

XeroX

Dutch Dependency Grammar
Classification Label Listing
Preliminary Version 1.0

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Introduction

This document contains the dependency labels of the dependency grammar for Dutch developed by Joeri Honnef (intern) and Anne Schiller (supervisor).

It gives a list of dependencies, starting with very simple ones and going toward the more complex dependency relations. Dependencies are n-ary relations between lexical nodes which can be visualized by directed arcs on top of a sentence, containing the lexical nodes. The main guiding source of this document was the dependency listing of the work done by S. Maurel and Anne Schiller, August 2006.

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DETERM(Arg1, Arg2)

Arg1 : Noun

Arg2 : Determiner

description: relation between determiner and noun.

examples:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Die</i> drie meisjes.• <i>Een</i> blauwe strip• <i>Het</i> boek op de grote tafel.• <i>Het</i> is zijn boek.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>The three</i> girls• <i>A blue</i> comic book.• <i>The book on the big</i> table• <i>It is his</i> book	<i>DETERM(meisjes, die)</i> <i>DETERM(strip, een)</i> <i>DETERM(boek, het),</i> <i>DETERM(tafel, de)</i> <i>DETERM(boek, zijn)</i>
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ADJMOD(Arg1, Arg2)

Arg1 : Adjective

Arg2 : Adverb

description: relation between adjective modifier and adjective where the modifier can be adv but is sometimes also adjective because of errors in tagging.

examples:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Een <i>zeer</i> hoog huis.• Een <i>erg</i> moeilijke test.• Een <i>heel</i> klein bedrag.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A <i>very high</i> house.• A <i>very difficult</i> test.• A <i>very small</i> amount.	<i>ADJMOD(hoog, zeer)</i> <i>ADJMOD(moeilijke, erg)</i> <i>ADJMOD(klein, heel)</i>
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AUXIL(Arg1, Arg2)

Arg1 : Mainverb

Arg2 : Auxiliary verb

description: relation between auxiliary verb and main verb.

examples:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hij <i>heeft</i> een huis gekocht.• Zij <i>was</i> compleet verbaasd.• Wanneer <i>is</i> dat gebeurd?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>He has bought a house.</i>• <i>She was totally surprised.</i>• <i>When did that happen.</i>	<i>AUXIL(gekocht, hebben)</i> <i>AUXIL(verbaasd, zijn)</i> <i>AUXIL gebeurd, zijn)</i>
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MODAL(Arg1, Arg2)

Arg1 : Mainverb

Arg2 : Modal verb

description: relation between modal verb and main verb.

examples:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Zij <i>zouden</i> gister komen.• Zij <i>konden</i> het niet maken.• Je <i>wilt</i> het niet doen.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>They would have come yesterday.</i>• <i>They could not fix it.</i>• <i>You don not want to do it.</i>	<i>MODAL(komen, zouden)</i> <i>MODAL(maken, konden)</i> <i>MODAL(doen, wilt)</i>
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VOBJ(Arg1, Arg2)

Arg1 : Finite verb

Arg2 : Verb object

description: relation between finite verb and main infinitive verb.

examples:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Zij liet het niet nog een keer gebeuren.</i>• <i>Hij probeert het nog een keer te doen.</i>• <i>Zij kwam veel te laat binnenlopen.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>She stopped it from happening a second time.</i>• <i>He tries to do it one more time.</i>• <i>He came far too late.</i>	<i>VOBJ(laat, zeggen)</i> <i>VOBJ(probeert, doen)</i> <i>VOBJ(kwam, binnenlopen)</i>
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VMAIN(Arg1)

Arg1 : Mainverb

description: mainverb

examples:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Hij vroeg erom.</i>• <i>Het boek is zwaar.</i>• <i>Hij werd gek.</i>• <i>Hij heeft even snel een huis gekocht.</i>• <i>Zij hebben het niet kunnen zien.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>He asked for it.</i>• <i>The book is heavy.</i>• <i>He went mad.</i>• <i>He just bought a house very fast.</i>• <i>They could not have seen it.</i>	<i>VMAIN(vroeg)</i> <i>VMAIN(is)</i> <i>VMAIN(werd)</i> <i>VMAIN(gekocht)</i> <i>VMAIN(zien)</i>
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NMOD(Arg1, Arg2)

