UNIVERSAL SEMANTIC REPRESENTATION GUIDELINE VERSION 4.2
Lexico-Conceptual Information

Lexico-Conceptual Information which is generally expressed by atomic words, multiword expressions or derived words are captured at this level. Currently, this level has information at 4 layers in USR. These layers (or rows) are (i) Concept row; (ii) Semantic Category; (iii) Morpho-semantic and (iv) speaker's view.

Sentence
rāma aura sītā ne dillī kā basa sṭapa ke āsapāsa apane choṭe bhāiyoṃ se hī bāta kara liyā
'Ram and Sita spoke to their younger brothers only in the surroundings of the bus-stop of Delhi.'

- ○ **Concept**

Concepts are the semantic constructs. Each entry to the <u>concept row</u> is an unambiguous representation of a concept. Concepts can be simple or complex.

How are concepts represented?
The format : Root_Concept_ID

Why Concept ID?

Concepts could be ambiguous in nature. For example, the lexeme *paḍha* expresses two concepts: 'study' (as in *The boy studies in 7th standard*) and 'read' ('*the boy reads a book*'). To resolve this kind of ambiguity at the conceptual level, every concept gets a unique concept ID in the concept dictionary. Each unique concept is mapped with an appropriate equivalent from other languages. They are listed in the ***concept dictionary.***

- ■ *rāma, sītā* are persons, *dillī* is a place, thus they are named entities, which <u>do not have concept IDs.</u>
- ■ *choṭā* 'younger', *bhāī* 'brother', *bāta kī* 'spoke' are concepts which are <u>entity, event modifier of entity</u>, They get concept IDs.
- ■ *apanā* 'own' is pronominal, thus , <u>do not get concept IDs</u>.
- ■ *bāta kī* 'spoke' and *basa sṭapa* 'bus stop' are <u>complex concepts</u>.
- ■ *kī* is a verb and <u>TAM</u> string is separated from the root by '-' (hyphen)
- ■ *āsapāsa* is a <u>Multi-word Expression</u>, which is represented with '+'.
- ■ The event 'bāta kara liyā', *le* is a light verb and not represented as a concept in concept row.

- *hī* is a discourse particle, which is <u>not represented in concept row</u>.
- Different <u>symbols</u> have been used for representing some concepts.

Original Sentence	rāma aura sītā ne dillī kā basa sṭapa ke āsapāsa apane choṭe bhāiyoṃ se hī bāta kara liyā													
Concept	**rāma**	**sītā**	**[conj_1]**	**dillī**	**basa_1**	**sṭapa_1**	**[6-tat_1]**	**āsa+pāsa_1**	**apanā**	**choṭā_1**	**bhāī_1**	**bāta_1**	**kara_1-yā_1**	**[cp_1]**

○ **Semantic category**

At the Lexico-conceptual level, the <u>Semantic category row</u> specifies the ontological information of a concept. Currently, four generic named entity categories are being annotated, namely- *per*(son), *org*(anisation), *place* and *other*. Apart from that, we mark *anim(acy)* category.

- *rāma, sītā* are per(sons) (Person is subsumed by Animate Entity).
- *dillī* 'delhi' is the name of a place.
- *bhāī* 'brother' is an anim(ate) entity.

Original Sentence	rāma aura sītā ne dillī kā basa sṭapa ke āsapāsa apane choṭe bhāiyoṃ se hī bāta kara liyā.													
Concept	rāma	sītā	[conj_1]	dillī	basa_1	sṭapa_1	[6-tat_1]	āsa+pāsa_1	apanā	choṭā_1	bhāī_1	bāta_1	kara_1-yā_1	[cp-1]
Semantic Category	**per/ male**	**per/ female**		**place**							**anim/ male**			

○ **Morpho-Semantic**

At the <u>Morpho-Semantic row</u> of the Lexico-Conceptual level, the speaker's *vivakṣā* to compare, causativize and adjectivize are encoded which, during language generation, are mostly represented in terms of a derived form of the root word that denotes the given concept.

