

Tagalog UD Annotation Guidelines

(Updated 16 July 2021)

I. Layers of annotation & basic procedures

Basically, we only need to annotate the data by identifying features of the text for the following fields:

- (1) LEMMA = root or stem of the word
- (2) UPOS = universal part-of-speech tag
- (3) FEATS = morphological features
- (4) DEPREL = dependency relations

The file that you will receive has already been automatically parsed and tagged by a UDPipe program, so essentially our main task is to edit the tags.

Upon receiving the file that will be assigned to you:

1. Open the file in your computer's plain text editor (Notepad for Windows & TextEdit on Mac)
2. Check if the tokenization of words is correct. Tokenization is basically the identification and splitting of words that make up each line of text for further analysis or tagging.
3. Check if the linkers have been appropriately split apart.
 - "buong mundo" should have three tokens: "buo" + "-ng" + "mundo"
 - "nalamang balita" should have three tokens: "nalaman" + "-ng" + "balita"
4. Check if contracted words have been appropriately split apart
 - "binigay sayo" should be "binigay" + "sa" + "iyo"
 - "ako't ikaw" should be "ako" + "at" + "ikaw"
5. If words that should be separated were not separated by the computer program, check the "**Separating tokens**" video in the guidelines for annotation folder
6. Check if there are words that the automatic parser mistakenly split into two or more tokens. If there are, watch the "**Merging tokens**" video to find out how to merge tokens.
7. You may also delete lines of data that are incomplete to the point where no dependency relations can be identified.
8. Once the data has been cleaned, the conllu file can then be uploaded onto WebAnno for further editing.

II. LEMMA

- Identify the root word
 - Ex. pagmamahal = mahal
kinuha = kuha
malaya = laya

- A layperson may not be able to identify the roots of some frequently occurring forms. In these cases, just write the whole word or stem in the lemma field
 - o Ex. pamahalaan = pamahalaan (not *bahala*)
panitikan = panitikan (not *titik*)
karaniwan = karaniwan (not *daniw*)
- Compound words are usually written as is. If they are marked as separate tokens, you can link them in the dependency layer with the “compound” relation tag
 - o Ex. magkapitbahay = kapitbahay
kamoteng-kahoy = kamoteng-kahoy
hanapbuhay = hanapbuhay
- For English or other foreign words mixed in the data, there is no need to identify the root words.
 - o Ex. establishment = establishment (not *establish*)
production = production (not *product*)
quickly = quickly (not *quick*)

Unless, they are used with Tagalog affixes:

- o Ex. nag-e-enjoy = enjoy
nakipag-meeting = meeting
kaka-check = check
- Use standardized spelling in place of typos and spelling variants
 - o Ex. ‘yon / ‘yun = iyon
nya / n’ya = niya
babayi = babae
‘y = ay
- Base forms have been chosen for certain words that undergo morphophonological changes. Check if these are consistently marked throughout the data set.
 - o Ex. din / rin → din
daw / raw → daw
linkers -ng / na → na
- Abbreviated titles can be left as is
 - o Ex. Mr. = Mr. (not *mister*)
Bb. = Bb. (not *binibini*)
Sec = Sec (not *secretary*)
- Some multi-word expressions in Tagalog are now commonly written as one word and may be represented in the lemma field as they are written in the original text. If they are separated into different tokens, they can be linked with the “fixed” relationship at the dependency relationship layer.
 - o Ex. kundi = kundi (not *kung hindi*)
anuman = anuman (not *ano man*)

