• Steps to create a Wordlist (We use Microsoft Access Application for these steps):

4 tables are used to create any wordlist. The names of the tables are:

language concept_list noun_class_list speaker_list

To add any wordlist perform the following steps:

1. Language table:

Create a record for that wordlist in the "language" table.

2. Concept_list table:

This list consists of all the concepts used in different languages. Whenever a new word list is created, only the missing concepts need to be added in the concept list table. The concepts should not be repeated in the conceptlist.

3. Noun_class_list table:

Add the records for types of noun_class for a given wordlist in the noun_class list table. Here, each noun class, there needs to be 1 entry for the given wordlist. For example, we are creating a wordlist for abar and there are 3 noun classes namely, NC1, NC2 and NC3.

Then, 3 records need to be entered in the system.

noun_class	language
NC1	abar
NC2	abar
NC3	abar

4. Speaker_list table:

Add the speakers belonging to the wordlist in the speaker_list table.

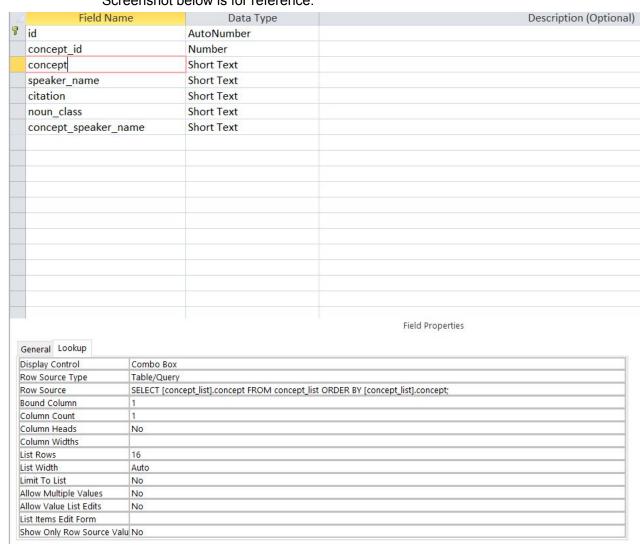
Also, complete all the information for these speakers in the speaker list table.

5. Wordlist table:

The table for the word list needs to be created manually in the Microsoft Access application. The name of the wordlist should be in the correct format. If the name of the language is abar, the name of the table will be abar_wordlist. Similarly, if the name of the wordlist is ajumbu, the name of the table will be ajumbu_wordlist. The format of the wordlist is as follows:

	Field Name	Data Type
8	id	AutoNumber
	concept_id	Number
	concept	Short Text
	speaker_name	Short Text
	citation	Short Text
	noun_class	Short Text
	concept_speaker_name	Short Text

 a) To get the drop down for the concept list, use the query: SELECT [concept_list].concept FROM concept_list ORDER BY [concept_list].concept; Screenshot below is for reference:

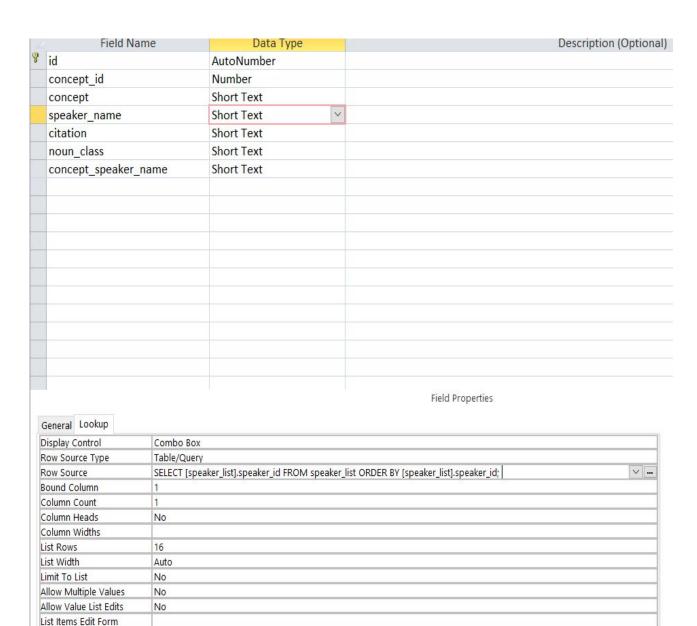


b) Concept id is the primary key (ordering id) from the concept list table for a given concept.

ordering_id -	concept
	child
7	baby
3	father
2	mother
ţ	man
,	- 0.02.22.22

For example, if we select "child" as a concept, concept id should be set as 1. Similarly, if we select "baby" as a concept, concept id should be set as 2.

 c) To get the drop down for the speaker list, use the query: SELECT [speaker_list].speaker_id FROM speaker_list ORDER BY [speaker_list].speaker_id; Screenshot below is for reference:



d) Citation refers to the input received from the user (speaker).

