



STEDT Cheat Sheet

stedt.berkeley.edu/search (log in, then click on 'tools')

Additional documentation: stedt.berkeley.edu/documentation

Questions? email us at stedt@berkeley.edu

Modules/Tables

Etyma

Reconstructions (PTB + meso-languages). Each reconstruction has a unique id ('tag number'). Meso-reconstructions in this table have no higher-level PTB reconstructions (yet).

Lexicon

Transcriptions of lexical items imported from various sources (dictionaries, grammars, other scholarly works, contributions from fieldworkers, etc.). A lexical item that supports a particular reconstruction is linked to the etymon by its tag number.

Language Names (languagenames)

Metadata for all languages in the database.

Source Bibliography (srcbib)

Metadata for all sources of data.

Chapters

Semantic hierarchy in tabular format.

Glosswords

Glosses associated with each semantic category ('semkey') (used for automatic semantic categorization).

HPTB

Roots from the Handbook of Proto-Tibeto-Burman (Matisoff 2003). Useful as an electronic index of the reconstructions in that work.

Morphemes

(*under development*) Prototype table containing algorithmically-extracted morphemes from lexical items.

Sound Laws (soundlaws)

(*under development*) Prototype table containing sound correspondences and regular sound changes extracted from tagged cognate sets.

Language Groups

The Tibeto-Burman subgrouping scheme used in the database.

Mesoroots

All meso-level reconstructions associated with higher-level PTB reconstructions.

Etymologies

All STEDT-approved associations between etyma and supporting forms. (Allows you to search on the properties of both at the same time, e.g. find all Tibetan lexical items whose PTB etyma contain *-aŋ.)

Exploring the Semantic Hierarchy

Chapter browser

Hierarchy of semantic categories and etyma under each category.

Semkeys and glosswords

Hierarchy of semantic categories and associated glosses (for automatic categorization).

Grid view

Semantic hierarchy in volume-fascicle grid view.

Searching

Search Fields

(fields most commonly searched are listed first)

Lexicon

gloss: keyword search of gloss field

form: regular expression (POSIX ERE) search of transcribed lexical item

language: prefix search of language name

grp (language group): searches a particular subgroup

- *strict* option restricts the search to top-level node of subgroup

Other lexicon search fields

rn (record number): unique numeric id of lexical item

analysis: all stedt & user tags

[username]'s analysis: all tags by currently-selected user

gfn: regular expression search of grammatical function (where provided by the source)

srcabbr (source abbreviation): prefix search of source abbreviation

srcid (source id): page number/set number/etc. for locating item in original source

semkey (semantic key): position in semantic hierarchy (e.g. '1.2.7')

lgid (language id): unique numeric id for source+language combination

lgcode (language code): numeric code for language (*under development*)

Etyma

protogloss: keyword search of proto-gloss field

protoform: regular expression search of reconstructed form

plg (proto-language): restricts search to particular proto-language

Other etyma search fields

(tag number): unique numeric id of etymon

reflexes: searches etyma by number of supporting forms

ch. (chapter): position in semantic hierarchy/thesaurus (e.g. '1.2.7')

seq (sequence number): allofam group / print sequence number

tagging note: regular expression search of notes field

status: regular expression search of status field

notes: searches etyma by number of etymon notes

public: restricts search based on STEDT's confidence in etymon

owner: restricts search to etyma owned by a particular user

Languagenames

language: prefix search of language name

silcode: searches ISO 639-3 codes

grp (language group): searches a particular subgroup

- *strict* option restricts the search to top-level node of subgroup

Other languagenames search fields

lgid (language id): unique numeric id for source+language combination

srcabbr (source abbreviation): prefix search of source abbreviation

lgcode (language code): numeric code for language (*under development*)

notes: regular expression search of notes field

Srcbib

author: regular expression search of authors

year: regular expression search of year of publication/submission

title: regular expression search of titles

Other srcbib search fields

srcabbr (source abbreviation): prefix search of source abbreviation

Special Search Characters

Word boundary: \b

Function: Adds a word boundary to the search term

Applies to: Any regular expression search field, e.g. *form* (lexicon), *protoform* (etyma)

Example: **ta\b** searches for **ta** followed by word boundary (space, dash, end of field, etc.)