- *bhāiyoṃ,* plurality of brother information is encoded in morpho-semantic row to encode the plurality of the root concept *bhāi.*

Original Sentence	rāma aura sītā ne dillī kā basa sṭapa ke āsapāsa apane choṭe bhāiyoṃ se hī bāta kara liyā.													
Concept	rāma	sītā	[conj_1]	dillī	basa_1	sṭapa_1	[6-tat_1]	āsa+pāsa_1	apanā	choṭā_1	bhāī_1	bāta_1	kara_1-yā_1	[cp-1]
Semantic Category	per/male	per/female		place							anim/male			
Morpho-Semantic											**pl**			

○ **Speaker's view**

The fourth Lexico-conceptual layer is called <u>Speaker's view</u> which captures the speaker's desire to add focus, pay respect, be informal, express definiteness, doubt, desirability, likelihood or add power and solidarity. This row also captures shades of action as linguistically expressed by light verbs.

- There is a def(inite) bus stop that the speaker has in mind.
- The speaker is certain that Ram and Sita spoke to their younger brothers only (however it might be the case that other people were present over there, but they did not speak to someone else except their younger brothers).
- The event is bāta kara liyā 'spoke' where *le* is the light verb. The string of light verbs are represented in the speaker's view row, as [shade: the string of light verbs with appropriate concept ID]

Original Sentence	rāma aura sītā ne dillī kā basa sṭapa ke āsapāsa apane choṭe bhāiyoṃ se hī bāta kara liyā.													
Concept	rāma	sītā	[conj_1]	dillī	basa_1	sṭapa_1	[6-tat_1]	āsa+pāsa_1	apanā	choṭā_1	bhāī_1	bāta_1	kara_1-yā_1	[cp-1]
Semantic Category	per/male	per/female		place							anim/male			
Morpho-Semantic											pl			
Speaker's View							**def**				**hī_**			**[shade:le_1]**

Appendix

CONCEPT

Convention of symbols used in USR

Concept	Symbol	Explanation	Example
pronouns	$	All pronominals are flagged with '$' and they do not get concept ID.	$speaker, $addressee, $wyax, $yax, $kim,
Foreign word	^	When a concept is a foreign word, we do not transliterate it into wx notation. We use a flag of '^' symbol followed by the concept and concept ID. This symbol is used to mark it as a foreign word.	^word_1
Abbreviation	@	When a concept is an acronym or abbreviation, we transliterate it into wx notation. We use a flag of '@' symbol followed by the concept and concept ID. This symbol is used to mark it as an acronym/ abbreviation.	@eic.sl.yU., @nAsA

Complex Concepts

Complex concepts are specified within bracket []. Each complex concept defines a construction which is discussed in detail in the Construction row.

List of Complex Concepts:

Complex Concept Type	Example
Compound	**ūrjā vikiraṇa**
Complex Predicate	**snāna kiyā**
Measuring expression	**10 ghaṃṭe, 6 phīṭa**
Calendric expression	**5 julāī 2020**
Spatial expression	**bhārata meṃ meghālaya rājya**
Rate	**80 kimī prati ghaṃṭā , prati do ghaṃṭe meṃ eka bāra**
Span	**1990 se lekara 2000 taka, aba taka**
Conjunction (intra-sentential)	**rāma aura mohana**
Disjunction (intra-sentential)	**roṭī yā kelā**

● **List of Noun compound**

Noun Compound Type	Example		
karmaXAraya			
wawpurusha	2-tat	**dhana prāpta**	
	3-tat	**cintā grasta**	
	4-tat	**guru dakṣiṇā**	

	5-tat	**śoka mukta**
	6-tat	**dhūla-kaṇoṃ**
	7-tat	**viśva vitaraṇa**
xvanxa	**peḍa-paudhoṃ**	
vahuvrIhi	**[tāpa-abhāva**]	kṣetra

Multi-word Expression (MWE)

Besides constructions, there are other lexical items which are represented as one concept and their members are not part of any construction, such as - frozen expressions. We represent them as MWE by joining with a '+' and they together are considered as one concept.