II. POS

- POS assignment in Tagalog can be tricky. In general, the parts of speech of words are assigned based on the derived word rather than the root.
 - Ex. paglakad
 - LEMMA: lakad
 - POS: NOUN
 - The root “lakad” may be used as a noun (e.g. Kakaiba ang lakad niya.) or as a verb (e.g. Lakad na tayo!)
 - But when combined with the affix *pag-* it can only be used as a noun.
 - Ex. magkakape
 - LEMMA: kape
 - POS: VERB
 - Due to being assigned with voice and aspect
- For words that appear in their bare forms, we can consult Fr. English’s dictionary. But in general, if they denote an object, they would be labelled as a NOUN; state or quality = ADJ; action = VERB. There’s a Google Sheet in the drive which lists some of the commonly occurring bare words and some words that are potentially confusing (or might be points of contention) with their POS assignments.
 - Ex. habang = CONJ
ngunit = CONJ
payag = ADJ
lahat = ADJ
ngayon = ADV
- Stative expressions are to be labelled as VERB and not ADJ
 - Ex. maganda
LEMMA = ganda
POS = VERB
 - Ex. mabilis
LEMMA = bilis
POS = VERB

- **LIST OF POS AND EXAMPLES FOR EACH**

POS	Meaning	Examples
ADJ	adjective	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>totoo, bago, kasinlakas, pinakamabait</i>• Ordinal numbers: <i>una, pangatlo; ika-apat</i>
ADP	adposition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prepositions <i>mula, bilang, tungkol</i>• Phrase markers: <i>ng, ni, nina</i>• Locative markers: <i>sa, kay, nasa</i>
ADV	adverb	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>muli, talaga, ngayon, naman,</i>• Adverbial particles: <i>din, na, lang, raw, pa</i>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modals: <i>maaari, dapat, pwede, baka, hindi, huwag</i> Interrogative adverbs: <i>kailan, bakit, paano, gaano</i> Demonstrative adverbs: <i>ganito, ganiyan, ganoon</i>
CCONJ	coordinating conjunction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>at, o, pero, ngunit, subalit</i>
DET	determiner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phrase markers <i>ang, si, sina</i> Plural marker <i>mga</i>
INTJ	interjection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>aba, hoy, naku, ay!</i> (used when exclaiming)
NOUN	noun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include nominalizations Do not include proper names
NUM	numeral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>9, siyam, 10:00</i> years: 2018 NOTE: ordinal numbers will be marked as ADJ following the UD system NOTE: some numbers are used as adverbial modifiers such as distributives (e.g. <i>dala-dalawa silang pumasok</i>), these are to be marked as ADV
PART	particle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Question particle: <i>ba</i> Linkers: <i>na</i> (e.g. <i>apat na pusa</i>), <i>-ng</i> (e.g. <i>mabuti-ng tao</i>), <i>nang</i> (e.g. <i>tumakbo nang mabilis</i>) Discourse Particles: <i>eh, ah</i> Politeness markers: <i>po, ho, opo</i> Inversion marker: <i>ay</i>
PRON	pronoun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>ikaw, nila, ito</i> interrogative pronouns: <i>ano, sino, alin</i>
PROPN	proper noun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign names or titles are all tagged with PROPN even if they consist of words that have different POS in the language of origin (e.g. all the constituents of <i>The Lord of the Rings</i> get labelled as PROPN even though <i>the</i> would be DET in English, <i>of</i> ADP..) Forms of addresses: <i>Mang, Mr., Ms.</i> Acronyms of proper nouns: <i>NBI, GMA</i> Days and months: <i>Sabado, Enero, Marso</i>
PUNCT	punctuation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the period, comma, double quotation marks, hyphens, semicolons, etc.
SCONJ	subordinating conjunction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>kung, kapag, dahil, para, upang, nang, kahit</i>

SYM	symbol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #, \$
VERB	verb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually words with verb affixes attached • Pseudo-verbs: <i>gusto, nais, ibig, ayaw, kailangan, kaya</i> • Existential: <i>may, mayroon, wala</i>
X	other	For improperly separated elements, for example, the <i>-ng</i> that got separated from <i>lamang</i> , will be marked as X

III. MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES

- Only some words belonging to certain categories will be marked with morphological features
- There is a **List of Morphological Features** which you can refer to in our Shared GDrive (the verb morphological features still need sorting though).
- In a way, what we are marking, particularly for content words, are the features that affixes add to the word. So, for example, if a verb or noun or adjective appears in their bare form, we no longer have to add morpho features. In the sentence, *Lakad na tayo*, for example, there is no need to mark any features on *lakad*, which is used in its bare root form in this sentence.
- **REMEMBER NOT TO ADD ANY SPACES IN BETWEEN ANY OF THE MORPHO FEATURES TAG** (this string for example has no spaces in between Voice=Pass|Mood=Ind|Aspect=Perf)
- **Nominal Categories**
 - o Case – marked in phrase markers and pronouns only
 - o Clusivity - marked in first person dual and plural pronouns only
 - o Person – marked in pronouns only
 - o PronType – marked in pronouns only
 - o Deixis – marked in demonstrative pronouns only
 - o Number - marked in pronouns, plural marker *mga*, proper name markers *si/sina, ni/nina, kay/kina*
- **Verbal Categories.** The features listed for the verbs are not yet final. Make sure to double-check the whole sentence the verbs are used in.

Verb Features	Types	Description
Voice	Act	the “subject” / “ang-marked” argument is the actor/doer/experiencer in the sentence Ex. Nagluto <u>si Anna</u> ng adobo. Kumain <u>ako</u> ng adobo.
	Pass	the “subject”/“ang-marked” argument is the patient/theme in the sentence

		Ex. Niluto ni Anna <u>ang adobo</u> . Kinain ko <u>ito</u> .
	Bfoc	the “subject”/”ang-marked” argument is the beneficiary in the sentence (for whom the action is done) Ex. Ipinagluto ni Anna <u>si Ben</u> ng adobo. Ipinaghanda ko <u>siya</u> ng makakain. Timplahan mo naman <u>ako</u> ng kape.
	Lfoc	the “subject”/”ang-marked” argument is the location/goal/direction in the sentence Ex. Pinatungan niya ng libro <u>ang ulo ko</u> . Binigyan ni Anna <u>si Ben</u> ng adobo.
	Cau	compared to the active form, increases the number of participants within the sentence Ex. Nagpaluto <u>si Ben</u> kay Anna ng adobo Magpapagawa <u>ako</u> ng bahay sa kanya.
Mood	Ind	Corresponds to the realis mood; indicates that something has happened, happens regularly, or is happening
	Pot	Corresponds to the irrealis ; indicates that the action of the verb has not yet been started/done nor is it in progress.
Aspect	Imp	Imperfective. The action may or may not have been initiated and it is not yet completed.
	Perf	Perfective. The action has been/will have been completed at a certain point of time.

- **Recent Perfective** verb forms do not assign focus, and therefore will not be marked with the Voice feature (e.g. **Kakabili** lang niya ng bagong cellphone)
- **Adjectival Categories**
 - Degree=Equ (equative construction, e.g. magkasingtangkad)
 - Degree=Sup (superlative construction, e.g. pinakamataas)
 - Bare adjectives and *ma-* statives need not be assigned with morpho features
- **Other Categories**
 - Polite=Form – for politeness markers *ho, po, opo*
 - Polarity=Neg – for negation words

- o NumType
 - Card – cardinal numbers (e.g. isa, dalawa)
 - Ord – ordinal number (e.g. una, ikalawa, pangalawa)
 - Frac – fraction (e.g. ½, 5-out-of-10 □ only if kept as one token)
 - Dist – distributive (e.g. tig-isa, tigatlo)
 - Sets – collective, sets of things (e.g. isa-isa, dala-dalawa □ if kept as one token)
- o PartType
 - Int - question particle “ba”
- o Typo=Yes – misspelled words

