-divs(), tan:analyze-string-length().

Relies upon tan:string-length(), tan:text-join().

## ‡ analyze-string-length-pass-2

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='*[@string-length or @s1-length or @s2-length]' mode='analyze-string-length-pass-2' />
```

Used by function tan:infuse-divs(), tan:analyze-string-length().

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary

### catalog.tan-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='collection' priority='2' mode='get-undefined-idrefs resolve-critical-dependencies apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary resolve-numer-
```

```
als core-expansion-terse core-expansion-normal core-expansion-verbose core-expansion-terse-attributes' />
```

## TAN-core-resolve-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:inclusion/*[tan:head]' mode='apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='*[@include]' mode='apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:vocabulary/tan:TAN-voc' mode='apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary' />
```

We already know that `<vocabulary>` targets a TAN-voc file, so we can skip the root element, and even the `<head type="vocabulary">`, and merely report back the `<item>`s and `<verb>`s

```
<xsl:template match='tan:head/tan:TAN-voc' mode='apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary' />
```

We retain those standard TAN vocabulary items only if they fetched something that matched a vocabulary filter

Used by template `†` `dependency-adjustments-pass-1`.

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`, `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`.

Relies upon `tan:copy-of-except()`, `tan:element-vocabulary()`, `tan:error()`, `tan:help-extracted()`, `†` `prefix-attr-include`.

## † batch-replace-advanced

### TAN-extra-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='*' mode='batch-replace-advanced' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='@*' mode='batch-replace-advanced' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='text()' mode='batch-replace-advanced' />
```

Used by function `tan:batch-replace-advanced()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## † build-grouping-key

### TAN-core-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='text()' mode='build-grouping-key' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='*' mode='build-grouping-key' />
```

Used by function `tan:group-elements-by-shared-node-values()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ build-morpheus-ana

### TAN-search-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='node()' mode='claims-morpheus claims-morpheus-desc build-morpheus-ana build-morpheus-lex' />

<xsl:template match='oac:Body' mode='build-morpheus-ana' />

<xsl:template match='entry' mode='build-morpheus-ana' />

<xsl:template match='dict' mode='build-morpheus-ana' />

<xsl:template match='infl' mode='build-morpheus-ana' />

<xsl:template match='pofs | case | gend | num | mood | tense | voice | comp' mode='build-morpheus-ana build-morpheus-lex' />
```

Used by template ‡ claims-morpheus.

Used by function tan:search-results-to-claims().

Relies upon \$TAN-feature-vocabulary.

## ‡ build-morpheus-lex

### TAN-search-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='node()' mode='claims-morpheus claims-morpheus-desc build-morpheus-ana build-morpheus-lex' />

<xsl:template match='pofs | case | gend | num | mood | tense | voice | comp' mode='build-morpheus-ana build-morpheus-lex' />

<xsl:template match='infl' mode='build-morpheus-lex' />

<xsl:template match='dict' mode='build-morpheus-lex' />

<xsl:template match='hdwd' mode='build-morpheus-lex' />

<xsl:template match='@xml:lang' mode='build-morpheus-lex' />
```

Used by template ‡ claims-morpheus.

Used by function tan:search-results-to-claims().

Relies upon \$TAN-feature-vocabulary.

## ‡ catalog-expansion-terse

### TAN-core-expand-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='collection' mode='catalog-expansion-terse' />

<xsl:template match='doc' mode='catalog-expansion-terse' />
```



Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`.

Relies upon `$duplicate-ids`, `tan:duplicate-items()`, `tan:error()`.

## ‡ check-and-expand-ranges

### TAN-core-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='*[@from][text()]' mode='check-and-expand-ranges' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:ref[@from][tan:n]' priority='1' mode='check-and-expand-ranges' />
```

Used by function `tan:analyze-sequence()`.

Relies upon `$separator-hierarchy`, `tan:error()`, `tan:expand-numerical-sequence()`, `tan:sequence-error()`, `tan:string-to-numerals()`.

## ‡ check-referred-doc

### TAN-A-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:vocabulary/tan:item' priority='2' mode='check-referred-doc' />
```

This template overrides the one in `TAN-core-expand-functions.xsl`

### TAN-core-expand-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:inclusion/* | tan:vocabulary/tan:item' priority='1' mode='check-referred-doc' />
```

Ignore anything deeper than inclusion.

```
<xsl:template match='tan:algorithm | tan:TAN-T/tan:head/tan:source | tei:TEI/tan:head/tan:source' mode='check-referred-doc' />
```

This component of the template mode is to check elements that point to non-TAN files

```
<xsl:template match='tan:inclusion | tan:vocabulary | tan:TAN-A/tan:head/tan:source | tan:TAN-A-lm/tan:head/tan:source | tan:TAN-A-tok/tan:head/tan:source | tan:see-also | tan:morphology | tan:redivision | tan:model | tan:successor | tan:predecessor | tan:annotation' mode='check-referred-doc' />
```

Look for errors in a TAN document referred to; should not be applied to non-TAN files

```
<xsl:template match='tan:IRI' priority='2' mode='check-referred-doc' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='*[@href]' mode='check-referred-doc' />
```

Used by template ‡ `core-expansion-normal`, ‡ `core-expansion-terse`.

Relies upon `$TAN-namespace`, `$TAN-vocabularies`, `$doc-catalogs`, `$doc-id`, `$duplicate-head-iris`, `$empty-doc`, `$empty-element`, `$inclusions-resolved`, `$internet-available`, `$sources-`

resolved, \$vocabularies-resolved, tan:base-uri(), tan:catalogs(), tan:class-number(), tan:dateTime-to-decimal(), tan:distinct-items(), tan:element-vocabulary(), tan:error(), tan:get-1st-doc(), tan:get-doc-history(), tan:is-valid-uri(), tan:last-change-agent(), tan:normalize-text(), tan:resolve-doc(), tan:shallow-copy(), tan:tan-type(), tan:uri-relative-to(), tan:url-is-local().

## ‡ claims-morpheus

### TAN-search-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='node()' mode='claims-morpheus claims-morpheus-desc build-morpheus-ana build-morpheus-lex' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='/*' mode='claims-morpheus' />
```

Used by template ‡ claims-morpheus.

Used by function tan:search-results-to-claims().

Relies upon ‡ build-morpheus-ana, ‡ build-morpheus-lex.

## ‡ claims-morpheus-desc

### TAN-search-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='node()' mode='claims-morpheus claims-morpheus-desc build-morpheus-ana build-morpheus-lex' />
```

Used by template ‡ claims-morpheus.

Used by function tan:search-results-to-claims().

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:head' mode='class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:redivision' mode='class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:model' mode='class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:body' mode='class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1' />
```

Anticipate the next pass, which will check redivisions against the current text, by analyzing the leaf div string length

Used by function tan:expand-doc().

Relies upon \$doc-id, \$model-resolved, \$redivisions-resolved, tan:analyze-leaf-div-string-length(), tan:copy-of-except(), tan:diff(), tan:error(), tan:expand-doc(), tan:get-1st-doc(), tan:merge-expanded-docs(), tan:resolve-doc(), tan:text-join().

## ‡ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-2

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:head' mode='class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-2' />
```

```
<xsl:template      match='tan:redivision/tan:diff'      mode='class-1-expansion-ver-  
bose-pass-2' />
```

The goal here is first to punctuate the diff elements with empty `<div string-pos="">` anchors and then to rebuild the diff fragments within newly built `<div>s`

```
<xsl:template  match='tan:redivision/tan:diff/tan:b'  mode='class-1-expansion-ver-  
bose-pass-2' />
```

if there's a `<b>` without a companion `<a>` then copy it without variables; `<b>`'s with companion `<a>`s get processed with the `<a>`

```
<xsl:template  match='tan:redivision/tan:diff/tan:common | tan:redivision/tan:d-  
iff/tan:a' mode='class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-2' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:model' mode='class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-2' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:model/tan:body' mode='class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-2' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:TAN-T/tan:body' mode='class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-2' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:div' mode='class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-2' />
```

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`.

Relies upon `<div>`, `tan:analyze-numbers-in-string()`, `tan:error()`, `tan:help()`, `tan:shallow-copy()`, `tan:string-to-numerals()`.

## ‡ class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-3

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:body' mode='class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-3' />
```

```
<xsl:template      match='tan:div[not(tan:div)]'      mode='class-1-expansion-ver-  
bose-pass-3' />
```

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`.

Relies upon `tan:error()`, `tan:xml-to-string()`.

## ‡ class-2-expansion-normal

### TAN-class-2-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:div-ref' mode='core-expansion-normal class-2-expansion-nor-  
mal' />
```

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ class-2-expansion-terse

### TAN-A-lm-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:body' mode='class-2-expansion-terse' />
```

### TAN-class-2-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:skip/tan:div-type | tan:skip/tan:n | tan:rename/tan:n |  
tan:passage | tan:from-tok | tan:through-tok | tan:rename | tan:reassign' mod-  
e='class-2-expansion-terse class-2-expansion-terse-for-validation' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:equate' mode='class-2-expansion-terse class-2-expan-  
sion-terse-for-validation' />
```

equate locators should be more forgiving than other adjustment locators: you do not want every value of @n to match each source, only one combination

```
<xsl:template match='tan:to/tan:ref | tan:new/tan:ref' mode='class-2-expansion-terse  
class-2-expansion-terse-for-validation' />
```

these refs do not assume the ref exists in the target sources

```
<xsl:template match='tan:ref' mode='class-2-expansion-terse class-2-expansion-terse-  
for-validation' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:pos' mode='class-2-expansion-terse class-2-expansion-terse-  
for-validation' />
```

Tokens are identified by a combination of rgx/val plus pos. Because the latter is the only constant, we monitor identified tokens through tan:pos, not tan:rgx or tan:val

```
<xsl:template match='tan:chars' mode='class-2-expansion-terse class-2-expan-  
sion-terse-for-validation' />
```

Used by function tan:expand-doc().

Relies upon tan:duplicate-items(), tan:error(), tan:node-before(), tan:ordinal().

## ‡ class-2-expansion-terse-for-validation

### TAN-class-2-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:skip/tan:div-type | tan:skip/tan:n | tan:rename/tan:n |  
tan:passage | tan:from-tok | tan:through-tok | tan:rename | tan:reassign' mod-  
e='class-2-expansion-terse class-2-expansion-terse-for-validation' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:equate' mode='class-2-expansion-terse class-2-expan-  
sion-terse-for-validation' />
```

equate locators should be more forgiving than other adjustment locators: you do not want every value of @n to match each source, only one combination

```
<xsl:template match='tan:to/tan:ref | tan:new/tan:ref' mode='class-2-expansion-terse  
class-2-expansion-terse-for-validation' />
```

these refs do not assume the ref exists in the target sources

```
<xsl:template match='tan:ref' mode='class-2-expansion-terse class-2-expansion-terse-  
for-validation' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:pos' mode='class-2-expansion-terse class-2-expansion-terse-  
for-validation' />
```

Tokens are identified by a combination of rgx/val plus pos. Because the latter is the only constant, we monitor identified tokens through tan:pos, not tan:rgx or tan:val

```
<xsl:template match='tan:chars' mode='class-2-expansion-terse class-2-expansion-  
terse-for-validation' />
```

Used by function tan:expand-doc().

Relies upon tan:duplicate-items(), tan:error(), tan:node-before(), tan:ordinal().

