```
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%                                                                         %
%      File:          ch23_rusnoms.dtr                                    %
%      Purpose:       A fragment for the nominal system of Russian        %
%      Author:        Dunstan Brown, Greville Corbett, Norman Fraser and  %
%                     Andrew Hippisley, December 22, 2011                 %
%      Email:         d.brown@surrey.ac.uk                                %
%      Address:       SMG, University of Surrey, Guildford GU2 7XH        %
%      Documentation: Chapters 2 and 3 of Brown and Hippisley (2012)      %
%      Related Files: ch23_rusplex.dtr, ch23_rusalex.dtr                  %
%                     noun lexica (ch23_ra-c.dtr through ch23_v-z.dtr)    %
%                     declaration files (ch23_ndec.dtr, ch23_adec.dtr,    %
%                     ch23_pdec.dtr, ch23_rankdec.dtr)                    %
%      Version:       12.20                                               %
%                                                                         %
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %

% This fragment is discussed at various points in the book, especially in  %
% chapters two and three. A modified version of it is used for chapter     %
% seven on derivation. There are a number of lexica associated with this   %
% fragment:                                                                %
% ch23_rusalex.dtr (a small lexicon of adjectives)                         %
% ch23_rusplex.dtr (personal pronouns)                                     %
% ch23_ra-c.dtr (lexicon of nouns beginning with a to c according to the   %
%               transcription system used)                                 %
% ch23_rd-f.dtr (lexicon of nouns beginning with d to f)                   %
% ch23_rg-i.dtr (lexicon of nouns beginning with g to i)                   %
% ch23_rj-l.dtr (lexicon of nouns beginning with j to l)                   %
% ch23_rm-o.dtr (lexicon of nouns beginning with m to o)                   %
% ch23_rp-r.dtr (lexicon of nouns beginning with p to r)                   %
% ch23_rs-u.dtr (lexicon of nouns beginning with s to u)                   %
% ch23_rv-z.dtr (lexicon of nouns beginning with v to z)                   %
% Declaration files                                                        %
%     ch23_ndec.dtr (show declarations for nouns)                          %
%     ch23_adec.dtr (show declaration for adjectives)                      %
%     ch23_pdec.dtr (show declaration for pronouns)                        %
%     ch23_rankdec.dtr (show the frequency rank of each noun - note that   %
%                       this information is not used in the theory, but    %
%                       is given in the lexical entries where the noun     %
%                       occurs in the first 1500 most frequent nouns       %
%                       according to Zasorina 1977).                       %
%                                                                          %
%                                                                          %
% This fragment uses the @ sign to represent overlap and ^ (quoted out     %
% with a backslash) to represent concatenation. When quoted out (i.e. \")  %
% double quotes are used to represent stress.                              %
%                                                                          %

% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%                                                                         %
%   CHOOSE LEXICON AND SHOW DECLARATIONS                                  %
%                                                                         %
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %

% Quote out those DATR files you do not wish to load.  This fragment will  %
% give dumps for adjectives, nouns and pronouns.  For adjectival dumps     %
% load ch23_rusalex.dtr and ch23_adec.dtr with this file; for pronoun dumps %
% load ch23_rusplex.dtr and ch23_pdec.dtr with this file; load             %
% ch23_n9dec.dtr and one or more of the noun lexica (ch23_r-a.dtr etc.) for %
% noun dumps. Load ch23_rankdec.dtr if you wish to include information about%
% noun frequency rank in the dumps.                                        %

# load 'ch23_rankdec.dtr'.
# load 'ch23_ra-c.dtr'.
# load 'ch23_rd-f.dtr'.
# load 'ch23_rg-i.dtr'.
# load 'ch23_rj-l.dtr'.
# load 'ch23_rm-o.dtr'.
# load 'ch23_rp-r.dtr'.
# load 'ch23_rs-u.dtr'.
# load 'ch23_rv-z.dtr'.
%# load 'ch23_rusplex.dtr'.
%# load 'ch23_pdec.dtr'.
# load 'ch23_ndec.dtr'.
%# load 'ch23_rusalex.dtr'.