IV. DEPENDENCY RELATIONS

- Dependency relations indicate the relationship between heads of phrases and clauses to their “dependents”, which may be modifiers, determiners, arguments, complements etc.
- The arrows are used to connect heads to their dependents. The direction of the arrow goes from the head to the dependent.
- A **ROOT** is assigned for each line of text. This is usually the predicate head of the main clause.
 - o **Simple clause examples:**
 - Nakauwi na siya kahapon. (ROOT: nakauwi)
 - Maganda ang bahay nila. (ROOT: maganda)
 - Abugado ang kapatid niya. (ROOT: abugado)
 - Ang nakita niya kahapon ay ang kapatid ni Nardo. (ROOT: kapatid)
 - o **Coordinated and Complex clauses examples**
 - Nanood kami ng sine at umuwi kami bandang 8:00 (ROOT: nanood)
 - Mamamatay ako kung hindi ko siya makakasama. (ROOT: mamamatay)
 - Dahil masyadong mahal ang ticket, hindi na siya sumama. (ROOT: sumama)
- If the line of text is not a complete sentence, or if there are ellipses in the phrase or sentence where the supposed head is dropped, a different word may be **promoted** as the head of a phrase or clause.
 - o Ex. Incomplete sentence:
 - Ang kumuha ng litrato kahapon sa pier (ROOT: kumuha)
- **Noun Phrase Relations**
- Nouns may take the following “dependents”
 - o Phrase markers

Relation type	Examples
---------------	----------

det	ang, si, sina, mga Ex. Ang bata <ul style="list-style-type: none"> bata → ang (DR: det)
case	ng, ni, nina, sa, kay, kina, nasa Ex. sa paaralan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> paaralan → sa (DR: case) <p>linkers: -ng, na, nang that connect amod, nmod, and nummod to a head (see below for examples)</p>

o Modifiers

Relation type	Examples
amod	<p>adjectival modifier</p> <p>Ex. Ang mabait na bata</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> bata → ang (DR: det) bata → mabait (DR: amod) mabait → na (DR: case) <p>Ex. Ang batang mabait</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> bata → ang (DR: det) bata → mabait (DR: amod) mabait → -ng (DR: case) <p>Note: While we have been asked to mark the POS of “ma-” statives (e.g. mabait, maganda) as VERBs, they do sometimes act as adjectives that describe nouns, and we can show this function at the dependency relations layer.</p>
nmod	<p>noun modifier</p> <p>Ex. mga tagapakinig ng radyo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> tagapakinig → mga (DR: det) tagapakinig → radio (DR: nmod) radio → ng (DR: case) <p>Ex. Pilipinong artista</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> artista → Pilipino (DR: nmod) Pilipinong → -ng (DR: case) <p>Ex. (Maganda) ang bahay nila sa Cavite</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> bahay → Cavite (DR: nmod) Cavite → sa (DR: case)
nmod:poss	<p>possessive</p> <p>Ex. kanya-ng libro</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • libro → kanya (DR: nmod:poss) • kanya → -ng (DR: case) <p>Ex. bahay ng kapitan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bahay → kapitan (DR: nmod:poss) • kapitan → ng (DR: case)
nummod	<p>numeral modifier</p> <p>Ex. isa-ng babae</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • babae → isa (DR: nummod) • isa → -ng (DR: case) <p>Ex. dadalawa-ng piraso</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • piraso → dadalawa (DR: nummod) • dadalawa → -ng (DR: case)
acl:rel	<p>relative clause</p> <p>Ex. ang bahay na nilipatan nila</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bahay → ang (DR: det) • bahay → nilipatan (DR: acl:rel) • nilipatan → nila (DR: obj:agent) • nilipatan → na (DR: mark) <p>Ex. ang binasa ko-ng libro kahapon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • libro → ang (DR: det) • libro → binasa (DR: acl:rel) • binasa → ko (DR: obj:agent) • binasa → -ng (DR: mark) • binasa → kahapon (DR: advmod)
appos	<p>appositive, next to another noun which has the same reference; the two phrases are usually separated by some punctuation</p> <p>Ex. ang kaibigan niya, si Marcy....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • kaibigan → March (appos) <p>Ex. National Bureau of Investigation (NBI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National → NBI (appos)
compound	<p>compound words</p> <p>Ex. ice cream</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cream → ice (DR: compound)

	<p>Ex. buwang bibig (usually buwangbibig/buwang-bibig)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bibig → buwang (DR: compound) <p>Ex. isang milyon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • milyon → isa (DR: compound)
--	--

