

Sl No.	Tag Name	Tag description	Example
1.1	k1	karta (doer/agent/subject) <i>Karta</i> is defined as the 'most independent' of all the <i>karakas</i> (participants).	(1) <i>rAma bETA hE</i> (2) <i>sIwA KIra sAwI hE</i>
1.2	pk1	prayojaka karta (Causer) The causer in a causative construction.	(1) <i>mAz ne bacce ko KanA KilAyA</i>
1.3	jk1	prayojya karta (causee) The causee in a causative construction.	(1) <i>mAz ne AyA se bacce ko KanA KilavAyA</i>
1.4	mk1	madhyastha karta (mediator-causer) The mediator-causer in a causative construction.	(1) <i>mAz ne AyA se bacce ko KanA KilavAyA</i>
1.5	k1s	vidheya karta (karta samanadhikarana) Noun complements of <i>karta</i>	(1) <i>rAma buxXimAna hE</i> (2) <i>xaniyA iwanI vyavahArakuSala na WI</i>
2.1	k2	karma (object/patient) <i>Karma</i> is the locus of the result implied by the verb root.	(1) <i>rAma rojZa eka seba KAwa hE</i> (2) <i>rAma ne bAjZara meM ravi ko xeKA</i>
2.2	k2p	Goal, Destination The destination or goal is also taken as a <i>karma</i> . <i>k2p</i> is a subtype of <i>karma</i> (k2). The goal or destination where the action of motion ends is a <i>k2p</i> .	(1) <i>rAma Gara gayA</i> (2) <i>rAma ko xillI jAnA padZA</i>
2.3	k2g	gauna karma (secondary karma)	(1) <i>ve loga gAMXIjI ko bApU BI kahawe hEM</i>
2.4	k2s	karma samanadhikarana (object complement) The object complement is called as <i>karma samanadhikarana</i> .	(1) <i>rAma mohana ko buxXimAna samaJawA hE</i>
3	k3	karana (instrument)	(1) <i>rAma ne cAkU se seba kAtA</i>

		<p><i>karana</i> karaka denotes the instrument of an action expressed by a verb root. The activity of <i>karana</i> helps in achieving the activity of the main action.</p>	(2) <i>sIwA ne pAnI se GadZe koBarA</i>
4.1	k4	<p>sampradaana (recipient)</p> <p><i>Sampradana</i> karaka is the recipient/beneficiary of an action. It is the person/object for whom the <i>karma</i> is intended.</p>	<p>(1) <i>rAma ne mohana ko Kira xI</i> (2) <i>rAma ne hari se yaha kahA</i></p>
4.2	k4a	<p>anubhava karta (Experiencer)</p> <p>The experiencer/perceiver in perception verbs such as <i>seems, appear, etc..</i></p>	<p>(1) <i>muJako rAma buxXimAna lagawA hE</i> (2) <i>muJako cAzxa xiKA</i> (3) <i>rAma ko BUka lagI</i></p>
5.1	k5	<p>apaadaana (source)</p> <p><i>apadana</i> karaka indicates the source of the activity, i.e. the point of departure. A noun denoting the point of separation for a verb expressing an activity which involves movement away from is <i>apadana</i>.</p>	<p>(1) <i>rAma ne cammaca se katorI se Kira KAyI</i> (2) <i>cora pulisa se BagawA hE</i></p>
5.2	k5prk	<p>prakruti apadana ('source material' in verbs denoting change of state)</p> <p>A special case of apadaan i.e k5. This is because there is a conceptual separation point from the original raw material 'camade' (leather) to the finished product 'jUte' (shoes). The two states in this change of state action are referred to as <i>prakriti</i> 'natural' and <i>vikruti</i> 'change'.</p>	(1) <i>jUwe camade se banawe hEM</i>
6.1	k7t	<p>kaalaadhikarana (location in time)</p>	<p>(1) <i>rAma xilli meM rahawA hE</i> (2) <i>bacapana meM vaha bahuwa SEwAna WA</i></p>

		Adhikaran karaka is the locus of karta or karma. It is what supports, in space or time, the karta or the karma.	
6.2	k7p	deshadhikarana (location in space) The participant denoting the location of <i>karta</i> or <i>karma</i> at the time of action.	(1) <i>mejZa para kiwAba hE</i> (2) <i>havA meM TaMdaka hE</i>
6.3	k7	vishayaadhikarana (location elsewhere) Location other than time and place.	(1) <i>ve rAjanIwi para carcA kara rahe We</i> (2) <i>harI ne svawanwrawA saMgrAma meM hissA liyA</i>
7	k*u	saadrishya (similarity) This can be used for marking both similarity and comparison. The tag is marked on the comparand in a comparative construction. Since the compared entity can compare with any <i>karaka</i> , the tag includes a star. '*' in the tag name is a variable for whichever <i>karaka</i> is the comparee of the comparand. Therefore, while marking the comparand (the compared entity), the * would be replaced by the appropriate <i>karaka</i> label.	(1) <i>[[k1u]] rAXA mIrA jEsI sunxara hE</i> (2) <i>[k2u] sIwA mIrA ko rAXA jEsI sunxara mAnatI hE</i>
8.1	r6	shashthi (possessive) The genitive/possessive relation which holds between two nouns.	(1) <i>sammAna kA BAva</i> (2) <i>puswaka kI kImawa</i>
8.2	r6-k1, r6-k2	<i>karta</i> or <i>karma</i> of a conjunct verb (complex predicate)	(1) <i>[r6-k1] kala manxira kA uxGAtana huA</i> (2) <i>[r6-k2] manwrIjI ne kala manxira kA uxGAtana kiyA</i>
8.3	r6v	('kA' relation between a noun and a verb) Instances where a noun with	(1) <i>rAma ke eka betI hE</i>

