SCRIPTORIUM Part-of-Speech Tagsets for Sahidic Coptic

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1. Preamble

This document details guidelines for part-of-speech tagging Sahidic Coptic according to the SCRIPTORIUM project scheme. The tagging procedure assumes the text has already been normalized to the orthography and morpheme based segmentation described in the SCRIPTORIUM tokenization guidelines, which are closely related to the conventions found in Layton's (2004) grammar. In case of doubt we refer to Layton (2004) as well as Shisha-Halevy (1988).

As in all tagging projects, the aim is to achieve a practicable compromise between linguistic accuracy/usefulness, speed and reliability of human tagging, and performance of automatic tagging software. This means that in many cases concepts that are linguistically distinct are not distinguished since they are difficult to tell apart in practice in many cases, or determining some distinctions is too costly in terms of annotation time. Additionally, the project is using the CMCL lexicon, kindly provided by Prof. Tito Orlandi, which has its own, much more detailed scheme, so that in some cases the categories used here are chosen to be derivable from the CMCL scheme (see http://cmcl.let.uniroma1.it/).

There are two proposed tagsets, a coarse tagset with fewer tags for projects wishing to save annotation time, and a finer tagset with more detailed subcategories for some of the coarse grained tags, which is also expected to yield lower accuracy in automatic tagging. Links to the latest training models are provided from the SCRIPTORIUM website and have been tested and developed using the freely available TreeTagger (Schmid 1994, see http://www.cis.uni-muenchen.de/~schmid/tools/TreeTagger/).

2. Tagsets

The two tagsets described below are compatible with each other in that the fine-grained tagset uses the same overarching categories of the coarse one, but with further categories distinguished. The tag names are built 'hierarchically', so that additional letters in the name of a tag specify a special type of the superordinate category, e.g. all pronoun tags being with P, though not all tags with P are pronouns, as in PREP for prepositions.

In the coarse-grained list below, tags that have multiple fine-grained variants are followed by [*] (this is **not** part of the tag within the course-grained tagset).

2.1 Coarse-Grained Tagset

Tag	Name	Examples
A[*]	Auxiliary tripartite base	ⲁ[ⲫ], ⲙⲉ[ⲫ], ⲧⲣⲉ[ⲫ], ...
ADV	Adverb	ⲉⲃⲟⲗ, ⲟⲛ, ⲡⲱⲥ
ART	Article	ⲡ(ⲉ), ⲧ(ⲉ), ⲛ(ⲉ), ⲣⲉⲛ, ⲕⲉ
C[*]	Converter	ⲉ, ⲉⲧⲉ, ⲛⲉ, ...
CONJ	Conjunction	ⲁⲩⲱ, ⲏ, ⲙⲏ, ⲕⲁⲓ, ⲉⲓⲧⲉ, ...
COP	Copula	ⲡⲉ/ⲧⲉ/ⲛⲉ
EXIST	Existential/possessive	ⲟⲩⲛ/ⲙⲛ
FUT	Future	ⲛⲁ
IMOD	Inflected modifier	ⲧⲏⲣ[ⲫ], ⲣⲱⲱ[ⲧ], …
N[*]	Noun	ⲁⲑⲏⲧ, ⲣⲱⲙⲉ, ⲁⲣⲭⲏ, ...
NEG	Negation	ⲛ, ⲁⲛ, ⲧⲙ[ⲥⲱⲧⲙ]
NUM	Numeral	ⲟⲩⲁ, ⲥⲛⲁⲩ, …
PDEM	Pronoun, demonstrative	ⲡⲉⲓ/ⲡⲁⲓ, ⲧⲉⲓ/ⲧⲁⲓ, ⲛⲉⲓ/ⲛⲁⲓ
PINT	Pronoun, interrogative	ⲟⲩ, ⲛⲓⲙ
PPER[*]	Pronoun, personal	ⲫ,ⲥ,ⲓ,ϯ,ⲛ,ⲁⲛⲟⲕ,ⲁⲛ̄,...
PPOS[*]	Pronoun, possessive	ⲡⲉⲫ,ⲧⲉⲧⲛ̄,ⲡⲟⲩ,ⲡⲁ,ⲡⲱⲓ,...
PREP	Preposition	ⲉⲧⲃⲉ, ⲣⲛ̄, ⲛ, ⲙ̄ⲙⲟ[ⲫ], …
PTC	Particle	ⲇⲉ, ⲛ̄ⲑⲓ, ⲭⲉ, …
PUNCT	Punctuation	. , · …
UNKNOWN	Unknown morph, lacuna	ⲃ_ _ _, _ _ⲟⲥ, _ _ _, …
V[*]	Verb	ⲥⲱⲧⲙ, ⲥⲱⲧⲡ, ⲥⲟⲧⲡ, ⲉⲓⲣⲉ, ⲟ, ⲁⲣⲓ, ...
VBD	Verboid	ⲛⲁⲛⲟⲩ[ⲫ], ⲡⲉⲭⲁ[ⲫ], ⲡⲉⲭⲉ,...