## ‡ class-2-expansion-verbose

### TAN-class-2-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:source' mode='class-2-expansion-verbose' />
```

Used by function tan:expand-doc().

Relies upon tan:error(), tan:get-1st-doc().

## ‡ clean-reset-divs-1

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:div' mode='clean-reset-divs-1' />
```

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:template.

Relies upon ‡ clean-reset-divs-2.

## ‡ clean-reset-divs-2

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:div[tan:ref/@reset]' mode='reset-hierarchy clean-reset-di-  
vs-2' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:ref' mode='clean-reset-divs-2' />
```

Used by template ‡ clean-reset-divs-1.

Used by function tan:expand-doc(), tan:reset-hierarchy-loop(), tan:reset-hierarchy().

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ clean-up-collation-pass-1

### TAN-core-3-0-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:x | tan:witness' mode='clean-up-collation-pass-1' />

<xsl:template match='tan:previous-collation | tan:diagnostics' mode='clean-up-collation-pass-1' />

<xsl:template match='*[tan:u]' mode='clean-up-collation-pass-1' />
```

Used by function `tan:collate()`.

Relies upon `tan:collate()`, ‡ `add-collation-pos-offset`.

## ‡ clean-up-collation-pass-2

### TAN-core-3-0-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='*[tan:u]' mode='clean-up-collation-pass-2' />
```

At the end of cleanup, there may be adjacent `<c>s`, which should be consolidated

Used by function `tan:collate()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ collation-to-strings

### TAN-core-3-0-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:witness' mode='collation-to-strings' />
```

Used by function `tan:collation-to-strings()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ copy-of-except

### TAN-core-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='*' mode='copy-of-except' />
```

Used by function `tan:copy-of-except()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ core-expansion-ad-hoc-pre-pass

### TAN-core-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='squelch' priority='-5' mode='core-expansion-ad-hoc-pre-pass' />
```

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **‡ core-expansion-normal**

### **catalog.tan-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='collection' priority='2' mode='get-undefined-idrefs re-
solve-critical-dependencies apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary resolve-numer-
als core-expansion-terse core-expansion-normal core-expansion-verbose core-expan-
sion-terse-attributes' />
```

### **TAN-A-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='tan:subject/tan:div | tan:object/tan:div' priority='1' mod-
e='core-expansion-normal' />
```

This template prevents a `<div>` within a claim being treated as if part of a class 1 file.

### **TAN-voc-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='tan:body' mode='core-expansion-normal' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:name' mode='core-expansion-normal' />
```

### **TAN-class-1-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='tan:body | tan:div' mode='core-expansion-normal' />
```

### **TAN-class-2-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='tan:div-ref' mode='core-expansion-normal class-2-expansion-nor-
mal' />
```

### **TAN-core-expand-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='/*' mode='core-expansion-normal dependency-expansion-normal' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:master-location' mode='core-expansion-normal' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:see-also | tan:model | tan:redivision | tan:successor |
tan:predecessor | tan:algorithm | tan:source[tan:location] | tan:annotation' mod-
e='core-expansion-normal' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='text()[matches(., '\S')]' mode='core-expansion-normal' />
```

Text should have already been subject to `tan:normalize-text()` in the terse phase. This routine checks for other anomalies.

Used by template ‡ `dependency-adjustments-pass-1`.

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`, `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`.

Relies upon \$orig-self, \$regex-characters-not-permitted, tan:copy-of-except(), tan:error(), tan:get-1st-doc(), tan:get-doc-history(), tan:group-elements-by-shared-node-values(), tan:normalize-name(), tan:xml-to-string(), **t** check-referred-doc.

## **t core-expansion-terse**

### **catalog.tan-functions.xml**

```
<xsl:template match='collection' priority='2' mode='get-undefined-idrefs resolve-critical-dependencies apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary resolve-numerals core-expansion-terse core-expansion-normal core-expansion-verbose core-expansion-terse-attributes' />
```

### **TAN-A-functions.xml**

```
<xsl:template match='/' mode='core-expansion-terse' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:claim/tan:work | tan:object/tan:work | tan:subject/tan:work' mode='core-expansion-terse' />
```

This template targets <work> elements in the body, not the head

Such a step would ordinarily have been taken in the previous expansion pass, on attributes, but it didn't have the extra vocabulary.

```
<xsl:template match='tan:group[tan:work]' mode='core-expansion-terse' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:body' mode='core-expansion-terse' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:claim' mode='core-expansion-terse' />
```

subjects and verbs are the only two elements of a claim that are inheritable, since they are the only ones expected to be the basis for grouping claims

```
<xsl:template match='tan:subject | tan:object' mode='core-expansion-terse' />
```

### **TAN-A-lm-functions.xml**

```
<xsl:template match='tan:adjustments' mode='core-expansion-terse' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:body' mode='core-expansion-terse' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:tok' mode='core-expansion-terse' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:m' mode='core-expansion-terse' />
```

This step breaks down the <m> into constituent <f>s with @n indicating position, and the values normalized (lowercase)

### **TAN-mor-functions.xml**

```
<xsl:template match='*[@which]/tan:id' priority='1' mode='core-expansion-terse' />
```

This template overrules the default, because TAN-mor files must cite all features



that are allowed, and many times the name is conveniently also the perfect id.

## TAN-voc-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:body' mode='core-expansion-terse' />

<xsl:template match='*[@affects-element]/tan:affects-element' mode='core-expansion-terse' />

<xsl:template match='tan:item | tan:verb' mode='core-expansion-terse' />
```

## TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:redivision | tan:TAN-T/tan:head/tan:companion-version |
tei:TEI/tan:head/tan:companion-version' mode='core-expansion-terse' />

<xsl:template match='tan:model' mode='core-expansion-terse' />

<xsl:template match='tan:TAN-T | tei:TEI' mode='core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1' />

Homogenize tei:TEI to tan:TAN-T

<xsl:template match='tei:body' mode='core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1' />

<xsl:template match='tei:text' mode='core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1' />

Makes sure tei:body rises rootward one level, as is customary for <body> in TAN and HTML

<xsl:template match='tan:div | tei:div' mode='core-expansion-terse' />

streamlined expansion of <div>s; applied to dependencies of class-2 files only
when there are no more adjustment items to process

<xsl:template match='tei:lb | tei:pb | tei:cb' mode='core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1 normalize-tei-space' />
```

## TAN-class-2-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:source | tan:morphology[not(@attr)]' mode='core-expansion-terse' />

<xsl:template match='tan:rename' mode='core-expansion-terse' />

<xsl:template match='tan:rename/tan:by' mode='core-expansion-terse' />

<xsl:template match='tan:tok[not(tan:from)] | tan:tok/tan:from | tan:tok/tan:to |
tan:from-tok | tan:through-tok' mode='core-expansion-terse' />

<xsl:template match='tan:adjustments/tan:skip/tan:div-type | tan:adjustments/tan:*/
tan:ref | tan:adjustments/tan:*/tan:n | tan:passage/tan:ref' mode='core-expansion-terse' />
```

## TAN-class-3-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:TAN-mor/tan:body' mode='dependency-adjustments-pass-1 core-expansion-terse' />

<xsl:template match='tan:category ' mode='dependency-adjustments-pass-1 core-expansion-terse' />

<xsl:template match='tan:feature/tan:type' mode='dependency-adjustments-pass-1 core-expansion-terse' />

<xsl:template match='tan:feature/tan:code' mode='dependency-adjustments-pass-1 core-expansion-terse' />
```

## TAN-core-expand-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='/*' mode='core-expansion-terse' priority='-2' />

<xsl:template match='tan:head' mode='core-expansion-terse' />

<xsl:template match='tan:inclusion | tan:vocabulary' mode='core-expansion-terse' />

<xsl:template match='*[@which]/tan:id' mode='core-expansion-terse' />

<xsl:template match='tan:name' mode='core-expansion-terse' />
```

parameters below are populated only in TAN-voc files

```
<xsl:template match='tan:IRI' mode='core-expansion-terse' />
```

The next param is specific to TAN-voc files

```
<xsl:template match='tan:token-definition' mode='core-expansion-terse' />

<xsl:template match='tan:vocabulary-key' mode='core-expansion-terse' />

<xsl:template match='tan:file-resp' mode='core-expansion-terse' />

<xsl:template match='tan:to-do' mode='core-expansion-terse' />
```

Used by template `dependency-adjustments-pass-1`.

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`, `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`.

Relies upon `$TAN-elements-that-take-the-attribute-which`, `$TAN-id-namespace`, `$TAN-name-space`, `$TAN-version`, `$TAN-version-is-under-development`, `$TAN-vocabularies`, `$TAN-vocabulary-files`, `$all-selector`, `$datatypes-that-require-unit-specification`, `$doc-id`, `$doc-id-namespace`, `$doc-is-error-test`, `$doc-uri`, `$duplicate-head-iris`, `$empty-element`, `$model-resolved`, `$names-of-elements-that-describe-text-bearers`, `$names-of-elements-that-describe-textual-entities`, `$objects-target-what-elements-names`, `$official-urn-namespaces`, `$previous-TAN-versions`, `$redivisions-resolved`, `$separator-hierarchy`, `$subjects-target-what-elements-names`, `$token-definition-default`, `tan:analyze-numbers-in-string()`, `tan:analyze-sequence()`, `tan:attribute-vocabulary()`, `tan:data-type-check()`, `tan:distinct-items()`, `tan:doc-id-namespace()`, `tan:duplicate-items()`, `tan:element-vocabulary()`, `tan:error()`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`, `tan:group-elements-by-shared-node-values()`, `tan:help-extracted()`, `tan:last-change-agent()`, `tan:must-refer-to-external-tan-file()`,

tan:normalize-div-text(), tan:normalize-name(), tan:resolve-doc(), tan:shallow-copy(),  
tan:target-element-names(), tan:vocabulary(), **‡** check-referred-doc, **‡** selective-shal-  
low-skip.

## **‡ core-expansion-terse-attributes**

### **catalog.tan-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='collection' priority='2' mode='get-undefined-idrefs re-  
solve-critical-dependencies apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary resolve-numer-  
als core-expansion-terse core-expansion-normal core-expansion-verbose core-expan-  
sion-terse-attributes' />
```

### **TAN-class-1-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='tei:div[not(tei:div)]/tei:*' priority='1' mode='resolve-numer-  
als core-expansion-terse-attributes' />
```

### **TAN-core-expand-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='comment()' mode='core-expansion-terse-attributes' />  
  
<xsl:template match='/*' priority='1' mode='core-expansion-terse-attributes' />  
  
<xsl:template match='tei:teiHeader' mode='core-expansion-terse-attributes' />  
  
<xsl:template match='tan:head[tan:adjustments]' priority='1' mode='core-expan-  
sion-terse-attributes' />  
  
<xsl:template match='tan:head/tan:vocabulary[tan:location] | tan:head/tan:tan-vocab-  
ulary' priority='1' mode='core-expansion-terse-attributes' />  
  
<xsl:template match='*[@*]' mode='core-expansion-terse-attributes' />
```

Used by template **‡** dependency-adjustments-pass-1.

Used by function tan:expand-doc(), tan:resolve-doc-loop().

Relies upon \$names-of-attributes-that-take-idrefs, tan:duplicate-items(), tan:error(),  
tan:help(), tan:help-extracted(), tan:normalize-name(), tan:target-element-names(),  
tan:vocabulary(), **‡** core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements, **‡** remove-inclusions.

