How to use the *Overview of inflectional paradigms in Slovenian*

The purpose of the overview is to provide a comprehensive overview of the inflectional features associated with specific endings in Slovenian. Each ending has a dedicated row in the table and is exemplified by a word in the relevant form, while additional columns detail the features that the ending expresses. The features are represented by individual columns, with a value of 1 indicating the presence of the feature and 0 indicating its absence. The overview includes the following columns:

A	ID = unique numeric identifier the ending	
B	Note on type = descriptive note on the inflectional pattern	
C	Ending = the phonological form of the ending	
D	Example = a word in the relevant form	
E	Summary of the features/properties = summary of the further annotation	
F–H	Category	F: Noun = 1 for nominal words, 0 for other classes
		G: Adjective = 1 for adjectival words, 0 for other classes
		H: Verb = 1 for verbs, 0 for other classes
I-O	Case	I: Case y/n = 1 if the ending expresses case, 0 if not
		J: Nominative = 1 if the ending expresses the nominative case, 0 if not
		K: Genitive = 1 if the ending expresses the genitive case, 0 if not
		L: Dative = 1 if the ending expresses the dative case, 0 if not
		M: Accusative = 1 if the ending expresses the accusative case, 0 if not
		N: Locative = 1 if the ending expresses the locative case, 0 if not
		O: Instrumental = 1 if the ending expresses the instrumental case, 0 if not
P–S	Number	Q: Number y/n = 1 if the ending expresses number, 0 if not
		P: Singular (1) = 1 if the ending expresses singular, 0 if not
		R: Dual (2) = 1 if the ending expresses dual, 0 if not
		S: Plura (3) = 1 if the ending expresses plural, 0 if not

T–W	Gender	T: Gender y/n 1 = if the ending expresses gender, 0 if not
		U: Masculine =1 if the ending expresses masculine gender, 0 if not
		V: Feminine = 1 if the ending expresses feminine gender, 0 if not
		W: Neuter = 1 if the ending expresses neuter gender, 0 if not
X–AJ	Inflection class	X: Inflection class y/n = 1 if the ending encode inflectional class, 0 if not
		AB: Class 1 (y/n) = 1 if the ending encodes a pattern labeled the first inflectional class for the given lexical category, 0 if not
		AC: Name of subclass if applicable
		AD: If subclass, is it obligatory y/n = 1 if the words in question obligatorily inflect according to the subpattern, 0 if not
		AB: Class 2 yes/no = 1 if the ending encodes a pattern labeled the second inflectional class for the given lexical category, 0 if not
		AC: Name of subclass if applicable
		AD: If subclass, is it obligatory y/n = 1 if the words in question obligatorily inflect according to the subpattern, 0 if not
		AE: Class 3 yes/no = 1 if the ending encodes a pattern labeled the first inflectional class for the given lexical category, 0 if not
		AF: Name of subclass if applicable
		AG: If subclass, is it obligatory y/n = 1 if the words in question obligatorily inflect according to the subpattern, 0 if not
		AH: Class 4 yes/no = 1 if the ending encodes a pattern labeled the first inflectional class for the given lexical category, 0 if not
		AI: Name of subclass if applicable
		AJ: If subclass, is it obligatory y/n = 1 if the words in question obligatorily inflect according to the subpattern, 0 if not
AK	Person	AK: Person y/n = 1 if the ending expresses person, 0 if not
		AL: First person (1) =1 if the ending expresses the first person, 0 if not
		AM: Second person (2) =1 if the ending expresses the second person, 0 if not
		AN: Third person (3) =1 if the ending expresses the third person, 0 if not

We assumed the classification of inflection patterns as proposed in the traditional grammar (we followed *Slovenska slovnica*, Toporišič 2000). Where we significantly deviate from traditional grammar, this is noted in these instructions.

Then it comes to inflectional class features, the most general patterns are covered by the group of columns titled 'inflection class', whereas smaller patterns are covered by the columns titled 'subclass'. Next to each 'subclass' column, there is a column 'Mandatory', where we indicate where the relevant deviation from the main pattern is mandatory.

The words used in the example column are illustrating the relevant ending in a single word and are not meant to illustrate all combinations of main patterns and subpatterns. However, all endings illustrated by the same word always appear together in Slovenian. For instance, the dual/plural endings with the stem extension *-ov* (ID551-562) are represented by forms of the word *grad* 'castle' because all words that can have the stem extension *-ov* in one form can have this stem extension in all dual and plural forms. On the other hand, the GEN.SG ending *-ú* (ID431) is illustrated by another noun (*mir* 'peace'), despite the fact that *grad* also has a GEN.SG ending in *-ú*. This is because GEN.SG *-ú* and the extension *-ov* do *not necessarily* occur together.