How do we represent Multi Word Expression in Concept row-

MWE type	Example
Named Entity	**banArasa+hindu+viSvavixyAlaya**
Partial Reduplication	**xina+prawixina_1** 'everyday'
Full reduplication	**'kaBI kaBI'** 'sometimes' will be **kaBI_1** and **dvitva** in <u>morpho-sem</u> row
Echo-word	**Asa+pAsa_1** 'around'
Frozen expression	**cAroM+Ora_4** 'everywhere' **eka+sAWa_1** 'together' **kriyA+kalApa_1** 'activities' **eka+jEsA_1** 'similar' **eka+samAna_1** 'equal' **digrI+selsiyAsa_1**
Phrasal expression	**mote+wora+para_1** 'generally' **hAla+hI_1** 'recently'

Pronominal

Pronominal	Concept row	Hindi pronominals
1st person	speaker	maiṃ, hama
2nd person	addressee	tu, tuma, āpa
3rd person	wyax	yaha, vaha,yahāṁ,vahāṁ
Interrogative	kim	kahāṃ, kaba, kyā
Relative	yax	jo, jahāṃ, jaba

Example for all Pronouns

Personal Pronoun	1st Person	# *tuma mere ghara āo* 'You come to my home.'			
	Concept	$addressee	**$speaker**	ghara_1	ā_1-o_1
	2nd Person	# *tuma mere ghara āo* 'You come to my home.'			
	Concept	**$addressee**	$speaker	ghara_1	ā_1-o_1
3rd Person Pronominal		#usane nahīṃ khāyā. 'He did not eat.'			
Concept		**$wyax**	nahīṃ_1		khā_1-yā_1
Reciprocal Pronoun		#*hama eka dūsare se pyāra karate haiṃ.* 'We love each other.'			
Concept		$speaker	**eka+dūsarā**		pyāra_1 / kara_1-tā_hā_1 / [cp_1]
Reflexive Pronoun		#unhoṃne apanā kāma khuda kiyā 'They themself did their work'			
Concept		$wyax	**apanā** / kāma / **khuda**		kara_1-yā_1
Interrogative Pronoun		#rāma kyā khā rahā hai?			
Concept		rāma	**$kim**		khā_1-0_rahā_hai_1
Relative Pronoun		#bhārata kā sabase dakṣiṇī biṃdu, jo iṃdirā biṃdu kahā jātā thā, san 2004 meṃ jalamagna ho gayā 'The southernmost point of India, which was known as Indira point, was submerged in the water in the year 2004.			
Concept		bhārata / dakṣiṇī_1 / biṃdu_1 / $yax / iṃdirā+biṃdu_1 / kaha_1-yā_jātā_thā_1 / san+2004 / jalamagna_1 / ho_1-gayā_1			

➢ **Pronominal Reference to an Entity**

Resolution of pronominal expression (i.e. determining which entity it refers to) happens at the discourse level through co-referencing.

List of Hindi interrogative pronoun

kyā	what
kauna	who
kahāṁ	where
kahāṁ se	From where
kaise	how
kisase	With whom
kaisā	how
kyoṃ	why
kaba	when
kauna sā	Which one
kise	To whom
kisakā/ kisakī	whose
kisa liye	why
kitanā/kitanī	How much/ how many

Events

Concepts for verb forms consist of root and TAM info separated by '-'. `

- Verbs can be stative or action verbs.
- A complex predicate consists of a kriyāmūla and a kriyā They are represented as two different concepts with specific concept ID and the complex concept [cp_1] denotes their complex construction.
- Non-finite verbs are represented in root form without TAM specified in the concept row

Tense, Aspect, Modality (TAM)

Like content words, Tense-Aspect-Mood markers (henceforth, TAM string) can also be polysemous in nature. That is why they are also represented in the TAM concept dictionary with unique ids (See TAM Dictionary). A verb can be of tinganta (तिङन्त/finite) or kridanta (कृदन्त/non-finite, infinitival, verbal noun, participial) form.

