

UCREL CLAWS2 Tagset

!	punctuation tag - exclamation mark
"	punctuation tag - quotation marks
\$	germanic genitive marker - (' or 's)
&FO	formula
&FW	foreign word
(punctuation tag - left bracket
)	punctuation tag - right bracket
,	punctuation tag - comma
-	punctuation tag - dash
-----	new sentence marker
.	punctuation tag - full-stop
...	punctuation tag - ellipsis
:	punctuation tag - colon
;	punctuation tag - semi-colon
?	punctuation tag - question-mark
APP\$	possessive pronoun, pre-nominal (my, your, our etc.)
AT	article (the, no)
AT1	singular article (a, an, every)
BCS	before-conjunction (in order (that), even (if etc.))
BTO	before-infinitive marker (in order, so as (to))
CC	coordinating conjunction (and, or)
CCB	coordinating conjunction (but)
CF	semi-coordinating conjunction (so, then, yet)
CS	subordinating conjunction (if, because, unless)
CSA	'as' as a conjunction
CSN	'than' as a conjunction
CST	'that' as a conjunction
CSW	'whether' as a conjunction

DA	after-determiner (capable of pronominal function) (such, former, same)
DA1	singular after-determiner (little, much)
DA2	plural after-determiner (few, several, many)
DA2R	comparative plural after-determiner (fewer)
DAR	comparative after-determiner (more, less)
DAT	superlative after-determiner (most, least)
DB	before-determiner (capable of pronominal function) (all, half)
DB2	plural before-determiner (capable of pronominal function) (eg. both)
DD	determiner (capable of pronominal function) (any, some)
DD1	singular determiner (this, that, another)
DD2	plural determiner (these, those)
DDQ	wh-determiner (which, what)
DDQ\$	wh-determiner, genitive (whose)
DDQV	wh-ever determiner (whichever, whatever)
EX	existential 'there'
ICS	preposition-conjunction (after, before, since, until)
IF	'for' as a preposition
II	preposition
IO	'of' as a preposition
IW	'with'; 'without' as preposition
JA	predicative adjective (tantamount, afraid, asleep)
JB	attributive adjective (main, chief, utter)
JBR	attributive comparative adjective (upper, outer)
JBT	attributive superlative adjective (utmost, uttermost)
JJ	general adjective
JJ	general comparative adjective (older, better, bigger)
JJT	general superlative adjective (oldest, best, biggest)
JK	adjective catenative ('able' in 'be able to'; 'willing' in 'be willing to')
LE	leading co-ordinator ('both' in 'both...and...'; 'either' in 'either... or...')
MC	cardinal number neutral for number (two, three...)

MC\$	genitive cardinal number, neutral for number (10's)
MC-MC	hyphenated number 40-50, 1770-1827)
MC1	singular cardinal number (one)
MC2	plural cardinal number (tens, twenties)
MD	ordinal number (first, 2nd, next, last)
MF	fraction, neutral for number (quarters, two-thirds)
NC2	plural cited word ('ifs' in 'two ifs and a but')
ND1	singular noun of direction (north, southeast)
NN	common noun, neutral for number (sheep, cod)
NN1	singular common noun (book, girl)
NN1\$	genitive singular common noun (domini)
NN2	plural common noun (books, girls)
NNJ	organization noun, neutral for number (department, council, committee)
NNJ1	singular organization noun (Assembly, commonwealth)
NNJ2	plural organization noun (governments, committees)
NNL	locative noun, neutral for number (Is.)
NNL1	singular locative noun (street, Bay)
NNL2	plural locative noun (islands, roads)
NNO	numeral noun, neutral for number (dozen, thousand)
NNO1	singular numeral noun (no known examples)
NNO2	plural numeral noun (hundreds, thousands)
NNS	noun of style, neutral for number (no known examples)
NNS1	singular noun of style (president, rabbi)
NNS2	plural noun of style (presidents, viscounts)
NNSA1	following noun of style or title, abbreviatory (M.A.)
NNSA2	following plural noun of style or title, abbreviatory
NNSB	preceding noun of style or title, abbr. (Rt. Hon.)
NNSB1	preceding sing. noun of style or title, abbr. (Prof.)
NNSB2	preceding plur. noun of style or title, abbr. (Messrs.)
NNT	temporal noun, neutral for number (no known examples)