	Search	<i>ta</i>	<i>ta\b</i>
Results			
<i>ata</i>		✓	✓
<i>ta-sak</i>		✓	✓
<i>tak</i>		✓	

Suppress default word boundary: * (at beginning of field)

Function: Cancels the surrounding word boundaries inserted by default in (*proto*)*gloss* fields

Applies to: *gloss* (lexicon), *protogloss* (etyma), *srcabbr* (lexicon, languagenames, srcbib)

Example: ***thin** searches for all instances (even word-internal) of the character sequence **thin**

Search Results	<i>thin</i>	<i>*thin</i>
<i>thin</i>	✓	✓
<i>flat / thin</i>	✓	✓
<i>think</i>		✓
<i>nothing</i>		✓

Tagged/untagged records: 0 (untagged), !0 (tagged)

Function: Restricts search to (un)tagged records

Applies to: *analysis* fields (lexicon)

Example: The results of a lexicon search for the gloss 'dog' change depending on the search term in the *analysis* field:

<i>Analysis</i> search term	Results
(blank)	all lexicon records with gloss containing 'dog'
0	all 'dog' lexicon records with no etymon tag (from any user)
!0	all 'dog' lexicon records with an etymon tag (from any user)

Boolean operators: & (AND) , (OR) !(NOT)

Function: Searches for records matching both terms (AND), either term (OR), or excluding a particular term (NOT)

Applies to: Nearly any search field

Example:

Lexicon <i>gloss</i> search terms	Results
dog	all lexicon records with gloss containing 'dog'
bark,dog	all lexicon records with gloss containing 'dog' or 'bark'
bark&dog	all lexicon records with gloss containing both 'dog' and 'bark'
bark&!dog	all lexicon records with gloss containing 'bark' but not 'dog'

Content Creation

(Requires account with tagger-level privileges)

Contributing Data (lexical items / reconstructions)

Email your data file to stedt@berkeley.edu and we'll import it for you.

Annotating

Various objects in the database can have notes attached to them:

Lexical items

Accessible via lexicon table or etymon view

Adding a lexicon note:

Click [+] in *notes* field of lexicon record.

Type note in text box, using markup guidelines for special formatting. (Note type will be 'Internal'.)

Click 'Add Note'.

A footnote reference will appear in the *notes* field, linking to the note text at the bottom of the page.

Editing a lexicon note:

Click footnote link in *notes* field to jump down to note.

Click 'Edit' button next to note.

Make desired edits in the text box on the far right. Markup guidelines can be toggled on & off by clicking 'markup'.

Click 'Save Note'.

Deleting a lexicon note:

Click footnote link in *notes* field.

Click 'Edit'.

Click 'Delete Note' and confirm.

Etyma

Accessible via etymon view

Adding an etymon note:

Click 'Add a note' underneath etymon heading in etymon view.

Type note in text box, using markup guidelines for special formatting. (Note type will be 'Internal'.)

Click 'Add Note'.

The new note will appear under any pre-existing etymon notes.

Editing an etymon note:

Locate relevant note underneath heading in etymon view.

Make desired edits in the text box on the right. Markup guidelines can be toggled on & off by clicking 'markup'.

Click 'Save Note'.

Deleting an etymon note:

Locate relevant note underneath heading in etymon view.

Click 'Delete Note' button on the right and confirm.

Etymon Subgroup

Accessible via etymon view

Adding an etymon subgroup note:

Click [+] in *notes* field of the subgroup header (in etymon view).

Type note in text box, using markup guidelines for special formatting. (Note type will be 'Internal'.)

Click 'Add Note'.

A footnote reference will appear in the *notes* field, linking to the note text at the bottom of the page.

Editing an etymon subgroup note:

Click footnote link in *notes* field of subgroup heading to jump down to note.

Click 'Edit' button next to note.

Make desired edits in the text box on the right. Markup guidelines can be toggled on & off by clicking 'markup'.

