

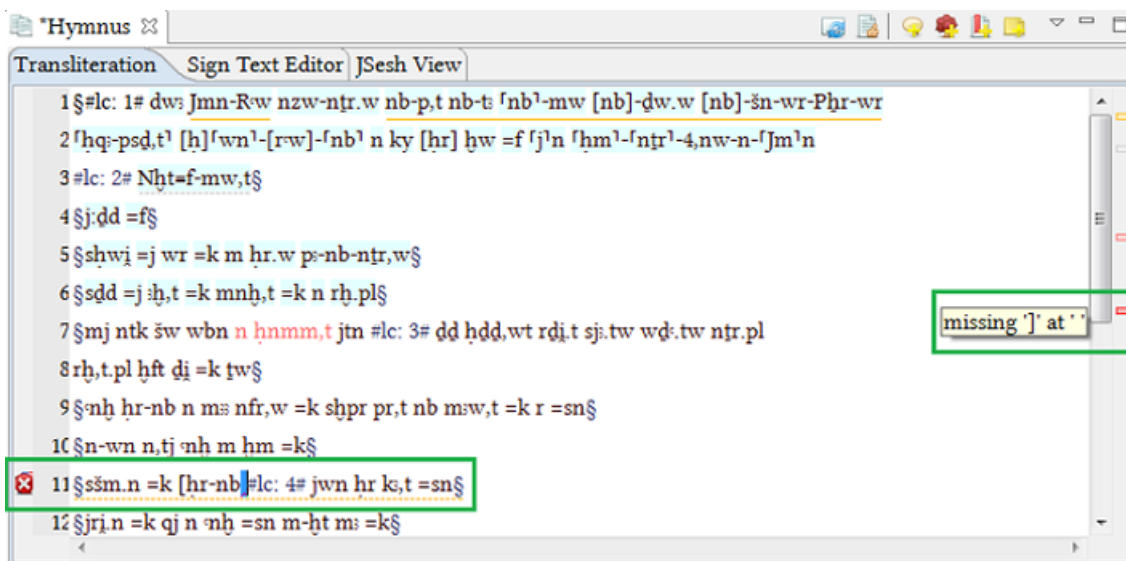
Grammar check

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The BTS is capable of checking a transliteration for errors by using formal system grammar rules. This does not mean that it can recognize wrongly selected lemmata or transliteration errors and correct them. In fact, grammar check follows the internal logic according to which specific signs can only occur in specific combinations. It detects disagreements with this logic and marks them:



Errors are marked by:

- 1) Either the  sign or a red square on the left of the text (depending on your system);
- 2) a dark red rectangle on the right next to the scroll bar of the Transliteration tab - this can serve as a "book mark" for errors which are not visible in text part actually displayed in your window;
- 3) a red wavy underscore under the relevant passage.

NOTE: Do not mix the red rectangle on the right up with the light red rectangles, which show the location of a rubrum. Upon mouse-over on the rectangle the tool-tip will be displayed, explaining the cause of the error. If there are further annotations, rubra or comments annotated to the same sentence, the mouse-over also provides you these information. You get a tool-tip with only information on the error upon mouse-over on the underscoring passage.

NOTE: Some combinations of round brackets and double round brackets result in errors. For example ((n(j))) is not valid in the BTS grammar. In such a case use the dummy sign "∴": ((n(j)∴)).

In the example above (see screen shot) a square bracket was opened, but the second one is missing. If you insert the required symbol the error message will disappear.

All grammar errors in the transliteration should be corrected before saving or switching to the Sign Text Editor, otherwise you lose your data.