1. Lemma Sign Selection
Lexicographic question: Which signs should be described in the dictionary?
- Listing of signs with corb case evidence (frequency count of tokens for 
  lexemes 2-25) indicates lemma sign candidates for lexicographic analysis and processing.

2. Lemma Sign Establishment (Lemmatisation)
Lexicographic question: Which signs should be described in separate entries? (cf. Langer et al. 2016)
- Type hierarchies pre-structure data for analysis (e.g. subtype list with occurring qualified forms). Data of variant candidates can be compared.
- The data of the candidates below suggest separate entries (due to differences in meaning and modification behavior).

3. Main Variant and Citation Form
Lexicographic question: Which formational variants of a sign exist? Which variant should be chosen as the main variant? What sign form should represent the lemma sign as citation form in the dictionary?
- Criteria for the choice of the main variant are higher frequency, broader regional distribution, and broader range of meaning.
- Summarised listings of occurring sign forms show the frequency of form variants, e.g. phonetic variation in the number of hands and repetition and thus support the decision on the citation form.

4. Word Sense Disambiguation (WSD)
Lexicographic question: What are the typical uses/meanings of the sign?
- Examination of many tokens in context (taking different regions, persons, situations etc. into account).
- Pre-selection supported by token lists displaying relevant information (on region, informant, formational properties via qualifiers, mouthing, translation, data collection task, and left and right neighbours).

5. Grammatical Behaviour
Lexicographic question: What are the grammatical properties of the lemma sign?
- List views for specific qualifiers summarise the occurrence of certain form features across the lexical form of a sign, thus suggesting a sign type as e.g. indicating verb being modified for source and goal.

6. Collocational Patterns
Lexicographic question: What are typical left and right neighbours of the sign?
- MI (mutual information) score is used to identify frequent combinations.
- Co-occurrence patterns indicate collocational patterns, compound-like combinations, and possibly idiomatic phrases.

7. Regional Variation
Lexicographic question: Where is the lemma sign used? Where are its formalional or lexical variants used?
- Maps for number of tokens (or informants) can be generated directly from the data.
- Left map shows tokens of OR3 indicating core areas of use.
- Right map contrasts number of informants using different lexical and formational variants of the lexeme cluster for OR3.

8. Age Related Use (Language Change)
Lexicographic question: Is the lemma sign used mainly by older or younger signers? Is it being replaced?
- Doughnut charts visualise age distribution of lexeme clusters, comparing the use of different signs with the same meaning.
- The use of the concept TO-MOVE ('to change residence') is evenly spread over all age groups. The form TO-MOVE is mainly used by younger, while the form TO-MOVE2 is used by older persons.

References:
- Hanke, T. (2016). Corpus-based lexicography: DGS signs and their use are described in the dictionary. In: Corpus-based Lexicography: DGS signs and their use are described in the dictionary on the basis of available corpus data.
- The type hierarchy of the annotational database (iLex) pre-structures the data (Hanke 2016).
- Lemma sign candidate list with token counts
- Corpus-based lexicography: DGS signs and their use are described in the dictionary on the basis of available corpus data.
- The type hierarchy of the annotational database (iLex) pre-structures available corpus data.
- Similar basic analytical questions regarding a sign's properties re-occur with regard to different lemma sign candidates.
- Useful queries, views, and visualisations are pre-stored in our iLex database to support lexicographic analysis, decision-making, and description at various levels of the process.
- In the dictionary entry, findings are summarised in the description of a sign's properties.