Representation of TAM

Verb	*TAM in Concept*	Representation Schema
karegā/ karegī/ karoge **kiyā thā/ kiyi thī/ kiye the** 'did'	*kara_1-gā_1* *kara_1-yā_thā_1*	The default form of TAM occurs in 3rd person singular form
kareg*ā* **'Will do'**	*kara_1-gā_1*	The TAM string is separated from the root by '-' (hyphen)
kiyā thā 'did'	*kara_1-yā_thā_1*	The multiword TAM string is written with an underscore
kara rahā hai/ kara rahī haī/ kara rahī ho 'is doing'	***kara_1-0_rahā_hai_1***	When a bare form of a verb is followed by a TAM marker, we postulate a zero in the initial slot of the TAM string.
jā/ jāo/jāiye '(you) go.'	*jā_1-o_1*	For imperative sentences, TAM will be by default, 'o_1'
jāiyegā '(you) will please go'	*jā_1-o_2*	For future imperative sentences, TAM will be by default, 'o_2'
jāyeM '(let's) go'	*jā_1-e_1*	Default subjunctive TAM

Example of eventualities representation

Stative verb	#rāma acchā hai. 'Ram is good.'		
Concept	rāma	ācchā_1	**hai_1-pres**

Action verb	#rāma khīra khā rahā hai. 'Ram is eating rice-pudding'		
Concept	rāma	khīra_1	**khā_1-0_rahā_hai_1**

Complex Predicate	#rāma ne nadī me snāna kiyā. 'Ram took a bath in the river.'			
Concept	rāma	nadī_1	**snāna_1**	**kara_1-yā_1** [cp_1]

Non-finite verb	#rāma ne skūla jā kara khānā khāyā 'Ram ate going to school.'			
Concept	rāma	skūla_1	**jā_1**	khānā_1	khā_1-yā_1

Non-finite verb	#gāyoṃ ke duhane ke liye rāma ghara gayā 'Ram went home to milk the cows.'			
Concept	gāya_1	duha_1	rāma	ghara_1	ja_1-yā_1

Modifiers of Entities

Adjectives or the modifier of entities could be an adjective, a quantifier or a cardinal/ ordinal number or an intensifier. They are represented in bare form and get concept id.

Some relations are listed below:

Semantic Role	Example
Modifier	purānā 'old', motā 'fat', sapheda 'white',
Quantifier	pratyeka 'every', kucha 'some', eka 'some'
Cardinal number	1 'one', 2 'two'
Ordinal number	pahalā 'first', dūsarā 'second'
Intensifier	bahuta 'very'

Examples of modifier of entities

Adjective	#rāma purāne dosta ke sātha bāta kara rahā thā.				
Concept row	rāma	eka_2	**purānā_1**	dosta_1	bāta +kara_1-0_rahā_thā_1
Quantifier	#saba laḍake āeṃge				
Concept row	**saba_1**	laḍakā_1	ā_1-gā_1		
Intensifier	#bahuta moṭī billī dīvāra para so rahī hai.				
Concept row	**bahuta**_1		motā_1	bīllī_1	dīvāra_1	so_1-0_rahā_hai_1
Cardinal Number	#rāma roja do seba khātā hai.				
Concept	rāma		roja_3	**2**	seba_1	khā_1-tā_hai_1

Ordinal Number	#rāma daśaratha ke prathama putra haiṃ				
Concept	rāma		daśaratha	**prathama_1**	putra_1	hai_1-pres

Modifiers of Events

Adverbials are the modifier of events which provide information on the manner of adverbs, negations etc. We represent manner adverb and negation in concept row with appropriate concept ID.

Examples of modifiers of events

kriyā viśeṣaṇa (manner adverb)	#rāma bhāgakara āyā		
Concept	rāma	**bhāga_1**	ā_1-yā_1
Negation	#rāma nahīṃ āeṃge		
Concept	rāma	**nahīṃ_1**	ā_1-gā_1

Phenomena

Postulation of kartā/ karma

- If kartā is missing in the original sentence when the sentence is in active mode, kartā will be added in the concept row.

Original Sentence	rāma ne eka kelā khāyā aura khelane gayā| 'Rama ate one banana and went to play.			
sent_1a	rāma ne eka kelā khāyā.			
Concept row	rāma	1	kelā_1	khā_1-yā_1
sent_1b	aura khelane gayā.			
After postulation	aura **vaha** khelane gayā			
Concept row	**$wyax**	khela_1	jā_1-yā_1	

Sent_1b includes the concept id for 'vaha' (which is wyax) even though it is not there in the original sentence.