## **‡ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements**

### **TAN-core-expand-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='@*' mode='core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements' />  
  
<xsl:template match='@xml:id | @id' mode='core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-ele-  
ments' />  
  
<xsl:template match='@from | @to | tan:*/@when | @ed-when | @accessed-when' mod-  
e='core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements' />
```

We do not expand into elements any attribute that is a single value

```
<xsl:template match='@pattern | @matches-m | @matches-tok | @rgx' mode='core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='@href' mode='core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements' />
```

no need to convert to element

```
<xsl:template match='@ref | @pos | @chars | tan:equate/@n | tan:skip/@n | tan:rename/@n' mode='core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements' />
```

gets converted to one element per atomic value

```
<xsl:template match='*[@val]/@chars' priority='1' mode='core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='*[@ref]/@new' mode='core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements' />
```

gets converted to one element per atomic value

```
<xsl:template match='*[@n]/@new' mode='core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements' />
```

gets converted to one element per atomic value

```
<xsl:template match='@val | @by' mode='core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='@code | @div-type | @affects-element | @affects-attribute | @item-type | @in-lang' mode='core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements' />
```

Used by template `†` `core-expansion-terse-attributes`.

Relies upon `$all-ids`, `$doc-uri`, `$duplicate-ids`, `$internet-available`, `$names-of-attributes-that-are-case-indifferent`, `$names-of-attributes-that-may-take-multiple-space-delimited-values`, `$now`, `tan:analyze-sequence()`, `tan:chop-string()`, `tan:dateTime-to-decimal()`, `tan:duplicate-values()`, `tan:error()`, `tan:expand-numerical-sequence()`, `tan:help-extracted()`, `tan:path()`, `tan:sequence-error()`, `tan:stamp-q-id()`, `tan:uri-relative-to()`, `tan:url-is-local()`.

## **† core-expansion-verbose**

### **catalog.tan-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='collection' priority='2' mode='get-undefined-idrefs resolve-critical-dependencies apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary resolve-numerals core-expansion-terse core-expansion-normal core-expansion-verbose core-expansion-terse-attributes' />
```

### **TAN-core-expand-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='/*' mode='core-expansion-verbose' />
```

Used by template `‡` `dependency-adjustments-pass-1`.

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`, `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`.

Relies upon `tan:catalogs()`, `tan:collection()`, `tan:error()`, `tan:expand-doc()`, `tan:resolve-doc()`.

## **‡ cut-faulty-hrefs**

### **TAN-core-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='/collection' mode='cut-faulty-hrefs' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='doc' mode='cut-faulty-hrefs' />
```

Used by function `tan:catalogs()`.

Relies upon `tan:error()`.

## **‡ dependency-adjustments-pass-1**

### **TAN-A-1m-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='tan:tan-vocabulary/tan:item[tan:affects-element = 'feature']/tan:id' mode='dependency-adjustments-pass-1' />
```

ids for features are not allowed to be case-sensitive

```
<xsl:template match='tan:vocabulary-key/tan:feature[@xml:id][tan:IRI]' mode='dependency-adjustments-pass-1' />
```

We copy `@xml:id` for an internally defined vocab key feature, to make it easier to match vocab items to feature codes

### **TAN-class-1-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='tan:TAN-T | tei:TEI' mode='core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1' />
```

Homogenize `tei:TEI` to `tan:TAN-T`

```
<xsl:template match='tan:head' mode='dependency-adjustments-pass-1' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tei:body' mode='core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tei:text' mode='core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1' />
```

Makes sure `tei:body` rises rootward one level, as is customary for `<body>` in TAN and HTML

```
<xsl:template match='*:body/text() | *:div[*:div]/text()' mode='dependency-adjustments-pass-1' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:div | tei:div' mode='dependency-adjustments-pass-1' />
```

This template applies <skip>, <rename>, and <equate> in class 2 <adjustments> upon a dependency class 1 file, and expands <n> and <ref>

Errors in <adjustments> are embedded to report back to the dependent class 2 file. In those cases, the error is associated not with the specific instruction but its locator, i.e., the element + @q version of the the expanded forms of @div-type, @n, @ref..

```
<xsl:template match='tei:lb | tei:pb | tei:cb' mode='core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1 normalize-tei-space' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:div/comment()' mode='dependency-adjustments-pass-1' />
```

## TAN-class-3-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:TAN-mor/tan:body' mode='dependency-adjustments-pass-1 core-expansion-terse' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:category ' mode='dependency-adjustments-pass-1 core-expansion-terse' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:feature/tan:type' mode='dependency-adjustments-pass-1 core-expansion-terse' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:feature/tan:code' mode='dependency-adjustments-pass-1 core-expansion-terse' />
```

Used by function tan:expand-doc().

Relies upon \$TAN-version, \$TAN-version-is-under-development, \$all-selector, \$doc-id, \$empty-element, \$previous-TAN-versions, \$separator-hierarchy, \$special-end-div-chars-regex, tan:analyze-sequence(), tan:duplicate-items(), tan:error(), tan:imprint-adjustment-locator(), tan:last-change-agent(), tan:path(), tan:shallow-copy(), \$ core-expansion-terse-attributes, \$ selective-shallow-skip.

## ‡ dependency-adjustments-pass-2

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='/' mode='dependency-adjustments-pass-2' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:head' mode='dependency-adjustments-pass-2' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:div' mode='dependency-adjustments-pass-2' />
```

We do not break the template out according to leaf divs and non-leaf divs because in the course of renaming, mixed <div>s might have been created

Used by function tan:expand-doc().

Relies upon \$all-selector, \$token-definition-default, tan:duplicate-items(), tan:error(), tan:imprint-adjustment-locator(), tan:shallow-copy(), tan:tokenize-text(), \$ expand-reassigns, \$ mark-reassigns, \$ unmark-tokens.

## ‡ dependency-expansion-normal

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:body' mode='dependency-expansion-normal' />
<xsl:template match='tan:div' mode='dependency-expansion-normal' />
```

### TAN-core-expand-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='/*' mode='core-expansion-normal dependency-expansion-normal' />
```

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:template.

Relies upon tan:tokenize-text().

## ‡ dependency-expansion-verbose

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='/*' mode='dependency-expansion-verbose' />
<xsl:template match='tan:div' mode='dependency-expansion-verbose' />
<xsl:template match='tan:tok | tan:non-tok' mode='dependency-expansion-verbose' />
<xsl:template match='text()' mode='dependency-expansion-verbose' />
```

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:template.

Relies upon tan:tokenize-text().

## ‡ diff-to-collation

### TAN-core-string-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:diff' mode='diff-to-collation' />
<xsl:template match='tan:common' mode='diff-to-collation' />
<xsl:template match='tan:a' mode='diff-to-collation' />
<xsl:template match='tan:b' mode='diff-to-collation' />
```

Used by function tan:collate().

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ element-fingerprint

### TAN-core-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='*' mode='element-fingerprint' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='comment() | processing-instruction()' mode='element-finger-  
print' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='text()' mode='element-fingerprint' />
```

Used by function `tan:element-fingerprint()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **‡ element-to-error**

### **TAN-core-errors.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='*' mode='element-to-error' />
```

This template turns any simple element (e.g., `<report>`, `<assert>`, `<comment>`, `<change>`) into an error report

Used by template `‡ tan-a-lm-expansion-terse`.

Relies upon `$errors`.

## **‡ evaluate-conditions**

### **TAN-A-lm-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='@m-matches' mode='evaluate-conditions' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='@m-has-how-many-features' mode='evaluate-conditions' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='@m-has-features' mode='evaluate-conditions' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='@tok-matches' mode='evaluate-conditions' />
```

### **TAN-core-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='*' mode='evaluate-conditions' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='@*' mode='evaluate-conditions' />
```

Used by function `tan:all-conditions-hold-evaluation-loop()`.

Relies upon `tan:expand-numerical-sequence()`.

## **‡ expand-reassigns**

### **TAN-class-1-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='tan:passage' mode='expand-reassigns' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:from-tok' mode='expand-reassigns' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:through-tok' mode='expand-reassigns' />
```

Used by template `‡ dependency-adjustments-pass-2`.



Relies upon `tan:error()`, `tan:expand-pos-or-chars()`.

## ‡ **expand-standard-tan-voc**

### **TAN-core-resolve-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='/*' mode='expand-standard-tan-voc' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='*[@href]' mode='resolve-href expand-standard-tan-voc' />
```

Used by variable `$TAN-vocabularies`.

Relies upon `tan:base-uri()`, `tan:shallow-copy()`.

## ‡ **first-stamp-shallow-copy**

### **TAN-core-resolve-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='/*' mode='first-stamp-shallow-skip first-stamp-shallow-copy re-  
solve-href' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='processing-instruction()' mode='resolve-href first-stamp-shal-  
low-copy' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='*' mode='first-stamp-shallow-copy' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:head/tan:vocabulary[@which]' mode='first-stamp-shal-  
low-copy' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:name' mode='first-stamp-shallow-copy' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:alias' mode='first-stamp-shallow-copy' />
```

Used by template ‡ `first-stamp-shallow-skip`, ‡ `resolve-critical-dependencies-loop`.

Used by function `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`, `tan:resolve-href()`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`, `tan:tokenize-text()`.

Relies upon `$TAN-vocabularies`, `tan:base-uri()`, `tan:error()`, `tan:is-valid-uri()`, `tan:normalize-name()`.

## ‡ **first-stamp-shallow-skip**

### **TAN-core-resolve-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='@* | text() | comment() | processing-instruction()' mod-  
e='first-stamp-shallow-skip' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='*' mode='first-stamp-shallow-skip' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:head' mode='first-stamp-shallow-skip' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='/*' mode='first-stamp-shallow-skip first-stamp-shallow-copy re-  
solve-href' />
```

Used by template `† resolve-critical-dependencies-loop`.

Used by function `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`.

Relies upon `tan:normalize-name()`, `tan:shallow-copy()`, `† first-stamp-shallow-copy`.

## **† fragment-to-text**

### **TAN-core-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='*' mode='fragment-to-text' />
<xsl:template match='@*' mode='fragment-to-text' />
<xsl:template match='comment()' mode='fragment-to-text' />
<xsl:template match='processing-instruction()' mode='fragment-to-text' />
<xsl:template match='text()' mode='fragment-to-text' />
```

Used by function `tan:xml-to-string()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **† get-doc-history**

### **TAN-core-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='* | text() | comment() | processing-instruction() | docu-
ment-node()' mode='get-doc-history' />

<xsl:template match='tan:tan-vocabulary | tan:inclusion/tei:* | tan:inclu-
sion/tan:TAN-T | tan:inclusion/tan:TAN-A | tan:inclusion/tan:TAN-A-tok | tan:in-
clusion/tan:TAN-A-lm | tan:inclusion/tan:TAN-mor | tan:inclusion/tan:TAN-voc' mod-
e='get-doc-history' />

<xsl:template match='*[@when or @ed-when or @accessed-when or @claim-when]' mod-
e='get-doc-history' />
```

Used by function `tan:get-doc-history()`.

Relies upon `tan:dateTime-to-decimal()`.