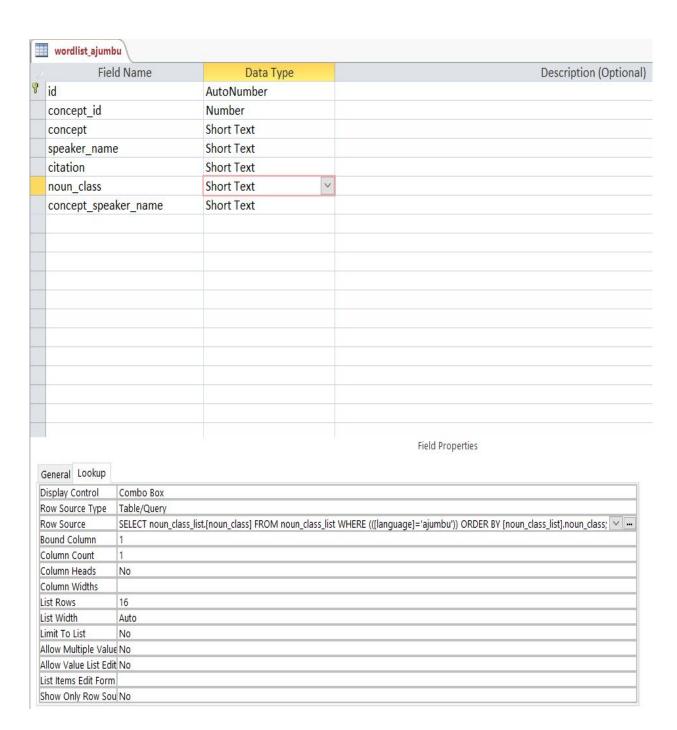
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e) To get the drop down for the noun class list of wordlist "abar", use the query: SELECT noun_class_list.[noun_class] FROM noun_class_list WHERE (([language]='abar')) ORDER BY [noun_class_list].noun_class;

Similarly, to get the drop down for the noun class list of wordlist "biya", use the query:

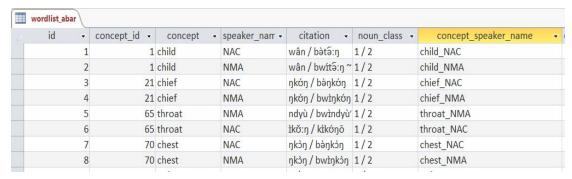
SELECT noun_class_list.[noun_class] FROM noun_class_list WHERE (([language]=biya)) ORDER BY [noun_class_list].noun_class;

Screenshot below is for reference for wordlist ajumbu:



 f) concept_speaker_name includes addition of two values - concept and speaker_name (format = concept + _ + speaker_name)
 If a concept is child and speaker_name is NAC, then concept_speaker_name should be set to child_NAC.

Example (check the last column):



The concept_speaker_name is used to prevent the duplicate records for a given concept and a given speaker.

• Steps to check the online database:

Here, MySQL database is used to get the records. MySQL is used to create an online database from an offline database (Microsoft Access).