- In case of complement clauses, after segmentation we postulate 'vaha' (which is wyax)

Origin al Sente nce	#hama pichale pāṭha meṃ paDa cuke haiṃ ki pṛthvī kī āntarika halacaloṃ ke kāraṇa paratadāra śailoṃ meṃ valana paDate haiṃ। 'We have studied in the last lesson how folds are formed in the rock strata by the internal earth movements.'				
Sent_I D_1a	#hama pichale pāṭha meṃ **yaha** paḍhaⵚā cuke haiṃ ।				
conce pt	speaker	pichalā_1	pāṭha_1	wyax	paḍha_1-0_ cukā_ hāi_1
Sent_I D_1b	#pṛthvī kī āntarika halacaloṃ ke kāraṇa paratadāra śailoṃ meṃ valana paḍhate haiṃ।				

conce pt	pṛthvī_1	āntarika_1	halacala_1	paratadāra _1	śaila_1	valan a_1	paḍ ha_ 1-tā _hā i_1	[cp _1]

- Postulation of **addressee** as **kartā** in imperative sentences

Original Sentence	ojona gaisa kā mahatva batāie। 'Tell about the significance of Ozone gas.'				
After postulation	**āpa** ojona gaisa kā mahatva batāie।				
Concept	**$addressee**	ojona_1	gaisa_1	mahatva_1	batā_1-o_1

Percentile

- Percentile will be rephrased and represented as following

Original use	**78%** or **78 pratiśata**
Rephrased	**100 bhāga meṃ 78 bhāga**

Concept	100, bhāga_1, 78, bhāga_1

Spatio-directional terms

- Spatio-directional terms can have both nominal and relational usages in Indian languages which is discussed below. Nominal usage of these terms are represented in the concept row.

List of Spatio-directional terms in Hindi

Term	Semantics	Example
andara	Spatial inside	rāma kāra ke aṃdara baiṭhā hai. 'Ram is sitting inside the house.'
bāhara	Spatial outside	nāriyala kā bāhara kaṭhora hotā hai. 'The outside of the coconut is hard.'
āge	Directional ahead	kāra ke āge naṃbara pleṭa lagī huī hai. 'The number plate is attached infront of the car.'
sāmane	Directional front facing	mere sāmane eka nayā saca khula gayā 'A new truth was opened infront of me.'
pīche	Directional behind	mere pīche bāta mata karo. 'Do not talk behind me.'
ūpara	Directional on	laipaṭopa ko ṭebala ke ūpara rakheṃ. 'Keep the laptop on the table.'
nīce	Directional under	ṭebala ke nīce mūlya lebala cipakā deṃ. 'Stick the price tag under the table.'
dāyeṃ	Directional right	kone se dāhinī ora muḍeṃ. 'Take the right turn from the corner.'
bāyeṃ	Directional left	saḍaka ke bāīṃ ora eka kāra khaḍaī hai. 'A car is parked at the left side of the car.'
cāroṃ ora	Directional around	bekiṃga ṭre ke cāroṃ ora thoḍaā makkhana lagāeṃ. 'Apply some butter around the baking tray.'
bīca	Spatial between	samudra ke bīca meṃ eka nāva hai. 'There is a boat in the mid of the sea.'
pāsa	Spatial near	unake pāsa kucha dilacaspa kahāniyāṃ haiṃ 'He has some interesting stories.'
dūra	Spatial far	vaha dūra bhaviṣya dekha sakatā hai 'He can see the far future.'
nikata	Spatial near	

Which items are not presented in the concept row

Name of Category	Example
Connectives	aura 'and', yā 'or', kyoṃki 'because', isaliye 'therefore'
Discourse Particle	hī, bhī, sirpha
Comparative and superlative marker	- tara, - tama
Comparative and superlative word	sabse, adhika, jyādā, kama
vālā	When vālā comes as suffix and makes the concept adjective
Post-positions	ne, ko, para, …
Light verb in V-V compound Verb or Raṃjaka kriyā	khā **le** 'ate' sajā **de** 'decorate'
Salutation or Respect marker	jī, srī, Mr., Ms. …
kim in yn_interrogative sentence	**kyā** āpane cāvala khāye? 'Did you eat rice?'
pratyeka/ prati as a part of a rate construction/ in-every/ in-each	prārambha meṃ tāpamāna baDne kī ausata dara **pratyeka** *32 mīṭara kī girāī para 1⁰ selsiyasa* hai|

Semantic Categories of Nouns

The <u>Semantic category row</u> specifies the semantic category of a concept.