## **† get-IRI-name**

### **TAN-search-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='text() | processing-instruction() | comment()' mode='get-IRI-
name' />

<xsl:template match='document-node() | *' mode='get-IRI-name' />

<xsl:template match='xhtml:a | a[@href]' mode='get-IRI-name' priority='2' />
```

viaf results yield html in no namespace

```
<xsl:message>xhtml:a found</xsl:message> <xsl:message  
select="tan:shallow-copy(.)"/>
```

```
<xsl:template match='mods:mods' mode='get-IRI-name' priority='2' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='ul[@class = 'mw-search-results']/li' mode='get-IRI-name' />
```

wikipedia hits

Used by function `tan:search-results-to-IRI-name-pattern()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ get-undefined-idrefs

### catalog.tan-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='collection' priority='2' mode='get-undefined-idrefs re-  
solve-critical-dependencies apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary resolve-numer-  
als core-expansion-terse core-expansion-normal core-expansion-verbose core-expan-  
sion-terse-attributes' />
```

Used by template ‡ `dependency-adjustments-pass-1`.

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`, `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ imitate-validation

### TAN-extra-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='*' mode='imitate-validation' />
```

new stuff

Used by variable `$orig-self-validated`.

Relies upon `$errors-to-squelch`, `$self-expanded`, `tan:error-report()`, `tan:get-via-q-ref()`.

## ‡ imprint-adjustment-action

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:ref | tan:n | tan:div-type | tan:from-tok | tan:through-tok'  
mode='imprint-adjustment-action' />
```

This template is used to leave the imprint of a class-2 adjustment action within a class-1 file.

It imprints both the ref, n, or div-type, wrapped in a copy of its parent (with attributes)

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:template`.

Relies upon `$errors`.

## ‡ imprint-vocabulary

### TAN-A-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:body' mode='imprint-vocabulary' priority='1' />
```

### TAN-voc-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:body | tan:group | tan:item' mode='imprint-vocabulary' priority='1' />
```

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:template`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ indent-items

### TAN-core-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='*' mode='indent-items' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='text()' mode='indent-items' />
```

Used by function `tan:copy-indentation()`.

Relies upon `tan:fill()`.

## ‡ infuse-tokenized-div-end-check

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:mold' mode='infuse-tokenized-div-end-check' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='*:div[not(*:div)]' mode='infuse-tokenized-div-end-check' />
```

Used by function `tan:infuse-divs()`.

Relies upon `$zwj`.

## ‡ infuse-tokenized-text

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='*:div[not(*:div)]' mode='infuse-tokenized-text' />
```

Used by function `tan:infuse-divs()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ **infuse-tokenized-text-cleanup**

### **TAN-class-1-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='*:div' mode='infuse-tokenized-text-cleanup' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:k' mode='infuse-tokenized-text-cleanup' />
```

Used by function `tan:infuse-divs()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ **insert-content**

### **TAN-core-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='*' mode='insert-content' />
```

Used by function `tan:insert-as-last-child()`, `tan:insert-as-first-child()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ **integers-to-sequence**

### **TAN-extra-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='tan:n' mode='integers-to-sequence' />
```

Used by function `tan:integers-to-sequence()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ **itemize-lms**

### **TAN-A-lm-extra-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='node()' mode='itemize-lms' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:ana' mode='itemize-lms' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:l' mode='itemize-lms' />
```

Used by function `tan:merge-anas()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ **mark-dependencies-for-validation**

### **TAN-class-1-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='tan:reassign | tan:equate | tan:skip | tan:rename' mode='mark-de-  
pendencies-for-validation mark-dependencies-for-validation-skip-divs' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='/*' mode='mark-dependencies-for-validation' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:TAN-T/tan:body' mode='mark-dependencies-for-validation' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:div' mode='mark-dependencies-for-validation' />
```

Used by template `⌘ mark-dependencies-pass-2-for-validation`, `⌘ mark-dependencies-for-validation`, `⌘ mark-dependencies-pass-1`.

Relies upon `tan:shallow-copy()`, `tan:tokenize-text()`, `tan:xml-to-string()`, `⌘ mark-dependencies-for-validation-skip-divs`.

## **⌘ mark-dependencies-for-validation-skip-divs**

### **TAN-class-1-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template priority='-1' match='* | text()' mode='mark-dependencies-for-validation-skip-divs' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:reassign | tan:equate | tan:skip | tan:rename' mode='mark-dependencies-for-validation mark-dependencies-for-validation-skip-divs' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:div' mode='mark-dependencies-for-validation-skip-divs' />
```

Used by template `⌘ mark-dependencies-pass-2-for-validation`, `⌘ mark-dependencies-for-validation`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **⌘ mark-dependencies-pass-1**

### **TAN-class-1-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='/' priority='1' mode='mark-dependencies-pass-1' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:body' mode='mark-dependencies-pass-1' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:div' mode='mark-dependencies-pass-1' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:div[not(tan:div)]/text()' mode='mark-dependencies-pass-1' />
```

### **TAN-class-3-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='tan:TAN-mor' mode='mark-dependencies-pass-1 mark-dependencies-pass-2' />
```

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`.

Relies upon `$token-definition-default`, `tan:shallow-copy()`, `tan:tokenize-text()`, `tan:vocabulary()`, `tan:xml-to-string()`, `⌘ mark-dependencies-for-validation`.

## **⌘ mark-dependencies-pass-2**

### **TAN-class-1-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='*[tan:hold]' mode='mark-dependencies-pass-2' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:hold' mode='mark-dependencies-pass-2' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:tok' mode='mark-dependencies-pass-2' />
```

## TAN-class-3-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:TAN-mor' mode='mark-dependencies-pass-1 mark-dependen-  
cies-pass-2' />
```

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`.

Relies upon `tan:chop-string()`, `tan:expand-pos-or-chars()`, `tan:sequence-error()`.

## ‡ mark-dependencies-pass-2-for-validation

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='/' priority='1' mode='mark-dependencies-pass-2-for-validation' /  
>
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:div/tan:n | tan:div/tan:ref | tan:non-tok | tan:div/  
tan:tok[not(*)]' mode='mark-dependencies-pass-2-for-validation' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:body' mode='mark-dependencies-pass-2-for-validation' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:div' mode='mark-dependencies-pass-2-for-validation' />
```

This is quite close to the one for `tan:body`, but it's a shallow skip, and token references are a bit trickier.

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`.

Relies upon `tan:error()`, `tan:expand-numerical-sequence()`, `tan:sequence-error()`, ‡ `mark-de-  
pendencies-for-validation-skip-divs`.

## ‡ mark-reassigns

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:tok | tan:non-tok' mode='mark-reassigns' />
```

Used by template ‡ `dependency-adjustments-pass-2`.

Relies upon `tan:copy-of-except()`, `tan:imprint-adjustment-locator()`, `tan:shallow-copy()`.

## ‡ mark-tok-chars

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:chars' mode='mark-tok-chars' />
```

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:template`.

Relies upon `tan:expand-pos-or-chars()`.

## ‡ mark-tok-pos

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:pos' mode='mark-tok-pos' />
```

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this xsl:template.

Relies upon `tan:error()`, `tan:expand-pos-or-chars()`.

## ‡ merge-divs

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:body' mode='merge-divs' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:group' mode='merge-divs' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:div[not(tan:div)]' mode='merge-divs' />
```

Special feature to itemize leaf divs, to differentiate them in a merge from <div>s of other versions

Used by function `tan:merge-divs()`.

Relies upon `$separator-hierarchy`, `tan:group-divs()`, `tan:text-join()`, ‡ `strip-duplicate-children-by-attribute-value`.

## ‡ merge-tan-doc-leaf-divs

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:div' mode='merge-tan-doc-leaf-divs' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:ref' mode='merge-tan-docs merge-tan-doc-leaf-divs' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:_weight | tan:_rel-pos | tan:_n-pos | tan:_n-integer |  
tan:non-numbered' mode='merge-tan-docs merge-tan-doc-leaf-divs stamp-with-src-attr' />
```

Used by template ‡ `merge-tan-docs`.

Relies upon `$separator-hierarchy`.

## ‡ merge-tan-docs

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='/*' mode='merge-tan-docs' />
```

A merged TAN-T file is a collation of multiple TAN-T(EI) files, with each head preserved intact, and the single body consisting of a hierarchy of divs grouped by a common



reference scheme, dictated by @n.. This function has assumed the following principles, most important first: - merged output need not have everything needed to reconstruct the original sources, but the data must permit enough differentiation among sources to facilitate a variety of later uses, and therefore different configurations: - merged versions should retain their relative order - in a merge, <div>s should be sorted by numerical order, or by relative order, taking the group of divs as a whole - merges on the leaf div level should not lack any version, including versions that span or bridge other leaf divs - if a merge results in multiple copies, or parts, of a div, the div should be tagged with appropriate metadata

The above list will be better understood in light of specific challenges in class 1 merges, discussed below.

Some challenges in merging TAN-T files, discussed point by point:

Challenge: A div with a particular ref/n might be split, with other divs in-between  
Resolution: all split divs will be grouped together, because the whole point of a merge is, well, to merge. Suppose you had to merge a leaf div from version A with a split leaf div from version B. If you did not fully merge B you would need to move A into one B split or the other, or put one copy of A in one split and another in the other. The situation would get even more complicated for a version C with non-leaf divs that would need to be merged. On the other hand, the grouping does not mean consolidation. The two, three, or more parts of a split div will be preserved as sibling elements within a merge. To assist in later processing, such split divs will be given @part and @part-count and appropriate integers (to be able to express something like "part 1 of 3"). In addition, each split div element will have the same value for @q, to facilitate referencing.

Challenge: A particular version might have a div where numerical @ns do not follow their original sequence (remember, a TAN-T file should follow the sequence of the text within the scriptum, not the reference system)  
Resolution: A merge necessarily has to rearrange divs. As a general rule, the order of divs should be determined by adhering to the numerical value of @ns..

Challenge: Many @ns are not numbers, and a non-numerical div may appear in rather different places in different versions.  
Resolution: The position of a merged div with a non-numerical @n should be determined in accordance with principles outlined above regarding the order of divs. Suppose you have version one with div @ns of (epigraph), (1), (2); version two with (1), (2), (epigraph). The merge should result, for better or worse, with the divs ordered: (1), (epigraph), (2). Similarly, a version one with divs (title), (1), (2), ... (59), (60) and a version two with divs (title), (1), should result in the order of version one, and not something like (1), (2), ... (15), (title), (16), ... (59), (60). The position of non-numerical divs should be determined by nearby numerical div context, specifically the closest previous numerical @n value, then the distance from it (i.e., calculate the number of intervening divs with non-numerical @n values that intervene).

Challenge: Some non-numerical @n's appear in different orders in different versions.  
Resolution: An example of the challenge would be the Old Testament / Tanakh. Modern editions have an order of books that diverges from what is in the Septuagint, and a merge of those two versions, according to the principles outlined above, would result in an idiosyncratic order followed by no version. If the user wishes such divs to follow a particular order, it is up to a later process to re-sort the output.