2.2 Fine-Grained Tagset

For descriptions of the added fine-grained tags, marked in cursive type, see the coarse tag descriptions below.

AAOR
ACAUS
ACOND
ACONJ
ADV
AFUTCONJ
AJUS
ALIM
ANEGAOR
ANEGJUS
ANEGOPT
ANEGPST
ANY
AOPT
APREC
APST
ART
CCIRC
CFOC
CPRET
CONJ
COP
CREL
EXIST
FUT
IMOD
N
NEG
NPROP
NUM
PDEM
PINT
PPERI
PPERO
PPERS
PPOS

PREP	UNKNOWN	*VIMP*
PTC	V	*VSTAT*
PUNCT	VBD	

3. Guidelines

The following guidelines describe the recommended assignment of part of speech tags to segmented morphemes. Fine-grained tags are given in the section describing the corresponding coarse-grained tag. In each example, the area corresponding to the tag under discussion is underlined. Vertical lines ('pipes') are used to segment morphemes for added clarity only.

3.1 Auxiliaries (A)

Auxiliaries include all conjugation bases in the tripartite patterns described in Layton (2004:251-290). These include both negative and positive variants and cover all lexical material preceding the subject noun or ponoun, e.g.:

(1) ⲁ|ϥ|ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (3rd person masculine past tense)
(2) ⲁⲣⲉ|ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (2nd person feminine past tense, with zero subject)
(3) ⲙ̄ⲡ|ⲓ|ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (negative past tense)

Note that when used with pronominal subjects, the optative and conditional conjugation bases are split around the subject pronoun, leading e.g. to two separate epsilons receiving the auxiliary tag (one tag for each segmented epsilon), and likewise for the conditional morphemes:

(4) ⲉ|ϥ|ⲉⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (3rd person masculine optative, two auxiliary tags)
(5) ⲉ|ϥ|ⲱⲁⲛⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ (3rd person masculine conditional, two auxiliary tags)

Fine-Grained Tags

The different individual fine-grained tags cover all distinct conjugation bases, making auxiliaries the largest fine-grained tag group. They are divided as follows:

APST	Auxiliary, past	ⲁ
ANEGPST	Auxiliary, negated past	ⲙ̄ⲡ(ⲉ)
ANY	Auxiliary, 'not yet'	ⲙ̄ⲡⲁⲧ(ⲉ)
AAOR	Auxiliary, aorist	ⲱⲁ, ⲱⲁⲣⲉ
ANEGAOR	Auxiliary, negated aorist	ⲙⲉ(ⲣⲉ)
AOPT	Auxiliary, optative	ⲉ[ϥ]ⲉ, ⲉⲣⲉ
ANEGOPT	Auxiliary, negated optative	ⲛ̄ⲛⲉ
AJUS	Auxiliary, jussive	ⲙⲁⲣ(ⲉ)
ANEGJUS	Auxiliary, negated jussive	ⲙ̄ⲡⲣ̄ⲧⲣⲉ
APREC	Auxiliary, precursive ('after')	ⲛ̄ⲧⲉⲣ(ⲉ)

ACOND	Auxiliary, conditional	ⲉ[ⲩ]ϣⲁⲛ, ⲉⲣϣⲁⲛ
ALIM	Auxiliary, limitative (‘until’)	ϣⲁⲛⲧ(ⲉ)
ACONJ	Auxiliary, conjunctive	ⲛ̄(ⲧⲉ)
AFUTCONJ	Auxiliary, future conjunctive	ⲧⲁⲣ(ⲉ)
ACAUS	Auxiliary, causative	ⲧⲣⲉ

3.2 Adverbs (ADV)

Adverbs include indeclinable native Egyptian and Greek lexemes that modify verbs and other phrases as in the following examples.