- Currently, four generic named entity categories are being annotated, namely- *per*(son), *org*(anisation)*, place* and *ne. ne* is the underspecified tag used for all such named entities which do not fall into the category of either person, place or organization. Apart from that, we mark *Time, number,* and *animacy* categories.
- This row also captures the gender information which is an ontological information. Only inherent gender is marked and grammatical gender is not marked in USR.
- For speaker and addressee if in singular number, gender will be marked as per the context.
- For speaker and addressee, if in plural number, gender will be not specified. Such as, baccA 'children' will get only 'anim' information and no gender information will be annotated for them.
- *wyax* [3ʳᵈ person pronominal form] will not get animacy or gender information as the information will be mapped from co-reference.

Semantic Category Row Information

	Semantic Category	Tag	Example
Named Entity	Person name, a subset of animacy	per/male per/female	rāma 'Rama', karabi 'Karabi'
	Place (City, Continent) name	place	dillī 'Delhi'
	Organization name	org	banārasa hindū yūnivarsiṭī 'Banaras Hindu University'

	Names of movies, medicine, cuisine, games, disease	ne	phauṭabala 'football'
Time entity	day_of_week	dow	Śukravāra_1 'Friday'
	month_of_year	moy	agasta_1 'August'
	year_of_century	yoc	1947, 2004,
	date_of_month	dom	15th
	Century	era	15 saxI will be written as 1500
	clock_time	clocktime	5+baje_1 '5 o'clock' will be written as 5 with clocktime in semcat row
	Season of a year	season	SIta_1 'winter', basanta_1 'spring'
	Any special day	timex	Independence Day, Christmas Day
Number entity	count	numex	2 'two'
animacy	living beings unless a proper noun	anim	Speaker, addressee, laḍakā 'boy',
Gender	Gender information of living being with inherent gender	male female	**sītā** baccoṃ ko phala detī hai 'Sita gives fruit to the children.'

Example of Semantic Category Row

Original sentence	#arjuna banārasa ke hiṃdū viśvavidyālaya meṃ 10 agasta, 2021, śukravāra śāma ko 5 baje adhyāpaka ke rūpa meṃ niyukta hue												
concept	arjuna	banārasa	hiṃdū+viśvavidyālaya	10	agasta_1	2021	śukravāra_1	śāma_1	5	adhyāpaka_1	niyukta_1	ho_1-yā_1	[cp_1]
Semantic Category of Noun	**per/male**	**place**	**org**	**dom**	**moy**	**yoc**	**dow**		**clocktime**	**anim**			

Morpho-Semantic Information

Morpho-Semantic Row Information

Number	pl-plural	rāma kala kaī **chātroṃ[pl]** se mile 'Ram met many students yesterday.'
mawup	Modifier derives from the root with affixation, such as -valā	pūrṇa **caṃdramā vālī** rāta ko pūrṇimā kahā jātā hai 'The night of the full moon is called Purnima.'
kqw	Predicative past perfective modifier, occurs on predicate position and	paraṃtu ye aṃtarnirbharatāoṃ ke jaṭila jāla dvārā eka taṃtra meṃ **guṃthī** huī haiṃ

	modifies the *kartā*	'But, this is closely integrated in a system through multiple networks of interdependencies.'
compermore	Comparative degree marker	gaṃgā yamunā se **jyādā** laṃbī hai 'Ganga is **longer** than Yamuna'
comperless	Comparative degree marker	rāma mohana se **kama** buddhimāna hai. 'Ram is **less** intelligent than Mohan.'
superl	Superlative degree marker	gaṃgā bhārata kī s**abase baḍī** nadī hai Ganga is the **largest** river in India
dviwva	Full reduplication	**ghara-ghara patra pahuṁcā** [**ghara_1** as concept] 'Letter reached every house.'
nic	Morphological causativization	māṃ ne bacce ko khānā **khilāyā**. 'The mother **fed** the baby.'
nicnic	Morphological double causativization	māṃ ne rāma se bacce ko khānā **khilavāyā** 'The mother **fed** the baby by Rama'.