		'kA' is attached to the verb but does not have any <i>karaka</i> relation. Instead, it does indicate a sense of possession.	
9	adv	kriyaavisheshana ('manner adverbs' only) Adverbs of manner are marked as 'adv'. Note that the adverbs such as place, time, etc. are not marked as 'adv' under this scheme.	(1) <i>vaha jalxI jalxI liKA rahA WA</i> (2) <i>vaha bahuwa wejZa bolawA hE</i>
10	sent-adv	Sentential Adverbs Adverbial expressions that have entire sentence in their scope.	(1) isake alAvA , BakaPA (mAovAxI) ke rAmabacana yAxava ko giraPZawAra kara liyA gayA
11	rd	prati (direction) The participant indicating 'direction' of the activity.	(1) <i>sIwA gAzva kI ora jA rahI WI</i> (2) rAma ke prawi mohana ko SraxXA hE
12	rh	hetu (cause-effect) The reason or cause of an activity.	(1) <i>mEne mohana kI vajaha se kiwAba KArIxI</i>
13	rt	taadarthya (purpose) The purpose of an action.	(1) <i>mEne mohana ke liye kiwAba KArIxI</i> (2) <i>mohana padZane ke liye skUla jAwA hE</i>
14.1	ras-k*	upapada__ sahakaarakatwa (associative) Two participants performing the same action but syntactically one is expressed as primary and the other as its associate, the associate participant.	(1) <i>rAma apane pIwAji ke sAWa bAjZara gayA</i>
14.2	ras-neg	Negation in Associatives	(1) <i>rAma pIwAji ke binA gayA</i>
15	rs	relation samanadhikaran (noun elaboration) Elements (normally clauses) which elaborate on a noun/pronoun.	(1) <i>bAwa yaha hE ki vo kal nahIM AyegA</i>

16	rsp	<p>relation for duratives</p> <p>The durative expressions have two points – a point of starting and an end point. The expression as a whole may express time, place or manner etc. The tag 'rsp' shows the relation between the starting point and the end point of a durative</p>	(1) <i>1990 se lekara 2000 waka BArawa kI pragawi wejZa rahl</i>
17	rad	<p>Address words</p> <p>Terms such as SrImAnajI, paMdiwajI etc. are the address terms.</p>	<p>(1) <i>mAz muJe kala xillI jAnA hE</i></p> <p>(2) <i>mAstara sAhaba, kyA kala skUla Kula hE</i></p>
18	nmod__relc, jjmod__relc, rbmod__relc	Relative clauses, jo-vo constructions	(1) <i>merI bahana [jo xillI meM rahawI hE] kala A rahl hE</i>
19	nmod	<p>Noun modifier (including participles)</p> <p>An underspecified relation employed to show general noun modification without going into a finer type.</p>	(1) <i>pedZa para bETI cidZiyA gAnA gA rahl WI</i>
20	vmod	<p>Verb modifier</p> <p>Another underspecified tag. For some relations getting into finer subtypes is not yet possible. Such relations are annotated with slightly underspecified tag.</p>	<p>(1) <i>vaha KAwe hue gayA</i></p> <p>(2) <i>vaha KAnA Kakara gayA</i></p> <p>(3) <i>rAma sAzpa ko xeKakara dara gayA.</i></p>
21	jjmod	Modifiers of the adjectives	<p>(1) <i>halkI nIII kiwAba</i></p> <p>(2)</p>
22	pof	<p>Part of relation</p> <p>Part of units such as conjunct verbs.</p>	<p>(1) <i>rAma ravi kI prawIkSA kara rahA WA.</i></p> <p>(2) <i>rAma ne eka praSna kiyA</i></p> <p>(3) <i>sadZaka cOdZI hul</i></p>
23	ccof	<p>Conjunct of relation</p> <p>Co-ordination and sub-ordination.</p>	<p>(1) <i>rAma seba KAwa hE Ora sIwA xUXa plwI hE</i></p> <p>(2) <i>rAma ne SyAma se kahA ki vaha kala nahIM AyegA</i></p>
24	fragof	Fragment of	(1) <i>BAkaPA (mAovAxI) ke rAmabacana yAxava ko</i>

			<i>giraPZawAra kara liyA gayA</i>
25	enm	Enumerator	(1) <i>I. Apa apanA kara samaya se xe sakawe hEM</i>

Total tags: ~45

For complete description, see: <http://ltrc.iiit.ac.in/MachineTrans/research/tb/DS-guidelines/DS-guidelines-ver2-28-05-09.doc>