%# load 'ch23_adec.dtr'.

% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%                                                                         %
%   LEXEMIC HIERARCHY                                                     %
%                                                                         %
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %

% This part of the fragment defines the nominal nodes of the lexemic       %
% hierarchy, including NOMINAL, ADJ (ADJECTIVE), NOUN and PRONOUN. See     %
% Figure 2.2 in Chapter 2 for these nodes. Note that there is no node      %
% above NOMINAL in this fragment. See the later modified version for       %
% chapter 7 and the node LEXEME.                                           %

% NOMINAL                                                                 %
% See discussion of (41) in chapter 3 for the determination of morphology  %
% on the basis of the final element of the root.                           %

NOMINAL:
    <> ==
    <stem> == "<root all>"
    <phon stem hardness> == hard
    <stress_index> == 1
    <mor> == PARADIGM:<"<root final>">
    <stress> == <mor "<stress_index>">
    <root final> == consonant.

ADJ:
    <> == NOMINAL
    <syn cat> == adj
    <declensional_class> == A_I:<mor>.

% NOUN                                                                    %
% See (35) in chapter 2 for discussion of the statement about the         %
% assignment of declension class on the basis of the <sem sex>.           %
% See 2.2.7 and 2.2.8 for discussion of this node.                        %

NOUN:
    <> == NOMINAL
    <declensional_class> == DECLENSION:< "<sem sex>" >
    <syn cat> ==  n
    <syn gender> == GENDER:< "<sem sex>" >
    <syn animacy> == "<sem animacy>"
    <sem animacy> == ANIMACY:< "<sem sex>" >
    <syn person> == third
    <sem sex> == undifferentiated
    <sem tangibility> == tangible.
```

```
PRONOUN:
    <> == NOUN
    <syn animacy> == animate
    <mor sg acc> == ACCUSATIVE:<sg "<syn gender>" "<syn animacy>" >
    <mor case fem animate> == "<mor case masc animate>"
    <mor case neut animate> == "<mor case masc animate>"
    <sem sex context1> == male
    <sem sex context2> == female
    <syn gender context3 masc> == masc
    <syn gender context3 fem> == fem
    <syn gender context3 neut> == neut.

% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%                                                                         %
%   SOME INTERDEPENDENCIES                                                %
%                                                                         %
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %

% ACCUSATIVE                                                            %
% See discussion of (54) in chapter 3 for the role of this node in      %
% determining the form of the accusative.                               %

ACCUSATIVE:
    <sg> == "<mor sg "<mor case>" >"
    <pl> == "<mor pl "<mor case>" >".

ADJ_VOWEL:
    <> == \^i
    <@\"> == \^o.

ADJ_OR_NOUN:
    <> == MOR_WORD:<mor>
    <animate 1> == STRESS:<stress>
    <inanimate 1> == <animate 1>
    <animate formal gender> == masc
    <inanimate formal gender> == neut.

% ANIMACY                                                               %
% See discussion of (46) in chapter 2.                                  %

ANIMACY:
    <> == animate
    <undifferentiated> == inanimate.

DECLENSION:
    <male> == N_I:<mor>
    <female> == N_II:<mor>.

% GENDER                                                                %
% See discussion of (52) in chapter 3 for the role of this node in gender %
% assignment.                                                           %

GENDER:
    <male> == masc
    <female> == fem
    <undifferentiated> == "<mor formal gender>".

GEN_PL:
    <> == N_II:<mor pl gen>
    <\^j> == N_I:<mor hard pl gen>.

MGP:
  <> == "<mor>"
  <soft> == "<stem pl>" \^ ej "<stress pl gen>".

NOM_PL:
    <> == NOM_PL2:<"<stem pl final>" "<stem sg final>" >
    <3> == N_IV:<mor pl nom>.

NOM_PL2:
    <> == MOR_NOUN:<mor pl nom>
    <\^j> == N_IV:<mor pl nom>
    <consonant \^in> == "<stem pl>" \^e.