Challenge: Some @ns might have multiple values, with complex overlap patterns  
Resolution: In a merge, when the algorithm encounters multiple values of @n, any numerical values are retained, excluding any non-numerical values, and the numerals are treated as

requiring distribution. That is, if @n points to multiple numerical references, copies of the div are to distributed to the atomic numerical values of @n.. If no non-numerical values are found, the values are treated as aliases, and invite merging, greedily. Numerical example: four divs with @n values of (The\_Cow, 1), (The\_Cow, 2), (1), (2). The non-numerical values are ignored for their numerical counterparts, resulting in two merge groups, one for 1, another for 2. Non-numerical example: three divs with @n values of (head), (head, title), (title). Greedy overlap of the aliases results in a single group. Mixed example: three divs with @n values of (head), (head, title, 1), (title). Because the middle term has a numerical value, the non-numerical values are ignored, resulting in three merge groups: head, 1, and title. This group too would be merged: Numerical example with ranges: four divs with @n values of (1), (2), (3), (1-3). The last @n value, a complex/spanning range, requires distribution. Three merge groups are created. The three copies of the fourth div are each imprinted with @copy (value 1, 2, or 3) and @copy-count (value 3). Each copy retains intact its @q id, and its content. If an application using a merge requires the content to be reallocated proportionately, it will need to perform that operation upon the merged output. (There are many methods of proportional reallocation, and some of them require inspection of other versions that are in the merge, so there is little point in implementing in this merge algorithm a complex process that many users will not find useful or representative of their assumptions.) The position of merged divs follow the principles detailed earlier. Those with numerical references retain their position relative to their @n value. Those with only non-numerical references will attract a position computed by their position relative to the closest preceding div with a numerical value for @n..

```
<xsl:template match='tan:head' mode='merge-tan-docs' />

<xsl:template match='tan:body | tan:div' mode='merge-tan-docs' />

<xsl:template match='tan:ref' mode='merge-tan-docs merge-tan-doc-leaf-divs' />

<xsl:template match='tan:_weight | tan:_rel-pos | tan:_n-pos | tan:_n-integer |
tan:non-numbered' mode='merge-tan-docs merge-tan-doc-leaf-divs stamp-with-src-attr' /
>
```

## TAN-core-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='document-node()' mode='merge-tan-docs' />
```

Used by function `tan:merge-expanded-docs()`.

Relies upon `$separator-hierarchy`, `tan:distinct-items()`, `tan:group-divs-by-ref()`, `tan:merge-tan-doc-leaf-divs`, `tan:prep-div-refs-pass-1`.

## Ⓣ normalize-tei-space

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tei:lb | tei:pb | tei:cb' mode='core-expansion-terse dependen-
cy-adjustments-pass-1 normalize-tei-space' />
```

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`.

Relies upon `tan:error()`, `Ⓣ selective-shallow-skip`.

## ‡ normalize-xml-fragment-space

### TAN-extra-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='text()' mode='normalize-xml-fragment-space' />
```

Used by function `tan:normalize-xml-element-space()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ pluck

### TAN-core-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='*' mode='pluck' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='text()' mode='pluck' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='comment() | processing-instruction()' mode='pluck' />
```

Used by function `tan:pluck()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ prefix-attr-include

### TAN-core-resolve-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='*[@include]' mode='prefix-attr-include' />
```

Used by template ‡ `apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ prep-div-refs-pass-1

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:div' mode='prep-div-refs-pass-1' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:ref' mode='prep-div-refs-pass-1' />
```

Used by template ‡ `merge-tan-docs`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ prep-div-refs-pass-2

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:div[not(tan:ref[tan:_n-integer])]' mode='prep-div-refs-pass-2' />
```

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:template`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ `prepend-line-break`

### TAN-extra-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='* | processing-instruction() | comment()' mode='prepend-line-break' />
```

Useful for breaking up XML content that is not indented

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:template`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ `process-appended-div`

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:group' mode='process-appended-div' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:div' mode='process-appended-div' />
```

Used by template ‡ `reset-hierarchy`.

Relies upon `$separator-hierarchy`, ‡ `strip-divs-to-reset`.

## ‡ `process-merged-div`

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:div' mode='process-merged-div' />
```

Used by template ‡ `reset-hierarchy`.

Relies upon ‡ `strip-divs-to-reset`.

## ‡ `remove-duplicate-siblings`

### TAN-extra-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='*' mode='remove-duplicate-siblings' />
```

Used by function `tan:remove-duplicate-siblings()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ `remove-first-token`

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:div[not(tan:div)]' mode='remove-first-token' />
```

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **‡ remove-inclusions**

### **TAN-core-expand-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='tan:inclusion' mode='remove-inclusions' />
```

Used by template ‡ `core-expansion-terse-attributes`.

Used by function `tan:attribute-vocabulary()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **‡ reset-hierarchy**

### **TAN-class-1-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='/' mode='reset-hierarchy' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:head' mode='reset-hierarchy' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:div[tan:ref/@reset]' mode='reset-hierarchy clean-reset-divs-2' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:body | tan:div' mode='reset-hierarchy' />
```

divs to reset fall into three categories: 1. those that should be merged with the current div, because there's an exact match on the ref 2. those that should be passed on to children because of a match on the n in the next level children 3. those that should be appended as last children Any attempts to merge leaf divs with non-leaf divs should trigger an error message, to be imprinted in the adjustment action marker that caused the reset.

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`, `tan:reset-hierarchy-loop()`, `tan:reset-hierarchy()`.

Relies upon `tan:reset-hierarchy-loop()`, ‡ `process-appended-div`, ‡ `process-merged-div`.

## **‡ resolve-critical-dependencies**

### **catalog.tan-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='collection' priority='2' mode='get-undefined-idrefs resolve-critical-dependencies apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary resolve-numerals core-expansion-terse core-expansion-normal core-expansion-verbose core-expansion-terse-attributes' />
```

Used by template ‡ `dependency-adjustments-pass-1`.

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`, `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ resolve-critical-dependencies-loop

### TAN-core-resolve-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:inclusion[tan:location] | tan:vocabulary[tan:location]' mode='resolve-critical-dependencies-loop' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:inclusion/tan:IRI | tan:vocabulary/tan:IRI' mode='resolve-critical-dependencies-loop' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:inclusion/tan:location[@href] | tan:vocabulary/tan:location[@href]' mode='resolve-critical-dependencies-loop' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:vocabulary-key' mode='resolve-critical-dependencies-loop' />
```

We send all vocabulary filters through the official TAN vocabularies; these will come out as <TAN-voc> elements, which will get fixed in the next step

Used by function `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`.

Relies upon `$TAN-version`, `$TAN-vocabularies`, `$doc-id`, `tan:base-uri()`, `tan:error()`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`, `tan:is-valid-uri()`, `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`, `tan:shallow-copy()`, `‡ first-stamp-shallow-skip`.

## ‡ resolve-href

### TAN-core-resolve-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='/*' mode='first-stamp-shallow-skip first-stamp-shallow-copy resolve-href' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='processing-instruction()' mode='resolve-href first-stamp-shallow-copy' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='*[@href]' mode='resolve-href expand-standard-tan-voc' />
```

Used by template `‡ first-stamp-shallow-skip`, `‡ resolve-critical-dependencies-loop`.

Used by function `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`, `tan:resolve-href()`, `tan:get-1st-doc()`, `tan:tokenize-text()`.

Relies upon `tan:base-uri()`, `tan:shallow-copy()`.

## ‡ resolve-numerals

### catalog.tan-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='collection' priority='2' mode='get-undefined-idrefs resolve-critical-dependencies apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary resolve-numerals core-expansion-terse core-expansion-normal core-expansion-verbose core-expansion-terse-attributes' />
```

## TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tei:div[not(tei:div)]/tei:*' priority='1' mode='resolve-numerals core-expansion-terse-attributes' />
```

## TAN-core-resolve-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='/*' priority='1' mode='resolve-numerals' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='*[@include] | tan:inclusion' priority='1' mode='resolve-numerals' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='*:div[@n]' mode='resolve-numerals' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:ref | tan:n' mode='resolve-numerals' priority='1' />
```

This part of resolve numerals handles class 2 references that have already been expanded from attributes to elements.

Because class-2 @ref and @n are never tethered to a div type, we cannot enforce the constraints in the source class-1 file's <n-alias>

Used by template `‡` dependency-adjustments-pass-1.

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`, `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`.

Relies upon `tan:error()`, `tan:string-to-numerals()`.

## ‡ revise-hrefs

### TAN-extra-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='node() | @*' mode='revise-hrefs' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='processing-instruction()' priority='1' mode='revise-hrefs' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='@href' mode='revise-hrefs' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='html:script/@src' mode='revise-hrefs' />
```

Used by function `tan:revise-hrefs()`.

Relies upon `tan:uri-relative-to()`.

## ‡ selective-shallow-skip

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='* | comment() | processing-instruction()' mode='selective-shallow-skip' />
```

Used by template `‡` core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1 normalize-tei-space.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ sequence-to-tree

### TAN-extra-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='*' mode='sequence-to-tree' />
```

Used by function `tan:sequence-to-tree()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ shallow-copy

### TAN-core-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='node() | document-node()' mode='shallow-copy' />
```

Used by function `tan:shallow-copy()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ snap-to-word-pass-1

### TAN-core-string-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:common' mode='snap-to-word-pass-1' />
```

Used by function `tan:diff()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ stamp-q-id

### TAN-core-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='*' mode='stamp-q-id' />
```

Used by function `tan:stamp-q-id()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ stamp-with-src-attr

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:_weight | tan:_rel-pos | tan:_n-pos | tan:_n-integer |  
tan:non-numbered' mode='merge-tan-docs merge-tan-doc-leaf-divs stamp-with-src-attr' /  
>
```

Used by template ‡ `merge-tan-docs`.

Used by function `tan:merge-expanded-docs()`.



Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ string-to-numerals

### TAN-core-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:tok' mode='string-to-numerals' />
```

Used by function `tan:analyze-numbers-in-string()`.

Relies upon `$n-type`, `$n-type-pattern`, `$separator-hierarchy-minor`, `tan:aaa-to-int()`, `tan:letter-to-number()`, `tan:rom-to-int()`.

## ‡ strip-all-attributes-except

### TAN-core-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='*' mode='strip-all-attributes-except' />
```

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:template`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ strip-dependencies-to-markers

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:head | text()' mode='strip-dependencies-to-markers' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='/*' mode='strip-dependencies-to-markers' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='*' mode='strip-dependencies-to-markers' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:skip | tan:rename | tan:equate | tan:reassign | tan:ref |  
tan:pos | tan:chars | tan:tok[@val]' mode='strip-dependencies-to-markers' />
```

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ strip-divs-to-reset

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:rename | tan:reassign' mode='strip-divs-to-reset' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:ref[@reset]' mode='strip-divs-to-reset' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:div[tan:ref[@reset]]' mode='strip-divs-to-reset' />
```

Used by template ‡ `process-merged-div`, ‡ `process-appended-div`.

Used by function `tan:reset-hierarchy-loop()`.

Relies upon `tan:error()`.

## **‡ strip-duplicate-children-by-attribute-value**

### **TAN-core-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='*' mode='strip-duplicate-children-by-attribute-value' />
```

Used by template ‡ `merge-divs`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **‡ strip-for-validation**

### **TAN-core-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='* | text()' priority='-3' mode='strip-for-validation' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='*[tan:error | tan:help | tan:warning | tan:fix | tan:fatal |  
tan:info]' priority='-2' mode='strip-for-validation' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='tan:error | tan:help | tan:warning | tan:fix | tan:fatal |  
tan:info' priority='-1' mode='strip-for-validation' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='/*' priority='-1' mode='strip-for-validation' />
```

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **‡ strip-specific-attributes**

### **TAN-core-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='*' mode='strip-specific-attributes' />
```

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:template`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## **‡ strip-text**

### **TAN-extra-functions.xsl**

```
<xsl:template match='text()' mode='strip-text' />
```

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:template`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ tan-a-lm-expansion-terse

### TAN-A-lm-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:m' mode='tan-a-lm-expansion-terse' />
<xsl:template match='tan:f[text()]' mode='tan-a-lm-expansion-terse' />
```

Used by function `tan:expand-doc()`.

Relies upon `tan:all-conditions-hold()`, `tan:error()`, `tan:shallow-copy()`, `tan:vocabulary()`, `tan:xml-to-string()`, ‡ `element-to-error`.

## ‡ text-join

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='* | text()' mode='text-join' />
<xsl:template match='/tan:*/tan:expanded[1]' mode='text-join' />
<xsl:template match='*:div[not(*:div)]' mode='text-join' />
```

Used by function `tan:text-join()`.