Click 'Save Note'.

Deleting an etymon subgroup note:

Click footnote link in *notes* field of subgroup heading.

Click 'Edit'.

Click 'Delete Note' and confirm.

Tagging

Associating lexical records with etyma

Use the etyma table to determine the tag number of the relevant etymon.

Locate the lexical item to tag in the lexicon table.

(If applicable) Click in the *form* field and segment the lexical item into hypothesized morphemes, then press ENTER or TAB:

- Use SPACE to insert a STEDT delimiter (°), which separates syllables not already segmented by a dash, space, period, tone number, etc.

e.g. **azü** → **a°zü** (**a** and **zü** can now be tagged separately)

- Use a VERTICAL BAR (|) placed immediately after an existing delimiter from the original source (dash, period, etc.) to override the delimiter and treat the separated syllables/morphemes as a unit.

e.g. **a-ji** → **a-|ji** (**aji** can now be tagged as a unit)

Click in the (B) *analysis* field (the one with your username) and type in the relevant tags, then press ENTER or TAB:

- Enter these symbols for each type of morpheme:

symbol	morpheme type
(tag #)	reflex of etymon with tag #
p	prefix
s	suffix
m	unanalyzed morpheme
o	onomatopoeia
c	borrowing from Chinese
n	borrowing from Nepali
b	other borrowing

- Separate the tags corresponding to each morpheme by commas. Examples:

1) Mongsen Ao (Central Naga) 'dog meat' (lexicon rn 450685) is tagged as:

analysis *form*
p,1764,34 [a]-ji-sàʔ

[a] prefix
ji reflex of #1764 PTB ***d-kʷəy-n** DOG
sàʔ reflex of #34 PTB ***sya-n** FLESH / MEAT / GAME ANIMAL

2) Mizo (Central Chin) 'forty' (lexicon rn 258320) is tagged as:

analysis *form*
4678,2409 sâwm°li

sâwm reflex of #4678 PKC ***soom** TEN (no higher PTB etymon yet)
li reflex of #2409 PTB ***b-ləy** FOUR

Your tagging now appears in the (B) *analysis* field. The morphemes in the *form* field are also converted to hyperlinks, which show etymon information in a popup when the cursor is hovered

over them. If your tagging differs from the STEDT tagging, the conflicting morphemes are highlighted in magenta.

Tagging can be edited by clicking in the *(B) analysis* field.

If STEDT decides to adopt your analysis, your tagging will be ‘approved’ and transferred to the *stedt’s analysis* field. However, if you don’t want it approved yet, you can append a question mark (?) to the end of any tag number to mark your analysis as provisional.

Creating Etyma

Entering your own reconstructions

Open the the etyma table.

Click the ‘Add a record’ link at the bottom.

(Optional but highly encouraged) Use the glosswords table to determine the *semkey* (semantic category) for your proto-gloss. Enter the *semkey* in the *chapter* box.

Enter the proto-form and proto-gloss.

Choose the proto-language in the *grpid* box.

Enter any notes in the *notes* box.

Click ‘Add Record.’ Your new etymon appears in the list above, and the tag number can now be used for tagging lexicon records.

The etymon fields can be edited by clicking on them, making changes, and pressing ENTER or TAB.

Adding a Meso-reconstruction to an Etymon

Filling in the layers of analysis

Open the etymon view of a particular reconstruction by clicking on its tag number in the etyma table or the lexicon table (in the etymon popup).

Scroll down to the subgroup for which you want to create a meso-reconstruction. Note that only genetic groups allow meso-reconstructions (e.g. Kuki-Chin but not “Naga”).

Click ‘add/edit reconstruction’ in the subgroup heading.

Enter the proto-form and proto-gloss in the blank fields and click ‘Save Reconstructions’. Your new meso-reconstruction appears in the subgroup heading.

Meso-reconstructions owned by you can be edited/deleted by clicking the ‘add/edit reconstruction’ link and making changes. (To delete a meso-reconstruction, click the ‘delete’ checkbox.) Then click ‘Save Reconstructions’.