% PARADIGM                                                              %
% See (42) and associated discussion in chapter 3.                      %

PARADIGM:
    <vowel> == ADJ_OR_NOUN:<"<sem animacy>">
    <consonant> == "<declensional_class>".

STEMSTRESS:
    <> == "<stem pl gen>" "<stress pl>"
    <soft @\"> == MGP.

SYLLABICITY:
    <> == monosyllabic
    <1> == polysyllabic.

PREP_LOC:
    <> == "<mor sg prep>"
    <mor sg prep loc> == "<mor sg dat>"  @\"
    <inanimate body_part masc hard monosyllabic 3> == <mor sg prep loc>
    <inanimate body_part masc hard monosyllabic 2> ==
                                <inanimate body_part masc hard monosyllabic 3>
    <inanimate body_part fem soft monosyllabic> ==
                                <inanimate body_part masc hard monosyllabic>
    <inanimate tangible masc hard monosyllabic 3> == <mor sg prep loc>
    <inanimate tangible fem soft monosyllabic 2> ==
                                <inanimate tangible masc hard monosyllabic 3>.

% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%                                                                         %
%   DECLENSIONAL CLASS HIERACHY                                           %
%                                                                         %
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %

% Note that paths such as <mor 1>, <mor 2> etc., distributed at different   %
% points in the hierarchy, define the first, second etc. choice of stress   %
% pattern for a particular class. The pattern defined at STRESS (i.e.       %
% pattern A) is the default pattern for words, as it does not move.         %
% The second choice pattern, defined at STRESS_B, is available at NOMINAL,  %
% because some adjectives have it. Note the contrast between N_I and N_IV   %
% in their third choice (STRESS_C vs. STRESS_D). These choices are those    %
% as defined in (33) in chapter 2. Figure 2.5 in chapter 2 shows how these  %
% inheritance choices work for Declension I (N_I).                          %

% MOR_WORD                                                              %
% See (48) in chapter 2 for discussion. Note that the first equation        %
% states that morphology will default to a stem plus some definition of     %
% stress (fulfilling the identity function default).                        %
```

```
MOR_WORD:
    <mor> == "<stem>" "<stress>"
    <mor 1> == STRESS:<stress>.

% MOR_NOMINAL                                                          %
% Note that forms shared across nouns, adjectives and pronouns are given    %
% here, associated with the absence of gender information. See (48) in      %
% chapter 2 for discussion of dative plural, for instance.                  %

MOR_NOMINAL:
    <> == MOR_WORD
    <mor case masc animate> == "<mor case animate masc>"
    <mor case> == nom
    <mor case animate> == gen
    <mor stem hardness> == "<phon stem hardness>"
    <mor stem syllabicity> == SYLLABICITY:< "<stress_index>" >
    <mor 2> == STRESS_B:<stress>
    <mor sg acc> ==
          ACCUSATIVE:< sg "<syn gender>" "<syn animacy>" >
    <mor pl acc> == ACCUSATIVE:< pl "<syn animacy>" >
    <mor pl nom> == "<stem pl nom>"  \^ i "<stress pl nom>"
    <mor pl gen> == "<mor pl prep>"
    <mor pl dat> == "<stem pl>" "<mor theme_vowel>" "<stress pl>"  \^ m
    <mor pl inst> ==
                  "<stem pl>" "<mor theme_vowel>" "<stress pl>" \^ m'i
    <mor pl prep> == "<stem pl>" "<mor theme_vowel>" "<stress pl>" \^ x
    <mor vowel sg> == \^ o.

% MOR_NOUN                                                             %
% See discussion of (34) and (35) in chapter 3 for defaults placed here.    %
% For discussion of the genitive plural, see (40) in chapter 3.             %

MOR_NOUN:
    <> == MOR_NOMINAL
    <mor sg dat> == "<mor sg prep>"
    <mor sg prep> == "<stem sg>" \^ e "<stress sg>"
    <mor pl gen> == MGP:<"<mor stem hardness pl>" pl gen>
    <mor theme_vowel> == \^ a.