Relies upon `tan:normalize-div-text()`, `tan:text-join()`.

## ‡ text-only

### TAN-extra-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='* | comment() | processing-instruction()' mode='text-only' />
```

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:template`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ title-case

### TAN-extra-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:word[1] | tan:word[last()]' mode='title-case' />
```

Used by function `tan:title-case()`.

Relies upon `tan:initial-upper-case()`.

## ‡ tokenize-div

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:div[not((tan:div, tan:tok))]/text()' mode='tokenize-div' />
```

Used by function `tan:tokenize-div()`.

Relies upon `$special-end-div-chars-regex`, `tan:normalize-div-text()`, `tan:tokenize-text()`.

## ‡ tree-to-sequence

### TAN-extra-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='*' mode='tree-to-sequence' />
```

Used by function `tan:tree-to-sequence()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ trim-long-text

### TAN-core-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='text()' mode='trim-long-text' />
```

Used by function `tan:trim-long-text()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ trim-or-add-text

### TAN-core-3-0-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:a | tan:b | tan:common' mode='trim-or-add-text' />
```

Used by function `tan:adjust-diff()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ unmark-tokens

### TAN-class-1-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='tan:tok/* | tan:non-tok/*' mode='unmark-tokens' />
```

Used by template ‡ `dependency-adjustments-pass-2`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ uri-relative-to

### TAN-core-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='node() | @*' mode='uri-relative-to' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='@href' mode='uri-relative-to' />
```

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this `xsl:template`.

Relies upon `tan:base-uri()`, `tan:uri-relative-to()`.

## ‡ vocabulary-all-vals

### TAN-core-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='*' mode='vocabulary-all-vals vocabulary-by-id vocabulary-by-name' />
```

vocab trawling shallow skips by default

```
<xsl:template match='text() | comment() | processing-instruction()' mode='vocabulary-all-vals vocabulary-by-id vocabulary-by-name' />
```

```
<xsl:template priority='1' match='tan:vocabulary | tan:tan-vocabulary' mode='vocabulary-all-vals vocabulary-by-id vocabulary-by-name' />
```

```
<xsl:template priority='1' match='tan:vocabulary/tan:IRI | tan:vocabulary/tan:name  
| tan:vocabulary/tan:location | tan:tan-vocabulary/tan:IRI | tan:tan-vocabulary/tan:name | tan:tan-vocabulary/tan:location' mode='vocabulary-all-vals vocabulary-by-id vocabulary-by-name' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='*[tan:IRI] | tan:token-definition | tan:item[tan:token-definition] | tan:claim' mode='vocabulary-all-vals' />
```

Used by function `tan:vocabulary()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ vocabulary-by-id

### TAN-core-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='*' mode='vocabulary-all-vals vocabulary-by-id vocabulary-by-name' />
```

vocab trawling shallow skips by default

```
<xsl:template match='text() | comment() | processing-instruction()' mode='vocabulary-all-vals vocabulary-by-id vocabulary-by-name' />
```

```
<xsl:template priority='1' match='tan:vocabulary | tan:tan-vocabulary' mode='vocabulary-all-vals vocabulary-by-id vocabulary-by-name' />
```

```
<xsl:template priority='1' match='tan:vocabulary/tan:IRI | tan:vocabulary/tan:name  
| tan:vocabulary/tan:location | tan:tan-vocabulary/tan:IRI | tan:tan-vocabulary/tan:name | tan:tan-vocabulary/tan:location' mode='vocabulary-all-vals vocabulary-by-id vocabulary-by-name' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='*[tan:id][tan:IRI] | tan:claim[tan:id]' mode='vocabulary-by-id' />
```

Used by function `tan:vocabulary()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## ‡ vocabulary-by-name

### TAN-core-functions.xsl

```
<xsl:template match='*' mode='vocabulary-all-vals vocabulary-by-id vocabulary-by-name' />
```

vocab trawling shallow skips by default

```
<xsl:template match='text() | comment() | processing-instruction()' mode='vocabulary-all-vals vocabulary-by-id vocabulary-by-name' />
```

```
<xsl:template priority='1' match='tan:vocabulary | tan:tan-vocabulary' mode='vocabulary-all-vals vocabulary-by-id vocabulary-by-name' />
```

```
<xsl:template priority='1' match='tan:vocabulary/tan:IRI | tan:vocabulary/tan:name | tan:vocabulary/tan:location | tan:tan-vocabulary/tan:IRI | tan:tan-vocabulary/tan:name | tan:tan-vocabulary/tan:location' mode='vocabulary-all-vals vocabulary-by-id vocabulary-by-name' />
```

```
<xsl:template match='*[tan:IRI][tan:name] | tan:token-definition | tan:item[tan:token-definition]' mode='vocabulary-by-name' />
```

Used by function `tan:vocabulary()`.

Does not rely upon global variables, keys, functions, or templates.

## Cross-format functions

Some function definitions differ from one TAN format to another.

### tan:collate()

#### TAN-core-3-0-functions.xsl

3-parameter version of fuller one, below

Input: a sequence of strings to be collated; a sequence of strings that label each string; a boolean indicating whether the sequence of input strings should be optimized; a boolean indicating whether the results of `tan:diff()` should be processed and weighed; a boolean indicating whether the collation should be cleaned up.

Output: a `<collation>` with (1) one `<witness>` per string (and if the last parameter is true, then a sequence of children `<commonality>`s, signifying how close that string is with every other, and (2) a sequence of `<c>`s and `<u>`s, each with a `<txt>` and one or more `<wit ref="" pos="" />`, indicating which string witness attests to the [c]ommon or [u]nique reading, and what position in that string the particular text fragment starts at.

If there are not enough labels (2nd parameter) for the input strings, the numerical position of the input string will be used as the string label / witness id.

If the third parameter is true, then `tan:diff()` will be performed against each pair of strings. Each diff output will be weighed by closeness of the two texts, and sorted

accordingly. The results of this operation will be stored in collation/witness/commonality. This requires  $(n-1)!$  operations, so should be efficient for a few input strings, but will grow progressively longer according to the number and size of the input strings. Preoptimizing strings will likely produce greater congruence in the <u> fragments.

If the last parameter is true, then cleanup will not be performed. This parameter was introduced because the cleanup process itself invokes `tan:collate()` and one does not want to get into an endless loop because of a mishmash of differences that can never be reconciled or brought closer together.

This version of `tan:collate` was written in XSLT 3.0 to take advantage of `xsl:iterate`, and has an arity of 3 and 5 parameters to distinguish it from its XSLT 2.0 predecessors, which used a different approach to collation. Tests comparing the two versions of `tan:collate()` may be profitable.

Changes in output from previous version of `tan:collate()`: - @w is now <wit> with @ref and @pos - the text node of <u> or <c> is now wrapped in <txt> - @length is ignored (the value is easily calculated) With these changes, any witness can be easily reconstructed with the XPath expression `tan:collation/()`

## TAN-core-string-functions.xsl

one parameter version of full one below

Input: any number of strings

Output: an element with <c> and <u w="[WITNESS NUMBERS]">, showing where there are common strings and where there are departures. At the beginning are <witness>es identifying the numbers, and providing basic statistics about how much each pair of witnesses agree.

This function was written to deal with multiple OCR results of the same page of text, to find agreement wherever possible.

This function was rewritten in 2020 as an XSLT 3.0 function, with 5-arity.

Used by template `t clean-up-collation-pass-1`.

Used by function `tan:collate()`.

Relies upon `tan:adjust-diff()`, `tan:collate()`, `tan:collate-loop-outer()`, `tan:diff()`, `tan:diff-cache()`, `tan:diff-to-collation()`, `tan:most-common-item-count()`, `tan:trim-long-text()`, `t clean-up-collation-pass-1`, `t clean-up-collation-pass-2`, `t diff-to-collation`.

---

# Chapter 12. Errors

Below is a list of 123 specifically defined TAN errors.

The contents of this chapter have been generated automatically. Although much effort has been spent to ensure accurate representation of the schemas and function library, you may find errors or inconsistencies. In such cases, the functions and schemas (particularly the RELAX-NG, compact syntax) are to be given priority.

## error[adv01]

Token-based assertions of multiple class 2 TAN documents that share the same class 1 source may be compared or collated only if those class 2 documents adopt identical token definitions.

General rule not affecting specific attributes or elements.

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this error.

## error[adv02]

Assertions of multiple TAN-A documents that share the same class 1 source may be compared or collated only if they suppress, or fail to suppress, the same div types.

General rule not affecting specific attributes or elements.

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this error.

## error[adv03]

Mismatched sets of statistics may not be merged.

General rule not affecting specific attributes or elements.

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this error.

## error[cat01]

Every @href in a catalog.tan.xml file must point to a document that is available.

Affects: @href

Used by template `⌘ catalog-expansion-terse`, `⌘ cut-faulty-hrefs`.

Used by function `tan:collection()`.

## error[cat02]

@root should match the target's root element name

Affects: @root

Used by template `⌘ catalog-expansion-terse`.



## error[cat03]

In a catalog.tan.xml, @id should match the target's root element @id

Affects: @id

Used by template `catalog-expansion-terse`.

## warning[cat04]

Different TAN files should have unique @ids..

Affects: @id

Used by template `catalog-expansion-terse`.

## warning[cat05]

@href values in catalog.tan.xml should be unique

Affects: @href

Used by template `catalog-expansion-terse`.

## warning[cat06]

If a local catalog.tan.xml file lacks a reference to a TAN file being validated, a warning will appear.

Affects: @id

Used by template `core-expansion-verbose`.

## warning[cat07]

A TAN file being validated verbosely will include errors reported in any local catalog.tan.xml

General rule not affecting specific attributes or elements.

Used by template `core-expansion-verbose`.

## error[chr01]

Every character must be locatable in every token in every ref in every source.

Affects: @chars<tok>

Used by template `class-2-expansion-terse` `class-2-expansion-terse-for-validation`, `mark-dependencies-pass-2-for-validation`.

## error[c1101]

Class 1 files must share the same source as any redivision or companion version.

Affects: <redivision> <companion-version>

Used by template `‡` `core-expansion-terse`.

## error[c1102]

Class 1 files must share the same work as any model, redivision, or companion version.

Affects: <model> <redivision> <companion-version>

Used by template `‡` `core-expansion-terse`.

## error[c1103]

Class 1 files must share the same work-version, if supplied, as any redivision.

Affects: <redivision>

Used by template `‡` `core-expansion-terse`.

## error[c1104]

Class 1 files must have identical transcriptions, after TAN normalization, as any redivision.

Affects: <redivision>

Used by template `‡` `class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-3`, `‡` `class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-1`.

## warning[c1107]

If a class 1 file diverges from the structure of its model a warning will be generated specifying where differences exist.

Affects: <model>

Used by template `‡` `class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-2`.