Arg1 : Noun

Arg2 : Modifier (num, quant, adj)

description: relation between adjective and noun.

examples:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• De <i>huidige</i> situatie is slecht.• Het <i>zware, grote</i> boek.• De <i>rode</i> Ferrari.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The <i>current situation</i> is bad.• The <i>heavy big</i> book.• The <i>red</i> Ferrari.	<i>NMOD(situatie, huidige)</i> <i>NMOD(boek, zware),</i> <i>NMOD(boek, grote)</i> <i>NMOD(Ferrari, rode)</i>
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REFLEX(Arg1, Arg2)

Arg1 : Reflexive verb

Arg2 : Reflexive pronoun

description: relation between reflexive verb and the reflexive pronoun.

examples:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ik was <i>me</i>.• Zij maken <i>zich</i> zorgen.• Hij kleedt <i>zich</i> aan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I wash <i>myself</i>.• They are <i>worried</i>.• He dresses <i>himself</i>.	<i>REFLEX(wassen, me)</i> <i>REFLEX(maken, zich)</i> <i>REFLEX(aankleden, zich)</i>
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NEGAT(Arg1, Arg2)

Arg1 : Mainverb

Arg2 : negation ('niet', 'geen')

description: relation between negation and the mainverb or noun which occurs after the negation.

examples:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Zij wilden het <i>niet</i> doen.• Zij konden het <i>niet</i> maken.• <i>Het ging echt niet.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>They did not want to do it.</i>• <i>They could not fix it.</i>• <i>It really did not work out.</i>	<p>REFLEX(wassen, me)</p> <p>REFLEX(maken, zich)</p> <p>REFLEX(aankleden, zich)</p>
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VMOD(Arg1, Ar2)

Arg1 : Mainverb

Arg2 : Adverbial

description: relation between adv and the mainverb.

examples:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hij vroeg het <i>snel</i>.• De auto reed <i>langzaam</i>.• <i>Hij werd gek</i>.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>He quickly asked it.</i>• <i>The car was driving slowly.</i>• <i>He went mad.</i>	<p>VMAIN(vragen, snel)</p> <p>VMAIN(rijden, langzaam)</p> <p>VMAIN(worden, gek)</p>
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SUBJ(Arg1, Arg2)

Arg1 : Mainverb

Arg2 : Subject (NP's)

examples:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hij vroeg het <i>snel</i>.• De auto reed <i>langzaam</i>.• Hij werd gek.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>He quickly asked it.</i>• <i>The car was driving slowly.</i>• <i>He went mad.</i>	<i>SUBJ(vroeg, hij)</i> <i>SUBJ(reed, auto)</i> <i>SUBJ(werd, hij)</i>
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OBJ(Arg1, Arg2)

Arg1 : Mainverb

Arg2 : Object (NP)

examples:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hij vroeg een <i>bewijs</i>.• Hij gaf <i>bloemen</i>.• Hij stemt <i>VVD</i>.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>He asked for proof.</i>• <i>He gave flowers.</i>• <i>He votes VVD.</i>	<i>SUBJ(vroeg, bewijs)</i> <i>SUBJ(reed, bergen)</i> <i>SUBJ(stemt, VVD)</i>
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PRED(Arg1, Arg2)

Arg1 : Linking verb

Arg2 : Adjective/Adverb

description: relation between the subject and the adjective/adverb.

examples:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• De huidige situatie is <i>slecht</i>.• Het boek is <i>zwaar</i>.• <i>Hij</i> werd <i>gek</i>.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>The current situation is bad.</i>• <i>The book is heavy.</i>• <i>He went mad.</i>	<i>NMOD(situatie, slecht)</i> <i>NMOD(boek, zwaar)</i> <i>NMOD(hij, gek)</i>
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