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% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
% File: ch1_russian.dtr %
% Purpose: Demonstrate horizontal and vertical paradigm %
% relations using default multiple inheritance %
%
% Author: Andrew Hippisley 23 12, 2011 %
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% Address: University of Kentucky, Lexington KY 40506-0027 %
% Documentation: Chapter 1, Options in constructing a morphological %
% framework %
% Related Files: none %
% Version: 1.00 %
%
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
% Comment: This theory accounts for vertical and horizontal %
% paradigmatic relations (section 1.3) and semi-regularity %
% (section 1.3.1), including mild heteroclisis (1.3.2). %
% The data accounted for appear in the table in (38) on %
% page 30. %
%
% Note: This theory of Russian is superseded by those in %
% subsequent chapters. %
%
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% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
% 1. SHOW & HIDE DECLARATIONS %
% DATR theories must declare the relevant paths that are shown when %
% calling for theorems associated with a theory. Here they are %
% paths expressing the different morphosyntactic properties of a %
% noun's paradigm: six singular cells and six plural cells. %
%
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %

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# show
<syn cat>
<gloss>

<mor sg nom>
<mor sg acc>
<mor sg gen>
<mor sg dat>
<mor sg inst>
<mor sg prep>

<mor pl nom>
<mor pl acc>
<mor pl gen>
<mor pl dat>
<mor pl inst>
<mor pl prep>.

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# hide MOR_NOUN N_0 N_I N_II N_III N_IV PLURALE_TANTUM.

% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%
% 2. THE MAIN HIERARCHY %
% Declension classes of Russian recast as a hierarchy rooted %
% in MOR_NOUN to hold generalisations about Russian noun %
% morphology. %
%
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %

% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%
% 2.1 THE ROOT NODE %
% Contains facts that all four classes share, the horizontal %
% relation about oblique cases in the plural (except genitive), %
% see pages 30-31. Also includes the fact about prepositional %
% singular as a *default* fact as it is shared by most but not all %
% classes, see page 33. The nominative plural in -i receives the %
% same treatment since only one class does not share it. %
%
% Note that the quoted path "<stem>" expresses global inheritance, %
% i.e. it refers to the stem of the lexical entry being queried. %
% Global inheritance is discussed in chapter 2, section 2.2.7. %
%
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %


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MOR_NOUN:

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<mor pl dat> == "<stem>" am
<mor pl inst> == "<stem>" am'i
<mor pl prep> == "<stem>" ax

<mor sg prep> == "<stem>" e % default overridden by N_III
<mor pl nom> == "<stem>" i. % default overridden by N_IV

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% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%
% 2.2 THE NODE N_0 %
% This node contains facts shared specifically between declension %
% classes I and IV, see page 31. One of these facts is the %
% vertical relation obtaining between the nominative and %
% accusative, see pages 31-32.
%
% Note that <> is the empty path and expresses the hierarchical %
% relation between N_0 and its mother node MOR_NOUN. Discussed %
% in chapter 2, page 54.
%
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %


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N_0:

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<> == MOR_NOUN
<mor sg gen> == "<stem>" a
<mor sg dat> == "<stem>" u
<mor sg inst> == "<stem>" om

<mor sg acc> == "<mor sg nom>" % Sharing of vertical relations,
<mor pl acc> == "<mor pl nom>". % see pages 31-32.

% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%
% 2.3 DECLENSION CLASS NODES
% Each node contains facts that are unique to one of Russian's %
% four main declension classes. Shared facts are inherited from %
% from MOR_NOUN or N_0.
%
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %

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N_I:

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<> == N_0
<mor sg nom> == "<stem>"
<mor pl gen> == "<stem>" ov.
```

N_II:

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<> == MOR_NOUN
<mor sg nom> == "<stem>" a
<mor sg acc> == "<stem>" u
<mor sg gen> == "<stem>" i
<mor sg dat> == <mor sg prep> % Captures vertical relation discussed on page 5
<mor sg inst> == "<stem>" oj
<mor pl acc> == <mor pl nom> % <mor pl nom> is an inherited fact
<mor pl gen> == "<stem>".
```

N_III:

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<> == MOR_NOUN
<mor sg nom> == "<stem>"
<mor sg acc> == <mor sg nom> % another vertical relation
<mor sg gen> == N_II:<mor sg gen> % An example of orthogonal multiple
                                         % inheritance to capture the sharing of facts
                                         % between two classes. Discussed in relation
                                         % to classes II and IV on page 36
<mor sg dat> == "<stem>" i
<mor sg inst> == "<stem>" ju
<mor sg prep> == "<stem>" i % The only node overriding the default about
                           % singular prepositional, see page 33
<mor pl acc> == <mor pl nom> % <mor pl nom> is an inherited fact
<mor pl gen> == "<stem>" ej.
```

N_IV:

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<> == N_0
<mor sg nom> == "<stem>" o
<mor pl nom> == "<stem>" a      % The only node overriding the default about
                                         % plural nominative
<mor pl gen> == N_II:<mor pl gen>. % Orthogonal multiple inheritance, see
```

% discussion on page 36

PLURALE_TANTUM:

<> == N_I
<mor sg> == "<mor pl>".

Zakon:

<> == N_I
<syn cat> == n
<gloss> == law
<stem> == zakon.

Kartgå:

<> == N_II
<syn cat> == n
<gloss> == map
<stem> == kart.

Rukop'is':

```
<> == N_III  
<syn cat> == n  
<gloss> == manuscript  
<stem> == rukop'is'.
```

Boloto:

<> == N_IV
<syn cat> == n
<gloss> == swamp
<stem> == bolot.

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%
%     3.2 LEXICAL ENTRIES: semi-regular, pages 33-34; 35-36.
%
%
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
%
Soldat:                               % Note: animacy not accounted for; handled
    <> == N_I                         % in chapter 2 and 3 theories.
    <syn cat> == n
    <gloss> == soldier
    <stem> == soldat
    <mor pl gen> == N_II:<mor pl gen>. % Orthogonal multiple inheritance to capture
                                            % mild heteroclisis, pages 35-36

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San'i:
    <> == PLURALE_TANTUM
    <syn cat> == n
    <gloss> == sledge
    <stem> == san'
    <mor pl gen> == <stem> ej. % To get the right genitive plural. More elegant
                                % treatment in chapter 2 and 3 Russian theories.

```