## warning[c1109]

Most div references are unique.

Affects: `@n<div>`

Used by template `‡` `core-expansion-normal`.

## error[c1110]

Every leaf div must have at least some non-space text.

Affects: <div>

Used by template `‡` `core-expansion-normal`.

## error[c1111]

No text may begin with a modifying character.

Affects: <div>

Used by template `⚭` `core-expansion-normal`.

## error[c1112]

No text may have a spacing character followed by a modifying character.

Affects: <div>

Used by template `⚭` `core-expansion-normal`.

## error[c1113]

No text may have Unicode characters that are disallowed, e.g., U+A0, NO BREAK SPACE.

Affects: <div>

Used by template `⚭` `core-expansion-normal`.

## error[c1114]

A class 1 <source> may not point to a TAN file.

Affects: <source>

Used by template `⚭` `check-referred-doc`.

## warning[c1115]

An @n's value should not appear in the text.

Affects: @n<div>

Used by template `⚭` `class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-2`.

## warning[c1116]

A <div>'s reference (self and ancestor @ns, concatenated) should not appear in the text.

Affects: @n<div>

Used by template `⚭` `class-1-expansion-verbose-pass-2`.

## error[c1117]

An @n taking digit values should not begin with 0.

Affects: @n<div>

Used by template `‡` `dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `‡` `resolve-numerals`, `‡` `core-expansion-terse`.

## error[c1118]

No reference may point to a mixture of leaf and non-leaf <div>s.

Affects: <div>

Used by template `‡` `core-expansion-normal`.

## fatal[c1201]

Sources are integral parts of a class 2 TAN file. Access to at least one non-faulty copy is absolutely mandatory.

Affects: <source>

Used by template `‡` `check-referred-doc`.

## error[c1202]

No source may be given more than one token definition.

Affects: <token-definition>

Used by template `‡` `core-expansion-terse`.

## error[c1203]

@new may not take the same value as what it replaces.

Affects: @new<rename>

Used by template `‡` `core-expansion-terse`.

## warning[c1205]

The values of @n in <equate> should not have duplicates.

Affects: @n<equate>

Used by template `‡` `class-2-expansion-terse` `class-2-expansion-terse-for-validation`.

## warning[c1207]

At least one @n value in an equate should be found in every source.

Affects: @n<equate>

Used by template `‡ class-2-expansion-terse class-2-expansion-terse-for-validation`.

## error[c1213]

`@by` may be applied only to those `@n` and `@ref` values that are calculable as integers.

Affects: `@by<rename>`

Used by template `‡ core-expansion-terse`.

## error[c1215]

In adjustment actions involving `@n`, at least one value should be found in each source.

Affects: `@n<rename>` `<skip>` `<equate>`

Used by template `‡ class-2-expansion-terse class-2-expansion-terse-for-validation`.

## error[c1216]

In a `<rename>` the quantity of values in `@ref` and `@new` must be identical.

Affects: `@new @ref<rename>`

Used by template `‡ core-expansion-terse`.

## error[c1217]

No adjustment action should result in the mixing of leaf `<div>`s and non-leaf `<div>`s.

Affects: `@new<reassign>` `<rename>` `<adjustments>` `<to>`

Used by template `‡ strip-divs-to-reset`.

## warning[c1219]

Only the first of multiple adjustment actions will be applied. Action priority: skip, ref-based rename, then for every `@n` n-based rename, equate.

Affects: `<rename>` `<skip>` `<equate>`

Used by template `‡ dependency-adjustments-pass-1`.

## error[c1m01]

Claims involving verbs whose constrained content requires specification of units must use `<object>` or `<subject>` with `@units..`

Affects: `@content-datatype` `@content-lexical-constraint` `@units<claim>` `<verb>` `<object>` `<subject>`

Used by template `‡ core-expansion-terse`.

## error[c1m02]

A claim with a verb that has content constraints must not allow other verbs.

Affects: @content-datatype @content-lexical-constraint<claim> <verb>

Used by template `‡` core-expansion-terse.

## error[c1m03]

<subject>s' and <object>s' content must be castable to any datatype constraints defined by the verb.

Affects: @content-datatype<subject> <object>

Used by template `‡` core-expansion-terse.

## error[c1m04]

<subject>s' and <object>s' content must match any lexical constraints defined by the verb.

Affects: @content-lexical-constraint<subject> <object>

Used by template `‡` core-expansion-terse.

## error[c1m05]

<object> or <subject> with @units may be used only with verbs with constrained content.

Affects: @content-datatype @content-lexical-constraint @units<claim> <verb> <object>  
<subject>

Used by template `‡` core-expansion-terse.

## error[c1m07]

Every <claim> must have or inherit at least one verb.

Affects: @verb<claim>

Used by template `‡` core-expansion-terse.

## error[c1m08]

Every <claim> must respect constraints defined by the verb.

Affects: @verb<claim>

Used by template `‡` core-expansion-terse.

## error[c1m09]

No <claim> with a verb that disallows an element may have another verb that requires that same element.

Affects: @verb<claim>

Used by template `‡` core-expansion-terse.

## error[dy01]

Every div type reference must be valid in every source

Affects: @div-type<skip>

Used by template `‡` class-2-expansion-terse class-2-expansion-terse-for-validation.

## error[inc02]

For any element with @include, at least one element of the same name must be found in target inclusion document.

Affects: @include<inclusion>

Used by template `‡` apply-inclusions-and-adjust-vocabulary.

## error[inc03]

Inclusions/vocabularies may not be invoked circularly.

Affects: <inclusion> <vocabulary>

Used by variable `$erroneously-looped-doc`.

Used by template `‡` resolve-critical-dependencies-loop, `‡` check-referred-doc.

Used by function `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`.

## fatal[inc04]

Inclusions are integral parts of any TAN file. Access to at least one copy is absolutely mandatory.

Affects: @include<inclusion>

Used by template `‡` resolve-critical-dependencies-loop, `‡` check-referred-doc.

Used by function `tan:get-1st-doc()`.

## fatal[inc05]

The vocabulary of a file may not include it.

Affects: <inclusion> <vocabulary> <TAN-voc>

Used by template `‡` check-referred-doc.

## warning[inc06]

The @TAN-version for inclusions and vocabularies should match the current version.

Affects: @TAN-version<inclusion> <vocabulary>

Used by template `‡` resolve-critical-dependencies-loop.

## error[lnk01]

An inclusion must point to a TAN file

Affects: <inclusion>

Used by template `‡` check-referred-doc.

## error[lnk02]

<successor>, <predecessor>, and <companion-version> must point to TAN files of the same type.

Affects: <successor> <predecessor> <companion-version>

Used by template `‡` check-referred-doc.

## error[lnk03]

<model> and <redivision> must point to class 1 TAN files

Affects: <model> <redivision>

Used by template `‡` check-referred-doc.

## error[lnk04]

<annotation> must point to class 2 TAN files

Affects: <annotation>

Used by template `‡` check-referred-doc.

## error[lnk05]

<vocabulary> must point to TAN-voc files.

Affects: <vocabulary>

Used by template `‡` resolve-critical-dependencies-loop, `‡` check-referred-doc.

## error[lnk06]

<morphology> must point to TAN-mor files.



Affects: <morphology>

Used by template `⌘` `check-referred-doc`.

## error[1nk07]

If a linking element points to a file that must be resolved, that file must be a TAN file.

Affects: <location> <inclusion> <source> <vocabulary> <redivision> <model> <annotation>  
<predecessor> <successor>

Used by template `⌘` `resolve-critical-dependencies-loop`.

Used by function `tan:resolve-doc-loop()`.

## error[1oc01]

An element that has a <location> and is key for validation should have at least one document available.

Affects: <location> <inclusion> <see-also> <source> <vocabulary> <redivision> <annotation>  
<model> <predecessor> <successor> <algorithm>

Used by function `tan:get-1st-doc()`.

## error[1oc02]

Every TAN file referred to by way of an element containing <location> should have an @id that matches the <IRI> of the parent of the <location>

Affects: <location> <inclusion> <see-also> <source> <vocabulary> <redivision> <annotation>  
<model> <predecessor> <successor> <algorithm>

Used by template `⌘` `check-referred-doc`.

## error[1oc03]

No element may point to a TAN file that has an identical @id value; the only exception is <predecessor> and <successor>.

Affects: <location> <inclusion> <see-also> <source> <vocabulary> <redivision> <annotation>  
<model> <predecessor> <successor> <algorithm>

Used by template `⌘` `check-referred-doc`.

## warning[1oc04]

If an element not essential to validation has no <location> that points to a document a warning should be returned.

Affects: <location> <algorithm> <see-also>

Used by function `tan:get-1st-doc()`.

## error[rea01]

In a `<reassign>`, the token referred to at `<from-tok>` must precede the one referred to by `<through-tok>`.

Affects: `<reassign>` `<from-tok>` `<through-tok>`

Used by template `⚓ expand-reassigns`.

## error[rea02]

No token may be adjusted by more than one `<reassign>`.

Affects: `<reassign>`

Used by template `⚓ dependency-adjustments-pass-2`.

## warning[rea03]

If a `<div>` is renamed, and the target reference is subject to `<reassign>` instructions, the following message will appear.

`<reassign>` targets a reference that has been altered by `<rename>`. Any reassignments will treat the newly created `<div>`, not the original.

Affects: `<reassign>` `<rename>`

Used by template `⚓ dependency-adjustments-pass-2`.

## error[rea04]

A `<reassign>` may be applied only to leaf `<div>`s.

Affects: `<reassign>`

Used by template `⚓ dependency-adjustments-pass-2`.

## error[ref01]

Every part of a `@ref` must correspond to a `<div>` in every source.

Affects: `@ref` `@src`

Used by template `⚓ class-2-expansion-terse class-2-expansion-terse-for-validation`.

## warning[ref02]

If a reference to a work is not found in some sources for that work, a warning will be returned.

Affects: `@ref` `@work`

Used by template `⚓ class-2-expansion-terse class-2-expansion-terse-for-validation`.

## error[ref03]

In a @ref range the first reference should precede the second.

Affects: @ref

Used by template `‡ class-2-expansion-terse` `class-2-expansion-terse-for-validation`.

## error[seq01]

Sequences may not include values less than 1.

Affects: @pos @chars @feature-qty-test

Used by template `‡ mark-tok-pos`.

Used by function `tan:sequence-error()`.

## error[seq02]

Sequences may not include values greater than the maximum allowed.

Affects: @pos @chars @feature-qty-test

Used by template `‡ mark-tok-pos`.

Used by function `tan:sequence-error()`.

## error[seq03]

Ranges in sequences must go from a lesser value to a greater.

Affects: @pos @chars @feature-qty-test

Used by template `‡ check-and-expand-ranges`.

Used by function `tan:sequence-error()`.

## error[seq05]

Any range in either an @n or in a @ref in an adjustment action must be predictably calculated.

Affects: @ref @n<skip> <rename> <reassign> <adjustments>

Used by template `‡ check-and-expand-ranges`.

## error[tan01]

Every TAN file must have at least one organization or person with an <IRI> that is a tag URI whose namespace matches the namespaces of @id in the root element.

Affects: @id<agent>

Used by template `‡ core-expansion-terse`.

## error[tan02]

Any TAN file without a to-do list will be treated as being no longer in progress and should have at least one master-location.

Affects: `<master-location>` `<to-do>`

Used by template `‡ core-expansion-terse`.