- 1. Create an account with email id and password
- Login with proper credentials (there is also forgot password option in case the user is stuck)
- 3. Other features to be explained in detail:

Speaker Data

Language Citations

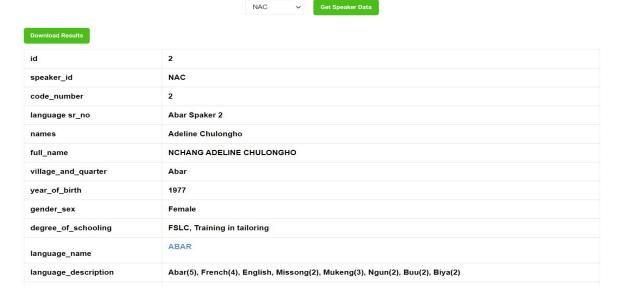
Concepts Page

Admin Console Page

Displaying of Results - Basic Search, Easy Match and Exact Match

Speaker Data:

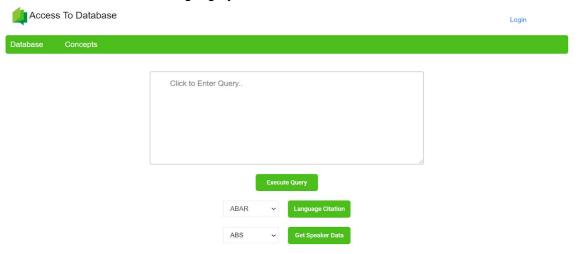
- 1. Click on Database
- 2. Select the speaker you want from the speaker dropdown
- 3. Click on the "Get Speaker Data" button
- 4. The screenshot below gives the result for speaker "NAC".



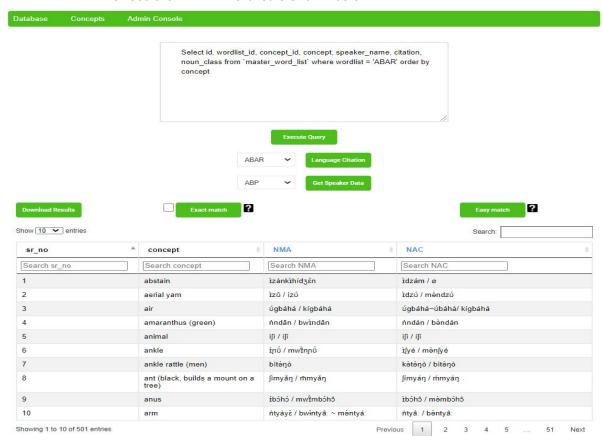
1. As we can see, the language_name is in "Blue" color. When you click on this name, you will get the Language citation for that wordlist. Example, ABAR in this case.

• Language Citations (Wordlists):

- 1. Click on Database
- 2. Select the Language you want to



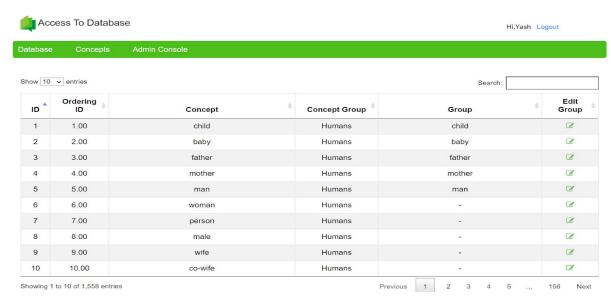
- 3. Then click on "Language Citation"
- 4. The result for ABAR wordlist is shown below:



5. Also, the basic query used to get the result is displayed in the tool editor.

Concepts Page

- 1. Login (if not already logged in)
- 2. Click on Concepts
- 3. If you are an Admin, you will get an option to Edit Groups.



• Admin Console Page

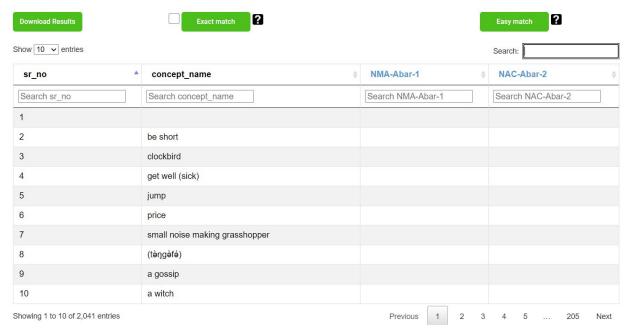
- 1. Login as **Admin** (if not already logged in)
- 2. Click on Admin Console



The list of users are displayed on this page.