• **Other Modifiers**

Relation type	Examples
advmod	<p>adverbial modifier (which may be an adverb, an adverbial clitic, question particle or certain modals)</p> <p>Ex. sobra-ng bilis tumakbo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tumakbo → bilis (DR: advmod) • bilis → sobra (DR: advmod) • sobra → -ng (DR: case) <p>Ex. Umuwi na pala</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • umuwi → na (DR: advmod) • umuwi → pala (DR: advmod) <p>Ex. Kilala mo ba siya?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • kilala → ba (advmod) • kilala → mo (obj) • kilala → siya (nsubj) <p>Ex. Baka nakatulog na siya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nakatulog → baka (advmod) • nakatulog → na (advmod) • nakatulog → siya (nsubj) <p>Note: Some “ma-” statives can be analyzed as performing adverbial functions (ex. Mabilis na tumakbo ang bata. / Sumigaw nang malakas ang bata.), however, instead of marking their relation as “advmod” we will be marking them as “advcl” (adverbial clause) instead as requested by the German team. See examples of “advcl” below.</p> <p>Phrasal temporal and locational adverbs are usually marked as “obl”, especially when they are marked with an adposition ADP (ex. Uuwi kami sa Sabado / Naglangoy sila sa ilog.)</p>

compound:redup	<p>full reduplications</p> <p>Ex. galit(1) na galit(2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> galit(2) → galit(1) (DR: compound:redup) galit(1) → na (DR: flat) <p>Ex. patung-patong</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> patong → patung
----------------	--

- **Multiword expressions**

- o Aside from compounds, some multiword expressions may be marked as having any of the following relations
- o For multiword expressions that are linked by these three types of relations, the designated head word is always the leftmost word (therefore, the arrow always goes from left to right). Other phrases within the sentence that share a dependency relationship with the multiword expression will be linked to the designated head word.

Relation type	Examples
fixed	<p>for fixed grammatical multiword expressions</p> <p>Ex. para/mula/hanggang sa/kay</p> <p>Ex. para sa mga estudyante</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> para → sa (fixed) estudyante → para (case) estudyante → mga (det)
flat	<p>used for foreign names or titles; again, choose one of the words to stand as the “head”</p> <p>Ex. Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trinidad → H (flat) Trinidad → Pardo (flat) Trinidad → de (flat) Trinidad → Tavera (flat) <p>for dates and complex numerals</p> <p>Ex. April 26, 2021</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April → 26 (flat) April → 2021 (flat)

goeswith	<p>Used to link words that usually go together but are separated either due to the original text having typos or errors</p> <p>Ex. “nakikipag-” separated from “inuman”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> inuman → nakikipag- (goeswith) <p>Note: This only works with words separated in the original text (i.e. there’s white space in between the words in the original text). Errors in tokenization must be edited using the text editor.</p>
----------	---

- **Clausal Relations**

- o Core Arguments

Relation type	Examples
nsubj	<p>usually the ang-marked argument or the nominative (NOM pronouns)</p> <p>Ex. Nagluto ng adobo si Anna</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROOT: nagluto nagluto → Anna (DR: nsubj) <p>Ex. Ang anak ni Fe ang tumawag sa akin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROOT: anak anak → tumawag (DR: nsubj) <p>Unless there is an “ay” inversion marker present in the clause, the first noun phrase is treated as the predicate; the second NP constituent is treated as the subject</p> <p>Ex. Ikaw ba ay magpapabakuna?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROOT: magpapabakuna magpapabakuna → ikaw (nsubj) magpapabakuna → ba (advmod) ikaw → ay (discourse)
obj	<p>patient/undergoer in the clause (ng-marked argument)</p> <p>Ex. Nagluto ng adobo si Anna</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROOT: nagluto nagluto → adobo (DR: obj)
obj:agent	non-subject agent / “ng”-marked agent