## error[tan03]

`@xml:id` values may not be repeated in the same document.

Affects: `@xml:id` `@id`

Used by template `‡ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`.

## error[tan04]

All text must be normalized (Unicode NFC).

Affects: `<desc>` `<div>` `<name>` `<IRI>`

Used by template `‡ core-expansion-normal`.

## error[tan05]

Every idref in an attribute must point to a vocabulary item (by `@xml:id` or name) that is of the appropriate corresponding element.

Affects: `@who` `@ed-who` `@roles` `@src` `@lexicon` `@morphology` `@reuse-type` `@bitext-relation` `@feature` `@include` `@licensor` `@period` `@rights` `@work` `@type` `@adverb` `@group` `@verb` `@where` `@relationship` `@topic` `@subject` `@object` `@units`

Used by template `‡ core-expansion-terse-attributes`.

## error[tan06]

All idrefs in an attribute must be unique.

Affects: `@who` `@ed-who` `@roles` `@src` `@lexicon` `@morphology` `@reuse-type` `@bitext-relation` `@feature` `@include` `@licensor` `@period` `@rights` `@work` `@type` `@adverb` `@group` `@verb` `@where` `@relationship` `@topic` `@subject` `@object` `@units`

Used by template `‡ core-expansion-terse-attributes`.

## error[tan07]

Attributes that take regular expressions must use escape sequences recognized by XML schema or TAN escape extensions (`{u{}}`). See <http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/#regexs>

Affects: @regex @matches-m @matches-tok @rgx

Used by template `‡ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`.

## error[tan08]

@href must have <location> or <master-location> as a parent; any other parent will trigger a quick fix to populate the element with the IRI + name pattern of the target file.

Affects: @href<location> <master-location>

Used by template `‡ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`.

## error[tan09]

An IRI may appear no more than once in a TAN document.

Affects: <IRI>

Used by template `‡ core-expansion-terse`, `‡ check-referred-doc`.

## error[tan10]

An IRI that names a TAN file must match that file's @id exactly.

Affects: <IRI>

Used by template `‡ check-referred-doc`.

## error[tan11]

No file may import vocabularies with items that have duplicate IRIs.

Affects: <vocabulary> <IRI>

Used by template `‡ check-referred-doc`.

## warning[tan12]

An @xml:id on a vocabulary item need not duplicate a <name> (except in a TAN-mor file).

Affects: @xml:id @id

Used by template `‡ core-expansion-terse`.

## error[tan14]

<alias> references must not be circular.

Affects: @idrefs<alias>

Used by function `tan:resolve-alias-loop()`.

## error[tan15]

No `<master-location>` may have an `@href` that points to a compressed archive.

Affects: `@href<master-location>`

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`.

## error[tan16]

The only `@href` in a TAN document that may point to another document with the same document id is that of `<master-location>` or `<see-also>`

Affects: `@href<location>` `<master-location>`

Used by function `tan:get-1st-doc()`.

## error[tan17]

No `@href` should point to the URI of the document itself.

Affects: `@href<location>` `<master-location>`

Used by template `⌘ first-stamp-shallow-copy`, `⌘ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`.

## warning[tan18]

Files should match the version kept at `<master-location>`.

Affects: `<master-location>`

Used by template `⌘ class-2-expansion-verbose`, `⌘ core-expansion-normal`.

## error[tan19]

Any IRI beginning `urn:` must continue with a name that is part of the official IANA Registry of URN Namespaces. See RFC 2414, <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc8141>, and <https://www.iana.org/assignments/urn-namespaces/urn-namespaces.xhtml>

Affects: `<IRI>`

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse`.

## error[tan20]

Files must be correlated with the proper TAN version.

Affects: `@TAN-version`

Used by template `‡ core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `‡ core-expansion-terse`.

## error[tan21]

Multiple idrefs in a single attribute should not point to the same entity.

Affects: `@who` `@ed-who` `@roles` `@src` `@lexicon` `@morphology` `@reuse-type` `@bitext-relation` `@feature` `@include` `@licensor` `@period` `@rights` `@work` `@type` `@adverb` `@group` `@verb` `@where` `@relationship` `@topic` `@subject` `@object` `@units`

Used by template `‡ core-expansion-terse-attributes`, `‡ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`.

## warning[tei04]

Text that represents a line, column, or page break should be moved into a `@rend` within a `<lb>`, `<pb>`, or `<cb>`.

Affects: `@rend<tei:lb>` `<tei:pb>` `<tei:cb>`

Used by template `‡ core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1 normalize-tei-space`.

## error[tei05]

A milestone element without `@break` set to false should have at least one space on either side.

Affects: `<tei:lb>` `<tei:pb>` `<tei:cb>`

Used by template `‡ core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1 normalize-tei-space`.

## error[tei06]

A milestone element with `@break` set to false should have no nearby spaces

Affects: `<tei:lb>` `<tei:pb>` `<tei:cb>`

Used by template `‡ core-expansion-terse dependency-adjustments-pass-1 normalize-tei-space`.

## error[t1m02]

When using a category-based morphology, the number of feature codes in an `<m>` may not exceed the number of categories.

Affects: `<m>`

Used by template `‡ tan-a-lm-expansion-terse`.

## error[t1m03]

Every feature code in an `<m>` must be found in the target morphology file.

Affects: <m>

Used by template `tan-a-lm-expansion-terse`.

## error[t1m04]

Every condition of a relevant dependency morphology <assert> (<report>) must be true (false) otherwise an error will be returned.

Affects: <m>

No variables, keys, functions, or named templates depend upon this error.

## error[tmo01]

Features may not be repeated within a given category.

Affects: @type<category> <feature>

Used by template `dependency-adjustments-pass-1 core-expansion-terse`.

## error[tmo02]

Codes for features must be case-indifferently unique within a given category.

Affects: @code<feature>

Used by template `dependency-adjustments-pass-1 core-expansion-terse`.

## error[tok01]

Every token must be locatable in every cited ref in every source.

Affects: @pos @val @rgx<tok> <from-tok> <through-tok>

Used by template `expand-reassigns`, `class-2-expansion-terse` `class-2-expansion-terse-for-validation`, `mark-tok-pos`, `mark-dependencies-pass-2-for-validation`.

## error[voc01]

Names may not duplicate names reserved by standard TAN vocabulary for the affected element.

Affects: <name>

Used by template `core-expansion-terse`.

## error[voc02]

Names may not be duplicates of, case-variants of, or hyphen variants of other names for the same element.

Affects: <name>



Used by template `‡ core-expansion-normal`.

## error[voc03]

`@affects-element` may take names only of those TAN elements that accept `@which`

Affects: `@affects-element<item> <group>`

Used by template `‡ core-expansion-terse`.

## error[voc04]

Every item in a reserved TAN-voc must have at least one IRI with a tag URN in the TAN namespace

Affects: `<IRI> <item>`

Used by template `‡ core-expansion-terse`.

## error[voc06]

`@affects-element` may take the value "vocabulary" only in official TAN-voc files.

Affects: `@affects-element<item> <group>`

Used by template `‡ core-expansion-terse`.

## error[voc07]

Each `<name>` in standard TAN vocabulary must already be normalized.

Affects: `<name>`

Used by template `‡ core-expansion-terse`.

## error[whe02]

Future dates are not permitted.

Affects: `@when @ed-when @accessed-when @from @to`

Used by template `‡ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`.

## error[whe03]

`@from` must predate `@to`

Affects: `@from @to`

Used by template `‡ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`.

## error[whi01]

An element's @which must have a value that corresponds to a <name>, either in a standard TAN vocabulary or an associated TAN-voc file, that is marked as applying to that element.

Affects: @which<vocabulary>

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse-attributes`.

## error[whi02]

Names must be unique for vocabulary items assigned to a given element name.

Affects: <name> <item>

Used by template `⌘ check-referred-doc`.

## fatal[whi04]

Vocabularies are integral parts of a document. Access to at least one version is absolutely mandatory.

Affects: <vocabulary>

Used by template `⌘ resolve-critical-dependencies-loop`, `⌘ check-referred-doc`, `⌘ first-stamp-shallow-copy`.

Used by function `tan:get-1st-doc()`.

## error[whi05]

A @which in a <vocabulary> may point only to items in the standard TAN file vocabularies.TAN-voc.xml

Affects: @which<vocabulary>

Used by template `⌘ first-stamp-shallow-copy`.

## warning[wrn01]

If an @href points to a local file that is not available, a warning will be returned.

@href points to file that is either (1) not available or (2) not valid XML

Affects: @href<location> <master-location>

Used by template `⌘ core-expansion-terse-attributes-to-elements`, `⌘ check-referred-doc`.

Used by function `tan:get-1st-doc()`.

## warning[wrn02]

If @accessed-when predates one or more dates in a target file, a warning will be returned.

Affects: @accessed-when<location> <inclusion> <see-also> <source> <vocabulary>

Used by template `‡` `check-referred-doc`.

## warning[wrn03]

If a target file has children items in the <to-do>the corresponding comments will be returned as warnings.

Affects: <location> <inclusion> <see-also> <source> <vocabulary> <redivision> <annotation> <model> <predecessor> <successor> <algorithm>

Used by template `‡` `check-referred-doc`.

## warning[wrn04]

Users should be warned about versions of TAN that are under development.

This version of TAN is under development, and is subject to change. Participants in developing the TAN schemas, functions, and guidelines are welcome. See <http://textalign.net> for details.

Affects: <TAN-T> <TEI> <TAN-A> <TAN-A-tok> <TAN-A-lm> <TAN-voc> <TAN-mor>

Used by template `‡` `core-expansion-terse` `dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `‡` `core-expansion-terse`.

## warning[wrn05]

If a target file has a <successor> a warning will be returned, noting the update.

Affects: <location> <inclusion> <see-also> <source> <vocabulary> <redivision> <annotation> <model> <predecessor> <successor> <algorithm>

Used by template `‡` `check-referred-doc`.

## warning[wrn07]

Users should be warned about TAN files whose last change was made by an algorithm.

Affects: <TAN-T> <TEI> <TAN-A> <TAN-A-tok> <TAN-A-lm> <TAN-voc> <TAN-mor>

Used by template `‡` `core-expansion-terse` `dependency-adjustments-pass-1`, `‡` `check-referred-doc`, `‡` `core-expansion-terse`.

## warning[wrn08]

If an element's <location> is faulty and if a catalog file entry is found pointing to a document with the same IRI, location information on those alternative locations will be returned

Affects: <location> <inclusion> <see-also> <source> <vocabulary> <redivision> <annotation> <model> <predecessor> <successor> <algorithm>

Used by template `‡` `check-referred-doc`.

## warning[wrn09]

If a target file points only to non-local locations and no internet is available, the following message will be returned.

No internet available.

Affects: <location> <inclusion> <see-also> <source> <vocabulary> <redivision> <annotation> <model> <predecessor> <successor> <algorithm>

Used by function `tan:get-1st-doc()`.

## warning[wrn10]

If an `@href` points to a file that is not local, and no internet is available, a warning will be returned.

No internet access.

Affects: `@href`<location> <master-location>

Used by template `⌘ check-referred-doc`.

## warning[wrn11]

If the internet is available, and an `@href` points to a non-local file that is not available, a warning will be returned.

`@href` points to non-local file that is either (1) not available, (2) not valid XML, or (3) at a server not trusted by the validation engine.

Affects: `@href`<location> <master-location>

Used by template `⌘ check-referred-doc`.