Example

Original Sentence	mohana bacce se **kama** buddhimāna hai.			
Concept	mohana	baccā_1	buddhimāna_1	hai_1-pres
Index	1	2	3	4
Morpho-sem		**pl**	**comperless**	

Speaker's View Information

What to present in Speaker's viewpoint row

A.   Discourse Particles
B.   Light Verbs
C.   Determiners
D.   Honorific, non_honorific Pronominal forms
E.   Salutation marker
F.   Proximal and distal

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Category	Role	Annotation Tag	Example
Discourse Particle	Adding speaker's evaluation of a situation or emotions- such as inclusive, exclusive, emphasis, undesirability	hI_1, hI_2, BI_1 etc. See here for more detail discussion	sūrya camakatā **bhī** hai. 'The Sun shines too.'

Definiteness	Definiteness or specificity	def	#**beṭoṃ** ko **kheta** meṃ **bīj**a bonā cāhie. 'The boys should sow the seed in the field.'
Light Verb or raMjaka kriyā	Shade such as-volitionality, intentional, inadvertent	Shade followed by string of the verb-root and concept ID See underline here for detail discussion	ramaṇa sārā miṭhāī khā **liyā**. 'Raman has eaten all sweets completely.'
2nd person pronominal forms	Distinction among three forms of 2nd person pronominal- tū, tūma, āpa	Respect- āpa, informal- tū,	**tū** kahāṃ rahatā hai? 'Where do you stay?' **āpa** kahāṃ rahate haiṃ? 'Where do you stay?'
Salutation marker	Respect or address	respect	pradhānamaṃtrī **jī** abhī āe haiṃ. 'The honorable prime minister has just arrived.'
Deixis	Proximal and Distal of temporal, spatial deixis and pronominal information	proximal and distal	**yaha** kursī hai. 'This is a chair'

Second person pronominal with speaker's view information

Addressee	Informal	#तू कहाँ रहता है? #tū kahā rahatā hai?		
	Concept	addressee	kim	raha_1-tā_hai_1
	Speaker's view row	**informal**		
	Respect	# आप कहाँ रहते हैं? # āpa kahā rahate haiṃ?		
	Concept	addressee	kim	raha_1-tā_hai_1
	Speaker's view row	**respect**		

Proximal and Distal Information for $wyax

The concept row represents the concept of *wyax*

- Proximal is marked for *yaha*
- Distal is marked for *vaha*

List of Discourse Particle

Meaning	Tag
Distinction, distinguishing	hI_1
fixture,fastness	hI_2
A few	hI_3
Right from	hI_4

Meaning	Tag
Not only…but also	hI_5
Only	hI_6
additional	aura_1
also/Inclusive	BI_1
Emphasis	BI_2
Any	BI_3
Yet/Even then	BI_4
Still	BI_5
only	kevala_1
Modifier of adjective/ intensifier	sā_1
turn-taker	to_1

List of shade or light verbs

Light verb	Semantic role
jā_1	completion
jā_2	
dāla_1	intensity
dāla_2	
ho_1	
pā_1	
de_1	
le_1	

➢ **When not to treat as a light verb**

There are some Verb+Verb combinations, where neither of the verbs act as light or main verb. Instead, both of them together contribute a meaning which is a series of events or the action itself with the manner of action. In such cases, we represent them as following -

isa bhārī patthara ko eka sthāna se dūsare sthāna taka **le jānā** kaṭhina hai
'carrying this heavy stone from one place to other is difficult'

In this verb+verb combination **le jānā,** neither *le* nor *jānā* has a main verb reading here or more importance in meaning contribution from one another, rather they together contribute a meaning which could be decomposed as *lekara jānā*. We represent such concept as following -
le+jānā_1

Link to the main guideline

📄 USR_GUIDELINES - V 4.2