	<p>Ex. Kinain ng lalaki ang adobo</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROOT: kinain • kinain → lalaki (DR: obj:agent)
iobj	<p>additional core argument; if there is a second “ng” -marked argument (usually an instrument). UD guidelines only allows one argument to be labelled as the object in a sentence, therefore in cases where there are two <i>ng</i>-marked arguments, mark the more agent-like argument as <i>obj</i> and the more patient-like argument as <i>iobj</i></p> <p>Ex. Pinahiran ng nanay ng Vicks ang baby</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROOT: pinahiran • pinahiran → nanay (obj:agent) • pinahiran → Vicks (iobj) • pinahiran → baby (nsubj)

o Non-Core Arguments

Relation type	Examples
obl	<p>sa-marked arguments and other prepositional phrases</p> <p>Ex. Pumasok siya sa opisina</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROOT: pumasok • pumasok → opisina (obl) • opisina → sa (case) <p>Ex. Bumili siya ng bulaklak para kay nanay.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROOT: bumili • bumili → nanay (obl) • nanay → para (case) • para → sa (fixed) <p>Ex. Uuwi ako sa Sabado</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROOT: uuwi • uuwi → ako (nsubj) • uuwi → Sabado (obl) • Sabado → sa (case)
dislocated	fronted or postposed elements that do not fulfill the usual core grammatical relations of a sentence

	<p>Ex. Maging si Marian, dinadaan na lang niya sa joke ang isyu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROOT: dinadaan • dinadaan → Marian (dislocated) • dinadaan → ang isyu (nsubj) • dinadaan → niya (obj:agent) • dinadaan → joke (obl)
vocative	<p>dialogue participant addressed in a text.</p> <p>Ex. Crush, pansinin mo naman ako.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pansinin → Crush (vocative)

o Other Clausal Elements

Relation type	Examples
discourse	<p>for feedback words; also for discourse particles and interjections</p> <p>Ex. Oo, tao lang ako.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tao → oo (discourse) <p>Ex. Aba, walang hiya!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROOT: wala • wala → aba (discourse) • wala → hiya (obj) • wala → -ng (flat) <p>Ex. Siya ay darating bukas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • siya → ay (discourse) • darating → siya (nsubj) • darating → bukas (advmod)
parataxis	<p>for side-by-side sentences</p> <p>Ex. Batihin hanggang sa maging smooth ang butter, idagdag ang diced mangoes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • batihin → idagdag (parataxis) <p>for reported speech</p> <p>Ex. Sabi niya, “Huwag kang aalis!”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sabi → aalis (parataxis) <p>for interjected clauses</p> <p>Ex. Wala na raw sila (kailan ba sila naging sila?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • wala → naging (parataxis)

punct	<p>punctuation</p> <p>(1) a punctuation mark separating coordinated units is attached to the immediately following conjunct. Ex. Bumili ako ng saging, suha at mangga. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● suha → , (punct) </p> <p>(2) A punctuation mark preceding or following a dependent unit is attached to that unit. Ex. Kung ako(1) sa iyo, hindi ako(2) papayag. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ako(1) → , (punct) </p> <p>(3) The terminal/final punctuation mark is attached to the root Ex. Sasama ako kung ililibre mo ako. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ROOT: sasama ● sasama → . (punct) </p> <p>Ex. Kung ako sa iyo, hindi ako papayag. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ROOT: papayag ● papayag → . (punct) </p>
-------	---

o Coordination

- Coordinate constructions are treated as asymmetric and the first constituent is treated as the head with other constituents that are conjoined to it treated as its “dependents.” Aside from coordinating conjunctions, conjuncts can be linked punctuations as well. See examples for structures that have “punct” relation above.