NNT1	singular temporal noun (day, week, year)
NNT2	plural temporal noun (days, weeks, years)
NNU	unit of measurement, neutral for number (in., cc.)
NNU1	singular unit of measurement (inch, centimetre)
NNU2	plural unit of measurement (inches, centimetres)
NP	proper noun, neutral for number (Indies, Andes)
NP1	singular proper noun (London, Jane, Frederick)
NP2	plural proper noun (Browns, Reagans, Koreas)
NPD1	singular weekday noun (Sunday)
NPD2	plural weekday noun (Sundays)
NPM1	singular month noun (October)
NPM2	plural month noun (Octobers)
PN	indefinite pronoun, neutral for number ("none")
PN1	singular indefinite pronoun (one, everything, nobody)
PNQO	whom
PNQS	who
PNQV\$	whosever
PNQVO	whomever, whomsoever
PNQVS	whoever, whosoever
PNX1	reflexive indefinite pronoun (oneself)
PP\$	nominal possessive personal pronoun (mine, yours)
PPH1	it
PPHO1	him, her
PPHO2	them
PPHS1	he, she
PPHS2	they
PPIO1	me
PPIO2	us
PPIS1	I
PPIS2	we

PPX1	singular reflexive personal pronoun (yourself, itself)
PPX2	plural reflexive personal pronoun (yourselves, ourselves)
PPY	you
RA	adverb, after nominal head (else, galore)
REX	adverb introducing appositional constructions (namely, viz, eg.)
RG	degree adverb (very, so, too)
RGa	post-nominal/adverbial/adjectival degree adverb (indeed, enough)
RGQ	wh- degree adverb (how)
RGQV	wh-ever degree adverb (however)
RGR	comparative degree adverb (more, less)
RGT	superlative degree adverb (most, least)
RL	locative adverb (alongside, forward)
RP	prep. adverb; particle (in, up, about)
RPK	prep. adv., catenative ('about' in 'be about to')
RR	general adverb
RRQ	wh- general adverb (where, when, why, how)
RRQV	wh-ever general adverb (wherever, whenever)
RRR	comparative general adverb (better, longer)
RRT	superlative general adverb (best, longest)
RT	nominal adverb of time (now, tomorrow)
TO	infinitive marker (to)
UH	interjection (oh, yes, um)
VB0	be
VBD	were
VBDZ	was
VBG	being
VBM	am
VBN	been
VBR	are
VBZ	is

VD0	do
VDD	did
VDG	doing
VDN	done
VDZ	does
VH0	have
VHD	had (past tense)
VHG	having
VHN	had (past participle)
VHZ	has
VM	modal auxiliary (can, will, would etc.)
VMK	modal catenative (ought, used)
VV0	base form of lexical verb (give, work etc.)
VVD	past tense form of lexical verb (gave, worked etc.)
VVG	-ing form of lexical verb (giving, working etc.)
VVN	past participle form of lexical verb (given, worked etc.)
VVZ	-s form of lexical verb (gives, works etc.)
VVGK	-ing form in a catenative verb ('going' in 'be going to')
VVNK	past part. in a catenative verb ('bound' in 'be bound to')
XX	not, n't
ZZ1	singular letter of the alphabet: 'A', 'a', 'B', etc.
ZZ2	plural letter of the alphabet: 'As', 'b's', etc.

NOTE: "DITTO TAGS"

Any of the tags listed above may in theory be modified by the addition of a pair of numbers to it: eg. **DD21**, **DD22** This signifies that the tag occurs as part of a sequence of similar tags, representing a sequence of words which for grammatical purposes are treated as a single unit. For example the expression *in terms of* is treated as a single preposition, receiving the tags:

in_II31 terms_II32 of_II33

The first of the two digits indicates the number of words/tags in the sequence, and the second digit the position of each word within that sequence.

Such *ditto tags* are not included in the lexicon, but are assigned automatically by a program called **IDIOMTAG** which looks for a range of multi-word sequences included in the **idiomlist**. The following sample entries from the idiomlist show that syntactic ambiguity is taken into account, and also that, depending on the context, ditto tags may or may not be required for a particular word sequence:

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lot_DD22/RR22      at_RR21 length_RR22      a_DD21/RR21
                   in_CS21/II  that_CS22/DD1
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