% N_O                                                                  %
% See discussion of (37) and (38) in chapter 3 for justification of this    %
% class.                                                                    %

N_O:
    <> == MOR_NOUN
    <mor sg gen> == "<stem sg gen>" \^ a "<stress sg>"
    <mor sg dat> == "<stem sg>" \^ u "<stress sg>"
    <mor sg inst> == "<stem sg>" \^ om "<stress sg>".

% MOR_NOUN                                                             %
% Note the equation for <mor pl nom>. Here the stress_index is evaluated.   %
% At the NOM_PL the noun will be get the -i if it has the usual stress      %
% pattern, but be assigned -a (as class IV), if it has pattern C stress.    %
% The inflection -a is the 'normal case default' for nouns with pattern C   %
% stress. But as an exceptional case default then can adopt what is the     %
% normal case for class I nouns typically, namely -i. See discussion of     %
% example (52) in chapter 2.                                                %


N_I:
    <> == N_O
    <mor 3> == STRESS_C:<stress>
    <mor 4> == STRESS_Ci:<stress>
    <mor 5> == STRESS_D:<stress>
    <mor 6> == STRESS_Bi:<stress>
    <mor formal gender> == masc
    <mor pl nom> == NOM_PL:<"<stress_index>">
    <mor hard pl gen> == "<stem pl>" \^ ov "<stress pl>"
    <mor sg prep loc> ==
      PREP_LOC:< "<sem animacy>" "<sem tangibility>"
                 "<mor formal gender>" "<mor stem hardness>"
                 "<mor stem syllabicity>"  "<stress_index>" >.


N_IV:
    <> == N_O
    <mor 3> == STRESS_D:<stress>
    <mor 4> == STRESS_C:<stress>
    <mor 5> == STRESS_Bi:<stress>
    <mor 6> == STRESS_Ci:<stress>
    <mor formal gender> == neut
    <mor sg nom> == "<stem sg nom>" \^ o "<stress sg>" "<stress pronoun>"
    <mor pl nom> == "<stem pl>" \^ a "<stress pl nom>"
    <mor pl gen> == GEN_PL:< "<stem pl final>" >.

N_II:
    <> == MOR_NOUN
    <mor 3> == N_IV
    <mor 4> == STRESS_Bi:<stress>
    <mor 5> == STRESS_Bii:<stress>
    <mor 6> == STRESS_Di:<stress>
    <mor 7> == STRESS_Ci:<stress>
    <mor sg nom> == "<stem sg nom>" \^ a "<stress sg>" "<stress pronoun>"
    <mor sg acc> == "<stem sg>" \^ u "<stress sg acc>"
    <mor sg gen> == "<stem sg>" \^ i "<stress sg>"
    <mor sg inst> ==
            "<stem sg inst>" "<mor vowel sg>"  "<stress sg>" \^ j '(' u ')'
    <mor pl gen> == STEMSTRESS:<"<mor stem hardness>" "<stress pl>">
    <mor formal gender> == fem.

N_III:
    <> == MOR_NOUN
    <mor 2> == STRESS_Ci:<stress>
    <mor 3> == STRESS_B:<stress>
    <mor stem hardness> == soft
    <mor sg gen> == N_II
    <mor sg prep> == "<mor sg gen>"
    <mor sg prep loc> == N_I
    <mor sg inst> == "<stem sg inst>" \^ ju
    <mor formal gender> == fem.

% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%                                                                         %
%   ADJECTIVE INFLECTION                                                  %
%                                                                         %
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %

% MOR_ADJ                                                              %
% See discussion of (33) in chapter 3 for the defaults placed here.         %

MOR_ADJ:
```

```
    <> == MOR_NOMINAL
    <mor sg gen> ==
              "<stem>" "<mor vowel sg>" "<stress sg>" \^ vo "<stress pronoun>"
    <mor sg gen fem> == "<mor sg prep fem>"
    <mor sg dat> ==
              "<stem>" "<mor vowel sg>" "<stress sg>" \^ mu "<stress pronoun>"
    <mor sg dat fem> == MOR_NOUN
    <mor sg inst> == "<stem>" \^ i "<stress sg>" \^ m
    <mor sg inst fem> == N_II
    <mor sg prep> == "<stem>" "<mor vowel sg prep>"  "<stress sg>" \^ m
    <mor sg prep fem> == "<stem>" "<mor vowel sg>"  "<stress sg>" \^ j
    <mor theme_vowel> == \^ i.