Relation type	Examples
conj	<p>Ex. Bumili ako ng saging, suha at mangga.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● saging → suha (conj) ● saging → mangga (conj)
cc	<p>Ex. Bumili ako ng saging, suha at mangga.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● mangga → at (cc) <p>Ex. Nakita(1) ko siya pero hindi niya ako nakita (2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● nakita(1) → nakita(2) (conj) ● nakita(2) → pero (cc)

• Subordination

Relation type	Examples
---------------	----------

mark	<p>indicates that the predicate heads a type of subordinate clause. Types of subordinate clauses may include:</p> <p>adverbial clauses: can express condition, cause, time of action Ex. <u>Kung sasama(1) ka</u>, sasama(2) din ako.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROOT: sasama(2) • sasama(2) → sasama(1) (advcl) • sasama(1) → kung (mark) <p>Note: “ma-” statives that act as adverbs will be treated as adverbial clauses Ex. <u>Mabilis na</u> tumakbo ang bata.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROOT: tumakbo • tumakbo → mabilis (advcl) • mabilis → na (mark) <p>Ex. Tumakbo <u>nang mabilis</u> ang bata.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROOT: tumakbo • tumakbo → mabilis (advcl) • mabilis → nang (mark) <p>relative clauses: clausal modifier to a head noun Ex. Ito ang puno ng mangga <u>na tinanim ng aking lolo</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • puno → tinanim (acl:rel) • tinanim → na (mark) <p>complement clauses clausal argument of a predicate (usually acts as the direct object in the Tagalog corpus since clausal subjects are headed by “ang” and will just be treated as “nsubj”). See examples of “ccomp” below.</p>
ccomp	<p>complement clauses</p> <p>Ex. Naniniwala siya <u>na matatapos din ang lahat</u>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • naniniwala → matatapos (ccomp) • matatapos → na (mark) <p>Ex. Sinabi ko na nga-<u>ng huwag kang pupunta doon!</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sinabi → pupunta (ccomp) • pupunta → -ng (mark)

xcomp	<p>open clausal complement; complement clause with controlled/raised arguments. The raised argument will only be attached to the main predicate and not to the predicate of the complement clause. Basically, the subject of the secondary predicate is the subject or object of the main clause.</p> <p>Ex. Nagsimula siya-ng magtrabaho rito noong 2005.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ROOT: nagsimula ● nagsimula → magtrabaho (xcomp) ● nagsimula → siya (nsubj) ● magtrabaho → -ng (mark) <p>(Notice how the agent of <i>nagsimula</i> and <i>magtrabaho</i> is the same unlike in the 'ccomp' construction. But it will only be marked as the subject of the main root.)</p> <p>secondary predicates</p> <p>We've been analyzing the following construction types as having the "xcomp" relation:</p> <p>Ex. Naging importante ang papel niya sa proyekto.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ROOT: naging ● naging → importante (xcomp) ● naging → papel (nsubj) ● importante → proyekto (obl) <p>Ex. Kailangan ko nang umuwi sa amin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ROOT: kailangan ● kailangan → umuwi (xcomp) ● kailangan → ko (obj:agent) ● kailangan → na (advmod) ● umuwi → -ng (mark) ● umuwi → amin (obl) ● amin → sa (case)
advcl	<p>adverbial subordinate clauses; include gerundive marked by <i>pag-</i></p> <p>Ex. Pagkatapos niyang magbasa ng libro ay natulog na siya.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ROOT: natulog ● natulog → pagkatapos (advcl)

	<p>Ex. Nakatulog siya habang nagsasalita ang guro</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ROOT: nakatulog • nakatulog → nagsasalita (advcl) • nagsasalita → habang (mark)
--	---

- Other relations

Relation type	Examples
orphan	<p>used where simple promotion would result in an unnatural and misleading dependency relation. The typical is predicate ellipsis where one of the core arguments has to be promoted to clausal head.</p> <p>Ex. Nagustuhan ko ang paella, siya naman yung dinuguan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • siya → dinuguan (orphan) • ko → siya (conj) • siya → , (punct)
dep	<p>used when it is impossible to determine a more precise relation. This may be because of a weird grammatical construction, or a limitation in conversion or parsing software.</p> <p>Ex. Sana'y lumaki kang mabait na bata at kay Nanay Fely.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lumaki → Fely (dep)