(6) ⲧⲁⲁⲩϫⲁⲛⲉ ⲙ̄ⲙⲟⲩ ⲉⲙⲁⲧⲉ/ADV ‘I shall glorify him greatly’
(7) ⲡⲉⲧ|ⲙ̄ⲙⲁⲩ/ADV ‘the one (who is) there’
(8) ⲙ̄ⲡⲣⲙⲟⲩ ⲕⲁⲕⲱⲥ/ADV ‘don’t die badly’

The first part of ‘complex prepositions’ is also tagged as an adverb, as in the following examples:

(9) ⲉⲃⲟⲗ/ADV ⲉⲛ̄/PREP ‘from, out of’ (lit. ‘out in’)
(10) ⲉⲣⲟⲩⲛ/ADV ⲓ/PREP ‘in towards’ (lit. ‘inside at’)

This does not apply to etymologically complex one-word prepositions derived e.g. from nouns for body parts (see the tag PREP for details), nor is the initial ⲉ in words such as ⲉⲃⲟⲗ separated from the adverb (see segmentation guidelines).

3.3 Articles (ART)

Articles include definite articles, indefinite articles and article-like words such as ⲕⲉ/ⲟⲉ ‘other’. The following examples illustrate some variants:

(11) ⲡ/ART ⲣⲱⲙⲉ/N ‘the man’
(12) ⲧⲉ/ART ⲕⲗⲏⲣⲟⲛⲟⲙⲓⲁ/N ‘the inheritence’
(13) ⲟⲩ/ART ⲛⲟⲙⲟⲥ/N ‘a law’
(14) ⲉⲛ/ART ⲉⲃⲏⲩⲉ/N ‘(some) deeds’
(15) ⲕⲉ/ART ⲡⲟⲩⲏⲣⲟⲥ/N ‘another wicked one’

Note that possessive pronouns like ⲡⲉⲩ are not tagged as articles (see PPOS) and relative articles like ⲡ|ⲉⲧ are segmented to contain a relative converter (see C and CREL).

Articles followed by a noun beginning with ϩ and consequently spelled ⲑ or ⲫ e.g. ⲑⲉ ‘the way’ are normalized and tokenized as ⲧ and ⲉ before part-of-speech tagging, so that ⲧ etc. can be tagged as an article alone (see segmentation guidelines).

3.4 Converters (C)

The class of converters, which is syntactically heterogeneous, is described in Layton (2004: 319-366). It includes four types of converters which have several realizations depending on their syntactic environment. In the coarse tagset, all converters are tagged as C, allowing for lower error rates in automatic tagging (especially by removing the distinction between circumstantial and relative conversions, which can be ambiguous). The examples below are for the four fine grained classes:

CCIRC	Converter, circumstantial	ϵ, ϵ[ⲁ], ϵⲣϵ
CFOC	Converter, focalizing (a.k.a. 2nd tenses)	ϵ, ϵⲣϵ, ϵⲧϵ, ⲛ̄ⲧ[ⲁ], ϵⲛⲧ[ⲁ]
CPRET	Converter, preterite	ⲛϵ, ⲛϵⲣϵ
CREL	Converter, relative	ϵⲧϵ, ϵⲧ, ⲛ̄ⲧ[ⲁ], ϵⲛⲧ[ⲁ], ϵⲧϵⲣϵ

Note that a following conjugation base is segmented separately from the converter (cf. segmentation guidelines), e.g.:

(16) ⲛⲧ/CREL ⲁ/APST ⲫ|ⲥⲙⲟⲩ ‘which he blessed’

The converter includes only ⲛⲧ, while ⲁ is a separate auxiliary base.

3.5 Conjunctions (CONJ)

Conjunctions are indeclinable words of Greek and Egyptian origin which link phrases and clauses. No distinction is made between subordinating conjunctions which introduce clauses (‘because’, ‘lest’) and coordinating conjunctions which connect phrases (e.g. ‘and’, ‘or’).

(17) ⲁⲩⲱ/CONJ ⲁⲓϵⲓⲃϵⲩ ‘and I became thirsty’

(18) ϵⲓϫⲱ ⲙ̄ⲙⲟⲥ ϫϵ/CONJ ⲙⲏⲡⲟⲧϵ/CONJ ⲧⲁϵⲓⲃϵ ‘saying [that:] lest I become thirsty’

In the first example, the coordinating conjunction ⲁⲩⲱ ‘and’ appears. Note that it is still tagged as a conjunction even if the first coordinated phrase is missing. In the second example, two consecutive conjunctions appear: ϫϵ ‘that, saying’ introduces the direct speech and the Greek origin ⲙⲏⲡⲟⲧϵ ‘lest’ is a conjunction within the direct speech clause. Also note that the word ϫϵ, originally derived from ϫⲱ ‘say’ is not considered a verb in this usage.

