2017-12-12
Alford Gospels, formatted text
Questions, comments to Carl Schaefer (cfschaefer@gmail.com)

Contents
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    interlinear versions of the four gospels (Matt.txt, Mark.txt, Luke.txt,
John.txt)
    for each verse:
        original text
        normalized text
        word-by-word gloss
        word-by-word morphology assignments
        text of the English Revised Version
    concordance (concordance.txt):
        verse
        word sequence in verse
        normalized form
        original form
        morphology
        English gloss
    lexicon (lexicon.txt)
        citation form, <meaning>, word class, word sublass, [Voegelin cross-
reference]
        for each word form:
          normalized form, frequency, morphology
    Voegelin (1938) cross-references (Voegelin_xrefs.txt)
        Voegelin form   VOEGELIN MEANING
        for each associated lexeme:
            citation form, <meaning>, word class, word subclass
    Suggested corrections to Alford's published version (suggested_corrections.pdf)

Alford's original text is the first line of each verse in the interlinear text. A
slash ('/') in the original text indicates a line break in the original. The
original text is a manual correction of the OCR, verified against Alford's
published text; there is a low probability that there are any OCR misreads
remaining in the verified version. But the "suggested corrections" given in the
file suggested_corrections.pdf have NOT been applied to the original text, since
the intention is to provide a faithful rendering of Alford's published version. The
suggested corrections HAVE been taken into account in the normalized version of the
text.

The following are largely complete (though some inconsistencies may remain):
    normalized text
    English glosses
    morphology assignments
    word-to-lexeme assignments
    lexeme citation forms
    normalized-word-to-original-word relation

The lexeme-to-Voegelin (1938) cross-references are far from complete and in some
cases may be based on an incomplete understanding of Voegelin's intent.

Formatted text components are derived from a common database; when a
revision/correction is applied, it is automatically propagated to all formatted
components.

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Lexicon Conventions
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Lexical Entry


The first line of a lexical entry gives, in order:
    - Citation form. A '*' preceding the lexical entry does NOT imply that this is
a reconstructed form; rather it means that the citation form is not represented by
an actual word form in Alford's text. See below for rules governing the choice of
citation form.
    - The citation form is followed by the English meaning, given in angle brackets
('<'...'>').
    - The English meaning is followed by the word class, if this is specified. If
the word subclass is also specified, then the class and subclass are separated by a
slash ('/'), e.g.:
            *caakat <devour> TI / TI_1
    - If the lexical entry has been associated with a Voegelin stem, the Voegelin
stem is given in square brackets at the end of the lexical entry line.


Each subsequent line in the entry gives a word form found in the text. The word
form is followed by the frequency in parentheses. The frequency is followed by a
morphological specification (where this has been determined).


Citation Form for Verbs


    - Transitive Animate (TA). The citation form for a transitive animate verb is
an abtract form corresponding to the TA,3s,4s form of the verb WITHOUT the ho-
personal prefix, WITHOUT the obviative object suffix, and WITHOUT the theme sign
(usually -aa).
    - Transitive Inanimate (TI). The citation form for a transitive inanimate verb
is an abtract form corresponding to the TI,3s,3s form of the verb WITHOUT the ho-
personal prefix, WITHOUT the theme sign (-aa for Class 1, -oo for Class 2, -e for
Class 3), and WITHOUT the final -amwa for TI-O.
    - Animate Intransitive (AI). The citation form for an AI verb is the AI,3s
form.
    - Inanimate Intransitive (II). The citation form for an II verb is the II,3s
form.
    - If the citation form does not correspond exactly to any attested form, then
it appears with a preceding '*'.


Citation Form for Nouns


    - The citation form for a dependent noun is the singular possessed form, with
3s possessor.
    - Otherwise the citation form for a noun is the singular absolute form.
    - As with verbs, if the citation form does not correspond exactly to any
attested form, then it appears with a preceding '*'.
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