COMPACT TAG SYSTEM for CZECH

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# Tag variables used in this description:
#
# n number:    S singular
#              P plural
#              D dual (only for feminine, instrumental case)
#              X both, or special combinations
# c case:      1 nominative
#              2 genitive
#              3 dative
#              4 accusative
#              5 vocative
#              6 locative (always prepositional)
#              7 instrumental
#              X any
# g gender:    M masc. animate
#              I masc. inanimate
#              F feminine
#              N neuter
#              X any of the above
#              Y M or I (masculine)
#              H F or N (not masculine)
#              Q F or N (not masculine), but in special combinations only
#              T I or F (masc. inanimate or feminine)
#              Z M, I or N (not feminine)
#              W I or N (not masc. anim., not fem.)
# d gradation: 1 base form
#              2 comparative \           mainly # used; gets value depending
#                             |---->     on prefix used (nej- or nothing)
#              3 superlative /
# a negation:  A affirmative  \____      mainly @ used: gets value depending
#              N negated form /          on prefix used (ne- or nothing)
# p person     1 1st
#              2 2nd
#              3 3rd
#              X any
# f person     1 1st
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#              2 2nd
# s passive    A active voice
#              P passive voice
# t tense      P present
#              R past
#              U future
#              H past or present
#              X any
# m mode       N indicative (not used explicitly)
#              R imperative
#              C conditional (only some verbs)
#
# []           variables in square brackets are optional
#              (possibly in some combinations only)
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1 The Tags

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################################################################################
# tag start + "variables":
#
# VFa      verb: infinitive
# VMnpa    verb: imperative (only: VMS2a, VMP1a, VMP2a possible)
# VPnpa    verb: indicative, present tense (pracujeme)
# VUnpa    verb: indicative, future tense (where applicable; e.g. by't, pojedu)
#                           but not perfective present
# VPEnpa   verb: indicative, present tense, with -(nebo)t* (expl. contraction)
#                                          (!archaic, ex. pracujut*))
# VUEnpa   verb: indicative, future tense, with -(nebo)t* (expl. contraction)
#                                          (!archaic, ex. pu'jdut*)
# VRgna    verb: past participle, active mood (de*lal): here only:
#                  VRYSa, VRQXa (for 'VRFSa' or 'VRNPa'), VRNSa, VRMPa, VRTPa
# VREgna   verb: past participle, active mood + (nebo)t* (bylt*): here only:
#                  VREYSa, VREQXa (for 'VREFSa' or 'VRENPa'),
#                  VRENSa, VREMPa, VRETPa
# VRAgnpa  verb: past tense, with contracted -s (jsi, ex. byls), only:
#                  VRAYS2a, VRAFS2a, VRANS2a
# VSgn[c]a verb: past participle, passive mood (ude*la'n): here only:
#                  VSYSa, VSQXa (for 'VSFSa' or 'VSNPa' or 'VSYS4a'),
#                  VSNSa, VSMPa, VSTPa, VSFS4a (ude*la'nu)
# VSAgnpa  verb: past participle, passive mood,
#                  with contracted -s (jsi, ex. de*la'nas),
#                  only: VSAFS2a, VSANS2a
# VGnga    verb: transgressive present (only: VGSYa, VGSHa, VGPXa)
# VVnga    verb: transgressive past (only: VVSYa, VVSHa, VVPXa)
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# VCnp     verb: conditional (by't only); in 3rd pers only VCX3