3.6 Copulas (COP)

Copulas are markers in so-called nominal sentences which express predications of the sort A is B. The copula forms are ⲡϵ/ⲧϵ/ⲛϵ. The tag COP is given also to copulas following a verbal clause for focalizing emphasis (i.e. ‘it is the case that…’), as illustrated below.

(19) ⲟⲩⲥⲁⲉⲓⲛ ⲡⲉ/COP ‘he is a doctor’

(20) ⲛⲉⲩⲧⲱⲃⲣ ⲙⲡⲭⲟⲉⲓⲥ ⲡⲉ/COP ‘(it is that) he prayed to God’

In the latter example, it is less obvious that ⲡⲉ is the copula, as its predicate is formally a clause and the form never changes its gender or number (i.e. as ⲧⲉ/ⲛⲉ; this is also referred to as ‘invariable ⲡⲉ’). Though the English translation cannot convey the presence of the copula adequately, these types of cases are still tagged as COP (see Layton 2004:223).

3.7 Existentials (EXIST)

Existentials include the unique lexemes ⲟⲩⲛ̄ and ⲙⲛ̄ in both pure existential and possessive forms, positive and negative, illustrated in the following examples.

(21) ⲟⲩⲛ̄/EXIST ⲟⲩⲁ ⲉⲩⲉⲓⲛⲉ ⲙⲙⲟⲕ ‘there is one who is like you’

(22) ⲙⲛ̄/EXIST ⲣⲙ̄ⲣⲁⲗ ⲉⲩⲭⲟⲥⲉ ⲉⲡⲉⲩⲭⲟⲉⲓⲥ ‘there is no servant who is above his master’

The same tag is also used for the indefinite durative present and the fixed phrase ⲟⲩⲛ̄ ⲥⲟⲙ ‘be able’ literally ‘there is power’.

(23) ⲟⲩⲛⲧⲁ/EXIST ⲛ/PPERO ⲙ̄ⲙⲁⲩ/ADV ⲙⲡⲉⲛⲉⲓⲱⲧ ⲁⲃⲣⲁⲣⲁⲙ
‘we have Abraham our father’, lit. ‘exists to us … of Abraham…’

(24) ⲙ̄ⲙⲛ̄/EXIST ⲥⲟⲙ ⲛⲧⲉ|ⲧⲉ|ⲅⲣⲁⲫⲏ ⲃⲱⲗ ⲉⲃⲟⲗ ‘scripture cannot be broken’

Note that the possessor pronoun is segmented apart from ⲟⲩⲛⲧⲁ and tagged as a pronoun, and the accompanying ⲙ̄ⲙⲁⲩ is an adverb.

3.8 Future Marker (FUT)

The future marker ⲛⲁ, derived from the verb ‘go’ is not considered an independent verb form when introducing a second verb and marking future tense. The following example illustrates the construction.

(25) ⲧ ⲛⲁ/FUT ⲣⲟⲧⲃⲉⲕ ‘I will kill you’

3.9 Inflected modifiers (IMOD)

Inflected modifiers are a somewhat heterogeneous class of suffixally inflecting non-verboids, including the quantifier ⲧⲏⲣ= ‘all of’, the focus particle ⲟⲩⲁⲁ(ⲧ)= ‘only’ and the reflexive ⲙ̄ⲙⲓⲛⲙⲙⲟ̄= ‘oneself’ (see Layton 2004: 118-123 and contrast the tag VBD). The suffix itself is tokenized apart and tagged as PPERO. These items are tokenized apart even within larger phrases, as in the second examples below.

(26) ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ⲣⲱⲱ/IMOD ⲧ/PPERO ‘I, as for me / me too’

(27) ⲉ ⲡ ⲧⲏⲣ/IMOD ⲩ ‘in all of it, at all, wholly’

3.10 Nouns (N)

The tag N is used for all nouns, common and proper, though the fine-grained tagset offers the specific tag NPROP for proper nouns.

(28) ⲡⲉⲛ ⲉⲓⲱⲧ/N ‘our father’
(29) ⲁⲛⲧⲱⲛⲓⲟⲥ/NPROP ‘Antonius’

Note that verbal infinitives in the durative patterns and elsewhere, though technically and etymologically nominal in nature, are nevertheless tagged as verbs in order to facilitate the retrieval of verbal lexemes across constructions.