• Displaying of Results - Basic Search, Easy Match and Exact Match

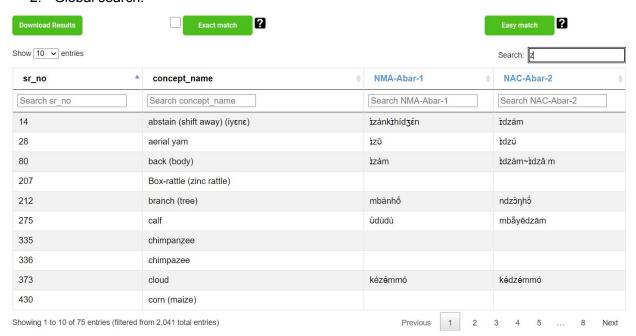
1. Basic Result Display:



Every generated result has the option to download as Excel.

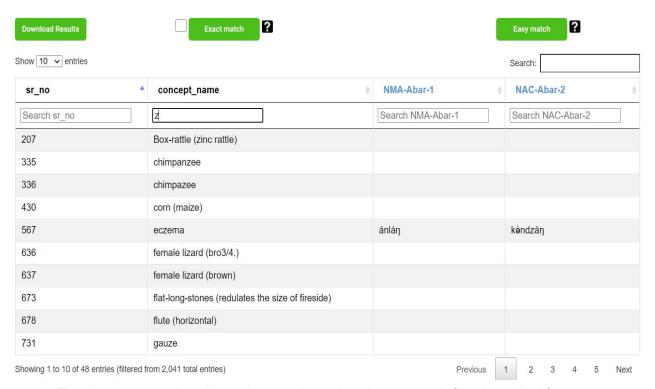
Also, we can have basic search filters. The search filter can be applied for any one of the columns when we search on the top right corner of the result. This can be called as a global search. The search filter can also be applied to a particular column.

2. Global search:



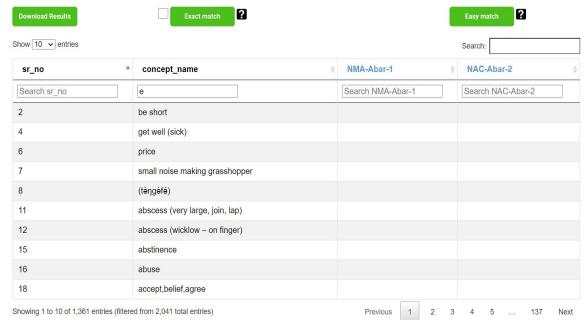
The above screenshot shows the search results when a global search is applied for character 'z'.

3. Column Wise search:



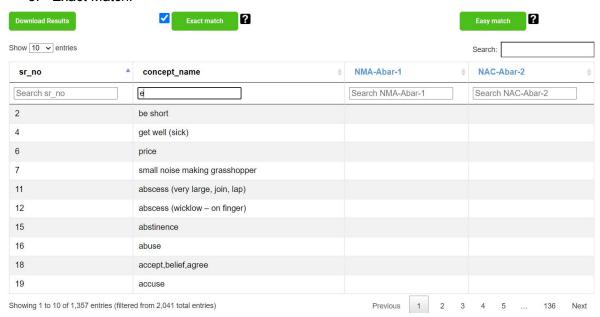
The above screenshot shows the search results when a search filter is applied for character 'z' only for a particular column (in this case, column concept_name).

4. Easy Match:



The above search method follows Easy Match property. In this case, all the symbols and punctuations are considered in the resultset. For eg, the fifth row of the result "(tə̀ŋgə̂fə́)" is included even if does not contain e in the column filter. By default, the Easy Match property is selected.

5. Exact Match:



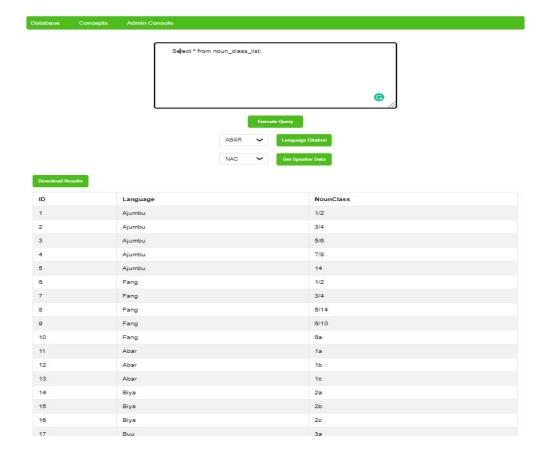
The above search method follows Exact Match property. In this case, all the symbols and punctuations are filtered in the resultset. For eg, all the rows of resultset contain "e" in the column filter. The Exact Match property is only selected when the required option is checked.