# Ngnca    nouns (but only kt1n, stn and irregs can have neg. N, otherwise A)
# Agncda   adjectives
# AVGgnca  adjectives, verbal from pres transgressive (de*laji'ci')
# AVVgnca  adjectives, verbal from past transgressive (dode*lavs*i')
# A1gn     adjectives (svu'j-2/nesvu'j-2/tentam) used as adj. (by't nesvu'j)
# ASMgnc   adjectives possessive (to masc.) (-u'v)
# ASFgnc   adjectives possessive (to fem.) (-in)
# ACgn[c]a adjectives, short forms (used also as if verbal pass. part.)
#                  ex. ra'd, zdra'v
#                  only: ACYSa, ACQXa (for 'ACFSa' or 'ACNPa' or 'ACYS4a'),
#                  ACNSa, ACMPa, ACTPa, ACFS4a
# PPfnc    pronoun personal I/you (two lemmas: ja/ty)
# PPfCnc   pronoun personal I/you (two lemmas: ja/ty) short form (S[234] only)
# PP3gnc   pronoun personal he/she/it (one lemma: on) standalone (S[2347] only)
# PP3Cgnc  pronoun personal he/she/it (one lemma: on) short form (S[234] only)
# PP3Rgnc  pronoun personal he/she/it (one lemma: on) after prep. (ne*ho, ...)
# PPD      pronoun personal (he) with prep (nan*, pron*, don*, ...)
# PPA2S1   tys
# PDgnc    pronoun dem. this/that (lemma: ten, tento, tamten, ...)
# PRnc     pronoun reflexive 'se', c from only [23467], n always X
# PRCnc    pronoun reflexive 'se', short form (only [34])), n always X (si, se)
# PRACncp  pronoun reflexive 'se', short form (only [34])), n always S
#            + contracted -s (jsi, 2nd pers. of by't): ses, sis; p == 2
# PSfngnc  pronoun possesive my/your (lemma muj/tvuj)
#            first number:
#                 'inner' number (mu'j/na's* (lemma mu'j), tvu'j/va's* (tvu'j))
#            no inner gender!
#            NB: short forms by tag suffix -1 etc.
#            plural gender always X; sg gender mainly by combinations
# PS3gngnc pronoun possesive 3rd pers (his/her/its/their), lemma: jeho
#            first gn: inner gender/number; second gn: object gender/number
#            NB: only some combinations used:
#            PS3ZSXXX jeho (lemma: jeho)
#            PS3FSgnc jeji in sg. (lemma: jeho), but only:
#                 gnc=XPc FSX ZS[123567] WS4 MS4
#            PS3XPXXX jejich (lemma: jeho)
# PSEgngnc pronoun rel. (from poss. his/her/its/their), lemma: jehoz*
#            first gn: inner gender/number; second gn: object gender/number
#            NB: only some combinations used:
#            PSEZSXXX jeho (lemma: jeho)
#            PSEFSgnc jeji in sg. (lemma: jeho), but only:
#                 gnc=XPc FSX ZS[123567] WS4 MS4
#            PSEXPXXX jejich (lemma: jeho)
# PRSgnc   pronoun reflexive possesive 'svu'j'
#            NB: short forms by -1 etc.
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# PLgnc    pronoun self (sam), all (vsechen)
#            NB: short forms by -1 etc.
# PAEgnc   pronoun rel. or adjectival (other) (jenz*)
# PAERgnc  pronoun rel. jehoz after prep. (ne*hoz*, ne*muz*, ...)
#            after prep. (see PP3R...)
# PEc      pronoun rel. genderless/numberless (coz*-1)
# PQFgnc   pronoun quest. or rel. adj. (other) (which, what -- jaky',ktery')
# PQKgc    pronoun quest. or rel. (kdo, kdoz*), gender M only!
# PQCc     pronoun quest. or rel. (co), genderless
# PQD      pronoun quest. or rel. with prep. (nac*, oc*)
# PQAcp    pronoun quest. rel. + jsi (s) (kdos,cos), p == 2 always
# PIFgnc   pronoun indef. (ne*jaky')
# PIc      pronoun indef genderless/numberless (ne*kdo, ne*co)
# PNFgnc   pronoun neg. (nijaky', ...z*a'dny')
# PNc      pronoun neg. genderless/numberless indef. (nikdo, nic, pranic)
# CRgnc    numerals: ordinal
# CDgnc    numerals: generic (-ery'), synt. adjective, also dvoji', troji'
# CD1gnc   numerals: generic, have gender: jedny, nejedny
# CD2nc    numerals: generic, (but: plural only, CD2Pc) (in endings!)
#              NB: counted noun must agree in c and plural number
# CDJnc    numerals: generic, short forms (~ mesto) (but: singular only, CDJSc)
#              NB: counted noun in genitive plural! (in endings)
# CFgnc    numerals: fractions (but: only feminine gender, CFFnc)
# CBnc     numerals, basic: 5,6,7,8,9,10-20,30,40,50,60,70,80,90 n = S only
#              also sto-1, tisi'c-1 (num.; sto-2, tisi'c-2, milio'n noun)
#              pu*l-1, c"tvrt-1 indecl. num. (CBSX), (pu*l-2, c"tvrt-2 n.)
# CGgnc    numerals, basic: 1,2 (have gender); 1 - n = S only, 2 - n = P only,
#                           3,4 - n = P only and gender always X exc. FD7
# CX       numerals: roman
# CQFgnc   numerals: que or rel w/gender/num (kolika'ty')
# CQc      numerals: quest. (kolik)
# CIFgnc   numerals: indef. with gender/num (nejeden, S only (P see CD1),
#                 ne*kolika'ty', tolika'ty')
# CIc      numerals: indef. (tolik)
# CM       numeral: multiplicative (-kra't), synt. adverb, number-kra't
# CIM      numeral: multiplicative (-kra't), synt. adverb, indef. (tolikra't)
# CQM      numeral: multiplicative (-kra't), synt. adverb, quest. (kolikra't)
# DB       adverbs, base form only (no neg. no grad.)
# DGda     adverbs, with neg/grad (at least possible neg./grad.)
#          DGda are the most common -- derived from adj. etc.
# Rc       prepositions
# RF       prepositions as first part of 'compound prep.' (vzhledem)
# RVc      prepositions with vocalization (-e; also -u, distinguished by -2)
# JE       conjunctions (coordinating, same level coordination)
# JS       conjunctions (subordinating)
# JC       conjunctions (coord.; numeric operators kra't, plus, minus, de*leno)
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# JVnp     conjunction "to/when": condit. form ("aby/kdyby"); 3rd pers: JVX3
# T        particles (ano, ne, ...)
# I        interjections (hura', hajdy)
# HYPH     hyphenated (first part of hyphenated compound, usu. from adj.)
# ABBRN    noun abbreviation
# ABBRA    adjective abbreviation
# ABBRV    verbal abbreviation
# ABBRD    adverbial abbreviation
# ABBRC    numerical abbreviation
# ABBRX    unspecified abbr.
#
# not in dictionary nor in endings, but used elsewhere:
# ZNUM     number using digits (<f num> tag and similar in csts)
# ZIP      punctuation (<d> tag in csts)
# ZSB      sentence boundary
# NOMORPH  no result from morphology
# NOMORPH1 no result from morphology, one letter only in word form
#
# alternate tags must be here:
# -1 other variant: less frequent
# -2 other variant: much less frequent - archaic or bookish
# -3 very archaic / possibly also colloquial
# -5 colloquial, but tolerated in public writing/speaking
# -6 colloquial (should not be used in public writing; mostly spoken)
# -7 colloquial (same as 6, but less preferred by speakers)
# -9 special use (after certain prepositions, etc.)
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