(30) ϯ ⲡⲓⲥⲧⲉⲩⲉ/V ⲉⲡⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ ‘I trust in God’

3.11 Negations (NEG)

The tag NEG is used for independent negative items that are not part of an auxiliary base. The following lexemes are given the tag NEG: ⲛ, ⲁⲛ, ⲧⲙ̄. The former two tags can occur in the same sentence, in which case one NEG tag is used for each. The latter tag negates infinitives and is tokenized separately from the verb and surrounding auxiliaries.

(31) ⲛ̄/NEG ϥⲛⲁⲕⲗⲏⲣⲟⲛⲟⲙⲉⲓ ⲙ̄ⲙⲟⲕ ⲁⲛ/NEG ‘he will <u>not</u> inherit you’
(32) ⲉⲩⲱⲁⲛ ⲧⲙ̄/NEG ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ ‘if they do <u>not</u> listen’

3.12 Numerals (NUM)

The tag NUM is given to numerals and numerical constituents of complex numerals, as well as suffixed numerals as in the last example below.

(33) ϯⲟⲩ/NUM ⲛ̄ⲟⲉⲓⲕ ‘five (loaves) of bread’
(34) ⲭⲟⲩⲧ/NUM ⲁϥⲧⲉ/NUM ‘twenty-four’
(35) ⲛ̄|ⲥⲉⲡ ⲥⲛⲁⲩ/NUM ‘<u>two</u> times, twice’

Note that the indefinite article ⲟⲩ ‘a, one’ preceding a noun is tagged as ART, not NUM.

3.13 Demonstrative pronouns (PDEM)

The demonstrative pronouns, both attributive to the noun and substituting for a noun are tagged as PDEM.

(36) ⲛ ⲧⲉⲓ/PDEM ⲣⲉ ‘in <u>this</u> way’
(37) ⲧⲁⲓ/PDEM ⲧⲉ ⲧ ⲣⲉ ‘<u>this</u> is the way’

3.14 Interrogative pronouns (PINT)

This tag is used for the interrogative pronouns ⲟⲩ ‘what’, ⲛⲓⲙ ‘who’, ⲧⲱⲛ ‘where’, ⲁϣ ‘which’, ⲟⲩⲛⲣ ‘how much’. This is also true when they are used in complex phrases, as in the examples below.

(38) ⲉⲧⲃⲉ/PREP ⲟⲩ/PINT ‘what for, why?’

(39) ⲉ/PREP ⲧⲱⲛ/PINT ‘where to?’

3.15 Personal pronouns (PPER[*])

Personal pronouns generally receive the tag PPER, with three subtypes in the fine-grained subset for subject pronouns (PPERS), object pronouns (PPERO) and independent pronouns (PPERI).

(40) ⲁ ⲩ/PPERS ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄ ⲉⲣⲟ ⲕ/PPERO ‘he heard you’

(41) ⲉⲧⲃⲏⲧ ⲥ/PPERO ‘for her’

Note that ‘object’ pronouns include objects of prepositions and all suffixed pronouns except the subject markers of verboids of the type [ⲛⲁⲛⲟⲩ]ⲩ, [ⲡⲉϫⲁ]ⲩ etc., which are tagged as PPERS.

(42) ⲡⲉϫⲁ ⲩ/PPERS ‘he said’

The independent pronouns are reserved for emphatic uses and nominal sentences, including nominal sentence subject forms like ⲁⲛⲛ̄ ‘I’ and the full forms of the type ⲁⲛⲟⲕ ‘I’.

(43) ⲁⲛⲟⲕ/PPERI ⲫⲱⲱ ⲧ/PPERO ⲁⲛⲛ̄/PPERI ⲡⲉⲩ ⲫⲙ̄ⲫⲁⲗ

‘I, as for me, I am his servant’

Also note that possessive pronouns like ⲡⲉⲩ ‘his’ are not segmented and receive a separate tag, PPOS.