% A_I                                                                    %
% See discussion of (26) in chapter 3.                                   %

A_I:
    <> == MOR_ADJ
    <mor sg nom fem> == N_II  \^ja
    <mor sg nom neut> == N_IV \^je
    <mor sg acc fem> == N_II \^ ju
    <mor sg nom masc> ==
             "<stem sg>" ADJ_VOWEL:<"<stress sg>"> "<stress sg>" \^j
    <mor pl nom> == "<stem pl>" "<mor theme_vowel>" "<stress pl>"  \^ je.

% A_I                                                                    %
% See discussion of (27) in chapter 3.                                   %

A_II:
    <> == MOR_ADJ
    <mor sg nom fem> == N_II
    <mor sg nom neut> == N_IV
    <mor sg acc fem> == N_II.

A_III:
    <> == MOR_ADJ
    <mor sg nom fem> == N_II
    <mor sg nom neut> == N_IV
    <mor sg acc fem> == N_II
    <mor sg gen neut> == "<mor sg gen masc>"
    <mor sg dat neut> == "<mor sg dat masc>"
    <mor sg gen masc> == N_I
    <mor sg dat masc> == N_I.

% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%                                                                        %
%   STRESS HIERARCHY                                                     %
%                                                                        %
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %

% This is the stress hierarchy as discussed in Chapter 2, section 2.2.6.    %
% Note that stress is here represented as @\". The @ is to be understood    %
% as represented overlap with the nearest stress bearing unit (i.e. vowel)  %
% to the left. The hierarchy defines inflectional stress only, assuming a   %
% default phonological rule which assigns stress to the initial syllable    %
% if none is already defined.                                               %


STRESS:
    <> == .

STRESS_B:
    <> == STRESS
    <stress pl> == <stress sg>
    <stress sg> == @\".

STRESS_C:
    <> == STRESS
    <stress pl> == STRESS_B.

STRESS_D:
    <> == STRESS
    <stress sg> == STRESS_B.

STRESS_Bi:
    <> == STRESS_B
    <stress pl nom> == STRESS.

STRESS_Bii:
    <> == STRESS_Bi
    <stress sg acc> == STRESS.

STRESS_Ci:
    <> == STRESS_C
    <stress pl nom> == STRESS_Bi.

STRESS_Di:
    <> == STRESS_D
    <stress sg acc> == STRESS_Bii.

% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%                                                                        %
%   PLURALIA TANTUM BLOCKING                                             %
%                                                                        %
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %

% Nouns which are pluralia tantum inherit their declension from these.      %
% These nodes state that the singular is undefined. PLURALIA_I is a noun    %
% without a singular but which inherits from declension I (typically the    %
% genitive plural form will be the indicator of its class). Similarly,      %
% PLURALIA_II AND PLURALIA_IV define nouns which have their plurals inherit %
% from declensions II and IV. The absence of PLURALIA_III is accounted for  %
% by the fact that such a noun will be indistinguishable from a PLURALIA_II %
% noun with a soft stem.                                                    %

PLURALIA_I:
    <mor> == "<mor pluralia>"
    <mor sg> == undefined
    <mor pluralia> == N_I:<mor>.

PLURALIA_II:
    <> == PLURALIA_I
    <mor pluralia> == N_II:<mor>.

PLURALIA_IV:
    <> == PLURALIA_II
    <mor pluralia> == N_IV:<mor>.

% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%                                                                        %
%   SINGULARIA TANTUM BLOCKING                                           %
%                                                                        %
```

```
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %

% A similar mechanism is used to deal with nouns which only have singular   %
% forms. In both instances, note that the feature ordering allows us to     %
% state succinctly that being undefined is associated with a particular     %
% number, without having to list all the cases.                             %

SINGULARIA_I:
    <mor> == "<mor singularia>"
    <mor pl> == undefined
    <mor singularia> == N_I:<mor>.

