Syntactical		Morphological							Lexical
Function	**Type**	**M**ood	**Tense**	**Voice**	**Person**	**Case**	**Gender**	**Number**	**Form**
Noun	**P**roper **C**oncrete **A**bstract c**O**llective **S**ubstantive adj. **P**redicate adj.					**N**ominative **G**enitive **D**ative **A**ccusative **V**ocative	**M**asculine **F**eminine **N**euter	**S**ingular **P**lural	**I**ndeclinable **D**iminutive **C**omparative **S**uperlative
Adjective	**Q**uality **S**ize s**H**ape **A**ge **C**olor **O**rigin **M**aterial					**N**ominative **G**enitive **D**ative **A**ccusative **V**ocative	**M**asculine **F**eminine **N**euter	**S**ingular **P**lural	**C**omparative **S**uperlative
d**E**terminer	**A**rticle **D**emonstrative di**F**ferential **P**ossessive **Q**uantifer **N**umber **O**rdinal **R**elative in**T**errogative				1st 2nd 3rd	**N**ominative **G**enitive **D**ative **A**ccusative **V**ocative	**M**asculine **F**eminine **N**euter	**S**ingular **P**lural	**C**omparative **S**uperlative
p**R**onoun	**D**emonstrative **P**ersonal r**E**flexive re**C**iprocal **I**ndefinite **R**elative in**T**errogative				1st 2nd 3rd	**N**ominative **G**enitive **D**ative **A**ccusative	**M**asculine **F**eminine **N**euter	**S**ingular **P**lural	
Verb	**T**ransitive **I**ntransitive **B**eing **L**inking	**I**ndicative i**M**perative **S**ubjunctive **O**ptative i**N**finitive **P**articiple	**P**resent **I**mperfect **F**uture **A**orist p**E**rfect p**L**uperfect	**A**ctive **M**iddle **P**assive	1st 2nd 3rd	**N**ominative **G**enitive **D**ative **A**ccusative **V**ocative	**M**asculine **F**eminine **N**euter	**S**ingular **P**lural	**O**mega **M**i
Interjection	**V**erbal	i**M**perative	**P**resent **A**orist p**E**rfect	**A**ctive **M**iddle **P**assive	1st 2nd 3rd			**S**ingular **P**lural	
Preposition	**T**ime **M**ovement **P**lace **I**mproper					**G**enitive **D**ative **A**ccusative			
a**D**verb	**T**ime **M**anner **P**lace **F**requency **D**egree c**O**rrelative								**C**omparative **S**uperlative
Conjunction	**C**oordinating **S**ubordinating c**O**rrelative								
par**T**icle	**F**oreign **E**rror								

- Many of the syntactical types cannot be derived from the lexical entry, but depend on its usage in a sentence. Some nouns and adjectives may also fall into different categories if they have multiple semantic domains of meaning. Other categories may seem syntactically useless now, but may yield patterns after being studied. For example, the determiners have rules of order between the different subcategories which could be studied, but I don't know what all of them are now.
- The morphological attributes will be lower case letters for any attribute that is not determined by its word form. For example, case/gender/number will all be lowercase for indeclinable nouns, gender will be lowercase for plural genitives, etc. This will capture some of what Tauber is trying to do with his new parsing scheme without having to introduce a new system.
- Any useful lexical attributes may be shown with each word, but they will not be tagged with each word because they can be obtained from the lexical entry (i.e. a word that is indeclinable is always indeclinable). There are more attributes that could be included here. Showing useful lexical parsing information with the word merely saves people time from having to look up the lexical entry.

Issues:

- Should adjectives and determiners be differentiated when they are used substantively?
- Should a separate column be maintained for capitalization (just like there is a column for punctuation)? Some proper nouns and proper adjectives (i.e. Galilean) are known from the lexicon, some nouns and adjectives become proper nouns based on usage (i.e. Three Taverns), any word could be capitalized because it is the first word of a sentence.
- Should the morphological attributes be retained for verbal interjections (i.e. behold, come)?
- Is there a better way to mark prepositions since an improper preposition could also be marked for time/manner/place?