We only consider inflectional endings, which are sometimes lumped together with stem extensions. Among the traditional class of stem extensions, we only consider those that influence (the segmental content of) inflectional endings. In other words, we excluded those extensions that, if deleted, yield the most general inflection pattern. We show this below for the contrast between nouns without stem extensions, the extensions *-ov* and *-es*. The declension of the noun *kolo* 'wheel' and that of the noun *mesto* 'city' are fully analogous except that all forms except the citation form have the extension *-es* between the root and the inflectional ending. The same logic does not apply to *bog* 'god' and *polh* 'dormouse', whereby the latter represents the most general declension pattern for masculine nouns. The difference is that *bog* has a zero ending in GEN.PL, unlike *polh.* While it is true that there is a pattern analogous to *pohl* that has a zero ending in GEN.PL, this pattern is by no means widespread or default. It is actually represented by one noun, *konj* 'horse', which has both *konj* and *konjev* in GEN.PL.

Using the described criterion, we excluded the traditional extensions *-j*, *-n*, *-t*, *-en* and *-et*.

	Nom	Gen	Dat	Acc	Loc	Inst	
Sg	polh-∅	polh-a	polh-u	polh-a	polh-u	polh-om	dormouse.SG
Pl	bog-∅	bog-a	bog-u	bog-a	bog-u	bog-om	god.SG
Du	polh-a	**polh-ov**	polh-om	polh-e	polh-ih	polh-i	dormouse.DU
Du	bog-ov-a	**bog-ov-∅**	bog-ov-om	bog-ov-e	bog-ov-ih	bog-ov-i	god.DU
Pl	polh-i	**polh-ov**	polh-om	polh-e	polh-ih	polh-i	dormouse.PL
Pl	bog-ov-i	**bog-ov-∅**	bog-ov-om	bog-ov-e	bog-ov-ih	bog-ov-i	god.PL
Sg	mest-o	mest-a	mest-u	mest-o	mest-u	mest-om	city.SG
Sg	kol-o	kol-es-a	kol-es-u	kol-o	kol-es-u	kol-es-om	bike.SG
Du	mest-i	mest-∅	mest-oma	mest-i	mest-ih	mest-oma	city.DU
Du	kol-es-i	kol-es-∅	kol-es-oma	kol-es-i	kol-es-ih	kol-es-oma	bike.DU
Pl	mest-a	mest-∅	mest-om	mest-a	mest-ih	mest-i	city.PL
Pl	kol-es-a	kol-es-∅	kol-es-om	kol-es-a	kol-es-ih	kol-es-i	bike.PL

Not included in the overview:
- patterns traditionally analyzed as root allomorphy (e.g., the nouns *hči* and *mati* are traditionally viewed as having two root allomorphs: *mati-* and *mater-, and hči- and hčer-*, respectively),
- ending only found in specific collocations (*dn-e*.GEN.SG 'day', for instance in *do današnjega dne* 'until today's day', but generally *dnev-a*.GEN.SG),
- patterns and endings that the annotators don't consider widely used or familiar to the speakers e.g., *Aristotel-es* 'Aristotle-NOM.SG', *Aristotel-a* 'Aristotle-GEN.SG', which is far less common than the 'regularized' *Aristotel* 'Aristotle-NOM.SG', *Aristotela* 'Aristotle-GEN.SG'.

Patterns which are shared between different lexical categories (i.e. verbs, nouns and adjectives) are repeated in both categories if the pattern contains words unique to each category. For instance, the traditional fourth masculine declension contains nouns that decline as adjectives. From this class we included the pattern *Dostojevski*, because *Dostojevski* is not an adjective in Slovenian. On the other hand, the subclass illustrated by *ta* 'this' only contains words that can also be used as adjectives, so that this subclass is only included as a subclass of the main adjectival declension pattern.

If a word can follow different independently attested patterns in different parts of the paradigm, this is not considered a separate pattern, since no new endings are observed in such cases. For instance, the noun *blago* 'fabric' is declined following the main neuter pattern (ID435–452, *mesto* 'city') in all three numbers, but in plural it can also follow the

masculine pattern illustrated by *grad* (ID551–562, *grad* 'castle'). This is not annotated separately.

In the domain of personal pronouns, clitics are not listed as a separate pattern because they have the same endings are their stressed counterparts (e.g., *ju* vs. *njiju* 'them.DU').

In the verbal system, the inflectional endings get added to different stems (termed infinitival vs. present or finite vs. non-finite in the literature). Since our focus is on the endings, we do not take the different stems into account when describing the endings. In the annotation of the imperative endings, we depart from the traditional descriptions and assume that all imperative allomorphs (*-j* in *delaj* 'do!', *-i* in *pasi* 'graze!' and zero in *stoj* 'stand!') can be derived from the same underlying i/j in phonology, so that they are all subsumed under the ending *-j*.