1. INTRODUCTION

- The Engineering, e.g. Annotation (Woll et al. 2008) and the creation of annotation conventions for Englishing Finnish Sign Language (FinSL) was started in the Corpus and SignWiki Project at the Finnish Association of the Deaf (FAD) in Helsinki in 2010.
- Annotation conventions are mainly based on Audiolingual annotation conventions (Johansson 2016).
- Data Language Policy Programme for the National Sign Language in Finland (2010), the FinSL edition, 21st of signed lexical morpheme.
- Mission: to create the basis for a multi-purpose FinSL Languages in Finland (2010), the FinSL edition, 21st of signed lexical morpheme.
- Cooperation with the Sign Language Centre at the University of Jyväskylä

2. ID-GLOSSING PRINCIPLES FOR LEXICAL SIGNS

- Each lemma is given a unique ID.
- The citation form of the lexeme, the lemma, and its phonological variants are described in the base of the database (see Figure 2).
- Choosing the ID.
  1. A unique Finnish word is used when possible, even for (near) synonyms.
  2. If the same word needs to be used, the following specifications can be added.
    a. A number suffix is added after a dot.
    b. A number suffix is added after a symbol.
    c. A number suffix is added after a symbol.
    d. A number suffix is added after a symbol.
    e. A number suffix is added after a symbol.

3. START AND END OF A SIGN

- Theoretical: we accept the time according to which a sign is a relative long sign, and so-called transitional movements are part of the sign (Jantunen 2015). Therefore, only little space is left between the annotations, often just one frame.
- Defining exact criteria for the beginning and end of a sign has proven to be difficult, for example, the order in which the sign’s structural features appear varies, and the beginning and the end of two signs often merge with each other.

4. OTHER PRACTICES COMPARED TO THE DIGGING PROJECT

5. CONSISTENCY WITH THE PRACTICE OF GLOSSING SPOKEN LANGUAGES

- Similar to the English (Krasnova 2014). Since the FinSL and BSL conventions are exist based on sound annotation conventions, they have quite a lot in common. However, we agree with the conventions for the following:
  - How long is the sign? Most of the signs are used as one, and the incorporated number is added in parentheses at the right.
  - Movement towards signer’s chest: seems to be lexicalized.
  - As well, we prefer using abbreviations suffixed in parentheses (see section 2).

6. CONCLUSIONS

- Since the FAD and BSL conventions are exist based on sound annotation conventions, they have quite a lot in common. However, we agree with the conventions for the following:
  - How long is the sign? Most of the signs are used as one, and the incorporated number is added in parentheses at the right.
  - Movement towards signer’s chest: seems to be lexicalized.
  - As well, we prefer using abbreviations suffixed in parentheses (see section 2).

References