3.16 Possessive pronouns (PPOS)

Much like demonstratives, all possessive pronouns, both attributive and standing in for a noun are tagged as PPOS. The personal suffix at the end of the pronoun is not separated, rather the entire forms, including ⲡⲉⲩ ‘his’, ⲡⲁ ‘my’ and ‘the one that belongs to’, ⲡⲟⲩ ‘your (fem.)’, ⲡⲱⲓ ‘mine’ etc. The following example illustrates these different types of possessives:

(44) ⲧⲁ/PPOS ⲡⲁ/PPOS ⲥⲟⲛ ⲧⲱⲓ/PPOS ⲧⲉ ‘the one of my brother is mine’

3.17 Prepositions (PREP)

This tag is used for all prepositions in both independent, prenominal states and presuffixal forms (which are tokenized apart from following suffixes). Note that prepositions that are historically derived from univerbized phrases but are now unsegmentable are tagged as one preposition, but complex preposition involving a separable adverb are given two tags, ADV and PREP (cf. the tag ADV). Additionally, the

nota relationis and accusative marker ⲛ/ⲙ̄ⲙⲟ is regarded as a preposition. The following examples illustrate these principles.

(45) ⲉⲧⲃⲉ/PREP ⲟⲩ ‘for what? why?’
(46) ⲉⲃⲟⲗ/ADV ϩⲛ̄/PREP ‘from, out of’ (lit. ‘out in’)
(47) ⲉϧⲛ̄/PREP ‘upon, on account of’ (from ‘to head of’)

If in doubt as to whether a lexicalized combination is considered a single preposition, please refer to the formatted CMCL lexicon supplied with the project’s tokenization module. This lexicon will be updated with future versions of the guidelines to accommodate dubious cases as they arise.

3.18 Particles (PTC)

The class of particles contains all indeclinable words that do not belong to one of the other classes, most notably and frequently the apposition marker ⲛⲑⲓ ‘that is…’ and a large number of, mostly Greek origin, sentence modifying particles that tend to appear in the second, Wackernagel position as they do in Greek as well (e.g. ⲇⲉ, ⲅⲁⲣ).

3.19 Punctuation (PUNCT)

All punctuation marks, including periods at any height in the line, commas (including punctuation added in editions when annotating edited texts) or even question marks, colons etc. if they are used, are all given the uniform tag PUNCT. If decorations are tokenized (tildes, clusters of dots etc.), they may also be tagged as PUNCT, though refer to the tokenization guidelines for recommendations in the context of normalized text.

3.20 Unknown, damaged and lost items (UNKNOWN)

The tag UNKNOWN is given to fragmentary word forms damaged or missing beyond the ability to reach a reliable part-of-speech assignment. It is understood in the case of larger lacunae that the string used to encode the visible part of a word may in fact contain several words. In cases where it is clear where word divisions occur, multiple tokens with corresponding UNKNOWN tags are given.

(48) ⲉ[...]/UNKNOWN ‘?’
(49) ⲉ[...]/UNKNOWN ⲡ[...]/UNKNOWN ‘?’

Generally UNKNOWN tags are given even if the range of possibility is limited, i.e. even if we are certain a damaged morpheme is either an article or a possessive pronoun, an uncertain case is usually tagged as UNKNOWN.

3.21 Verbs (V[*])

The coarse tag V is given to all lexical verb forms that are not conjugation bases, also not including verboids, which receive a separate tag even in the coarse tagset due to their distinct syntax (see the tag VBD). In the fine-grained tagset, normal verb forms (V) are

distinguished from stative verb forms (VSTAT) and imperatives (VIMP) as shown in the examples below. Note that verbal infinitives in the durative present are still tagged as verbs, although they are historically nominalized in this position, whereas nominalized infinitives following an article are understood as nouns, as in the last example.

(50) ⲁ ⲫ ⲥⲱⲧⲙ̄/V ⲉⲣⲟ ⲕ 'he heard you'
(51) ⲧ ⲟⲃⲉ/VSTAT 'I am thirsty'
(52) ⲁⲭⲓ/VIMP ⲥ 'say it!'
(53) ⲉ̄ⲙ ⲡ ⲥⲟⲟⲩⲛ/N ⲙ̄ ⲡ ⲛⲟⲩⲧⲉ 'in the knowledge of God, the knowing of God'

3.22 Verboids (VBD)

The category VBD is given to a small class of suffixally inflected predicates described in Layton (2004: 297-304), including the common ⲡⲉϫⲉ-/ⲡⲉϫⲁ= 'say', ⲛⲁⲛⲟⲩ= 'be good' etc., but not including possessive existentials of the type ⲟⲩⲛⲧⲉ- (see the tag EXIST). The personal suffix following a VBD is tagged as its subject, i.e. PPERS (or simply PPER in the coarse tagset).

(54) ⲡⲉϫⲁ/VBD ⲫ/PPERS 'he said'
(55) ⲛⲁⲛⲟⲩ/VBD ⲥ/PPERS 'she/it is good'

4. References

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