SINGULARIA_II:
    <> == SINGULARIA_I
    <mor singularia> == N_II:<mor>.

SINGULARIA_III:
    <> == SINGULARIA_I
    <mor singularia> == N_III:<mor>.

SINGULARIA_IV:
    <> == SINGULARIA_I
    <mor singularia> == N_IV:<mor>.

% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%                                                                           %
%   STEM AUGMENTS                                                           %
%                                                                           %
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %

% Defines stems for nouns which are augmented in the singular and the       %
% the plural. Note that the ON_STEM defines a small group of about a dozen  %
% nouns of neuter gender which share many of their singular forms with      %
% class III. Their nominative singular is treated as a nominative singular  %
% of class II.                                                              %

JOT_PL:
    <stem pl> == "<root all pl>" \^j
    <stem pl final> == \^j.

IN_SG:
    <stem pl> == "<root all>"
    <stem pl final> == consonant
    <stem sg> == "<root all>" @' \^in
    <stem sg final> == \^in.

IN_SG_2:
    <> == IN_SG
    <stem sg> == "<root all>" @' \^i@\"n
    <stem sg final> == IN_SG.

R_STEM:
    <stem sg nom> == "<root all>"
    <stem> == "<root all>" \^er'.

ON_STEM:
    <> == NOUN
    <declensional_class> == N_IV:<mor>
    <stem sg nom> == "<root all>"
    <stem> == "<root all>" "<oblique_vowel>" \^n
    <mor sg nom> == N_II
    <mor sg> == N_III
    <mor sg inst> == <stem> \^em.


% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%                                                                           %
%   FLEETING VOWELS                                                         %
%                                                                           %
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %

% These typically appear in the nominative singular (of class I nouns) and  %
% the genitive plural (of class II nouns). The choice of vowel is to a      %
% a certain extent a matter of lexical stipulation (e or o). The last three %
% nodes also add information about stress @" and softening of the preceding %
% consonant (in the case of FL_V_4_II_IV).                                 %

FL_V_1:
    <> ==
    <sg nom> == \^e.

FL_V_2:
    <> == FL_V_1
    <sg nom> == \^o.

FL_V_1_II_IV:
    <> ==
    <pl gen> == FL_V_1:<sg nom>.

FL_V_2_II_IV:
    <> == FL_V_1_II_IV
    <pl gen> == FL_V_2:<sg nom>.

FL_V_3_II_IV:
    <> == FL_V_1_II_IV
    <pl gen> == FL_V_1_II_IV @\".

FL_V_4_II_IV:
    <> == FL_V_1_II_IV
    <pl gen> == @' FL_V_2_II_IV @\".

FL_V_2_III:
    <> == FL_V_2
    <sg inst> == FL_V_2:<sg nom> @\".


% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%                                                                           %
%                  HIDE DECLARATIONS                                        %
%                                                                           %
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %

# hide
    ACCUSATIVE ADJ ADJ_OR_NOUN ADJ_VOWEL ANIMACY A_I A_II A_III
    DECLENSION FL_V_1 FL_V_1_II_IV FL_V_2 FL_V_2_III FL_V_2_II_IV
    FL_V_3_II_IV FL_V_4_II_IV GENDER GEN_PL MGP MOR_ADJ MOR_NOMINAL MOR_NOUN
    MOR_WORD NOMINAL NOM_PL NOM_PL NOM_PL2 NOUN N_O N_I N_II N_III N_IV N_AI
    ON_STEM PARADIGM PLURALIA_I PLURALIA_II PLURALIA_IV PREP_LOC
    PRONOUN SINGULARIA_I SINGULARIA_II SINGULARIA_III SINGULARIA_IV STEMSTRESS
    STRESS STRESS_B  STRESS_Bi STRESS_Bii STRESS_C STRESS_Ci STRESS_D STRESS_Di
    SYLLABICITY.
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