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## Example: Italian verbs

An example from <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1ZH0e3oyQY15qM2bM33k0VxyAj18TGqvsG-luz8HT3rI/edit?usp=sharing>

## Lexical entry and its "main" form(s)

:lex\_accorgersi a ontolex:LexicalEntry ;

lexinfo:partOfSpeech lexinfo:mainVerb ;

ontolex:canonicalForm :form\_accorgersi .

:form\_accorgersi a ontolex:Form ;

lexinfo:finiteness lexinfo:nonFinite ;

lexinfo:tense lexinfo:present ;

lexinfo:verbFormMood lexinfo:infinitive ;

ontolex:writtenRep "accorgersi"@it .

morph:inflects :it-refVerb\_2\_type . # This is new

:it-refVerb\_2\_type\_accorg-stem a morph:StemMorph ;

[...] .

## Paradigm

:it-refVerb a morph:Paradigm ;

rdfs:comment "some metadata about this paradigm" .

:it-refVerb\_2\_type a morph:SubParadigm ;

morph:paradigm :it-refVerb ;

morph:isSubParadigmOf :it-refVerb\_2\_type\_infin, :it-refVerb\_2\_type\_indic\_1p\_sg .

#infinitive rule - output: accorgersi

:it-refVerb\_2\_type\_infin a morph:Rule ;

morph:subParadigm :it-refVerb\_2\_type ;

morph:inflectsFor [ lexinfo:tense lexinfo:present ;

lexinfo:mood lexinfo:infinitive ] ;

rdfs:label "-0"@it ;

morph:prototype "accorgersi" ;

morph:replacement [ morph:source "$"; morph:target "" ] ;

morph:generatesMorph [ a morph:StemMorph ] , :it\_refVerb\_2\_type\_infin .

#indicative present rule - output: mi accorgo

:it-refVerb\_2\_type\_indic\_1p\_sg a morph:Rule ;

morph:subParadigm :it-refVerb\_2\_type ;

morph:inflectsFor [ lexinfo:tense lexinfo:present ;

lexinfo:mood lexinfo:indicative ] ;

rdfs:label "mi -o"@it ;

morph:prototype "mi accorgo"@it ; # optional

morph:replacement [morph:source "^(.)ersi$" ; morph:target "mi \1o"] .

This is before generation. Here’s the data after generation:

:it-refVerb\_2\_type\_accorgersi-morph a ontolex:StemMorph ;

morph:generatedBy :it-refVerb\_2\_type\_infin ;

lexinfo:tense lexinfo:present ;

lexinfo:mood lexinfo:infinitive .

:it-refVerb\_2\_type\_infin-form a ontolex:Form ;

lexinfo:tense lexinfo:present ;

lexinfo:mood lexinfo:infinitive ;

ontolex:writtenRep "accorgersi" ;

morph:generatedBy :it-refVerb\_2\_type\_infin ;

morph:consistsOf :it-refVerb\_2\_type\_accorgersi-morph .

:it-refVerb\_2\_type\_indic\_1p\_sg-form a ontolex:Form ;

lexinfo:tense lexinfo:present ;

lexinfo:mood lexinfo:indicative ;

ontolex:writtenRep "mi accorgo" ;

morph:generatedBy :it-refVerb\_2\_type\_indic\_1p\_sg ;

morph:consistsOf :it-refVerb\_2\_type\_accorg-stem, :it-refVerb\_2\_type\_indic\_1p\_sg-morph .

:it-refVerb\_2\_type\_indic\_1p\_sg-morph a ontolex:Morph ;

morph:generatedBy :it-refVerb\_2\_type\_infin ;

lexinfo:tense lexinfo:present ;

lexinfo:mood lexinfo:indicative .

Questions:

1. Second form (mi accorgo): one rule but how many morphs?
2. CliticMorph?

**Italian Inflection grammar example (input data)**

####

####Based on G. Speranza, M.P. di Buono #cli\_morph\_based.nof#

#PartMoprh dic

mi, PartMorph1ps

ti, PartMorph2ps

si, PartMorph3ps

ci, PartMorph1pp

vi, PartMorph2pp

si, PartMorph3pp

#AffixMorph dic

o, AffixMorphPR1s

i, AffixMorphPR2s

a, AffixMorphPR3s

iamo, AffixMorphPR1p

ate, AffixMorphPR2p

ano, AffixMorphPR3p

#Stem dic

am,StemMorph+FLX=V3

inginocchi, StemMorph+FLX=PRV1

#ARE (e.g., amare)

V3=<StemMorph>are/INF |

#Simple present

<StemMorph><AffixMorphPR1s>/PR+1+s | <StemMorph><AffixMorphPR2s>/Pr+2+s | <StemMorph><AffixMorphPR3s>/Pr+3+s | <StemMorph><AffixMorphPR1p>/Pr+1+p | <StemMorph><AffixMorphPR2p>/Pr+2+p | <StemMorph><AffixMorphPR3p>/Pr+3+p;

#PRONOMINAL 1 (e.g., inginocchiarsi)

PRV1=<V3><B1><Cli>/Inf+Pr |

#Simple present

<LW><PartMorph1ps>" "<V3+Pr+1+s >/Ind+Pres+1+s|

<LW><PartMorph2ps>" "<V3+Pr+2+s >/Ind+Pres+2+s|

<LW><PartMorph3ps>" "<V3+Pr+3+s >/Ind+Pres+3+s|

<LW><PartMorph1pp>" "<V3+Pr+1+p>/Ind+Pres+1+p |

<LW>P<artMorph2pp> "<V3+Pr+2+p>/Ind+Pres+2+p |

<LW><PartMorph3pp>" "<V3+Pr+3+p>/Ind+Pres+3+p;

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