• Some of the queries which can be executed on the Database: Steps:

- Copy the query (Example: Select * from noun_class_list;)
- 2. Go to the website
- 3. Click on Database
- 4. Paste the query in the toolbox as follows:



- 5. Click on the Execute Query button.
- 6. The following result is displayed on the page:



Some example queries are as follows:

1. Language List:

Select distinct Language FROM `Language_Table` order by Language;

2. Speakers List:

Select distinct SpeakerID FROM `SpeakerMetaData` order by SpeakerID;

3. NounClass List:

Select ID, `Language`, NounClass FROM `noun_class_list`;

4. Concept List:

Select *
FROM `conceptlist`;

5. Total Wordlist:

Select cln.concept, wt.Wordlist, wt.Speaker_Language_1, wt.Speaker_1_Noun_Class, wt.Speaker_Language_2, wt.Speaker_2_Noun_Class

FROM `wordlist_total` wt
Join `concept_list_new` cln on wt.Concept = cln.id
order by cln.concept;

6. Total Wordlist in the ascending order of Languages:

Select cln.concept, wt.Wordlist, wt.Speaker_Language_1, wt.Speaker_1_Noun_Class, wt.Speaker_Language_2, wt.Speaker_2_Noun_Class
FROM `wordlist_total` wt
Join `concept_list_new` cln on wt.Concept = cln.id
order by wt.Wordlist;

7. Total Wordlist in the ascending order of Concepts:

Select cln.concept, wt.Wordlist, wt.Speaker_Language_1, wt.Speaker_1_Noun_Class, wt.Speaker_Language_2, wt.Speaker_2_Noun_Class
FROM `wordlist_total` wt
Join `concept_list_new` cln on wt.Concept = cln.id
order by cln.concept;

8. Total Wordlist in the ascending order of Concepts for a given Language:

Select cln.concept, wt.Wordlist, wt.Speaker_Language_1, wt.Speaker_1_Noun_Class, wt.Speaker_Language_2, wt.Speaker_2_Noun_Class
FROM `wordlist_total` wt
Join `concept_list_new` cln on wt.Concept = cln.id
where wt.Wordlist = "abar"
order by cln.concept;

Note:

Replace "abar" with the required Wordlist name. Example for wordlist of ajumbu, the query will be as follows:

Select cln.concept, wt.Wordlist, wt.Speaker_Language_1, wt.Speaker_1_Noun_Class, wt.Speaker_Language_2, wt.Speaker_2_Noun_Class
FROM `wordlist_total` wt

Join `concept_list_new` cln on wt.Concept = cln.id where wt.Wordlist = "ajumbu" order by cln.concept;

9. Total Wordlist in the ascending order of Languages for a given Concept:

```
Select cln.concept, wt.Wordlist, wt.Speaker_Language_1, wt.Speaker_1_Noun_Class, wt.Speaker_Language_2, wt.Speaker_2_Noun_Class
FROM `wordlist_total` wt
```

Join `concept_list_new` cln on wt.Concept = cln.id where cln.concept = "abstinence" order by wt.Wordlist;

Note:

Replace "abstinence" with the required Concept name. Example for Concept of bag,

the query will be as follows:

Select cln.concept, wt.Wordlist, wt.Speaker_Language_1, wt.Speaker_1_Noun_Class, wt.Speaker_Language_2, wt.Speaker_2_Noun_Class
FROM `wordlist_total` wt
Join `concept_list_new` cln on wt.Concept = cln.id
where cln.concept = "bag"
order by wt.Wordlist;

10. Speaker's information (for speaker selected on the database page):

Select *, group_concat(LanguageName) as LanguageNames, group_concat(LanguageID) as LanguageIDs From SpeakerMetaData where SpeakerID = 'ABS';

Note:

Replace "'ABS'" with the required Speaker id. Example for speaker id of MRY, the query will be as follows:

Select *, group_concat(LanguageName) as LanguageNames, group_concat(LanguageID) as LanguageIDs

From SpeakerMetaData

where SpeakerID = MRY;