# 1 Parts-of-speech

The parts-of-speech in use are described in more detail here.[1]

Open class words:

ADJ

ADV

*«Германские войска быстро продвигались вперёд
и к 1942 году вышли к Северному Кавказу.»*

INTJ

NOUN

PROPN

ADV

VERB

Closed class words:

ADP

CCONJ

DET

NUM

PART

PRON

SCONJ

Other:

PUNCT

X

# 2 Morphological categories

Morphological categories should be written in titlecase.

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[1]

|     |          | Number |
|-----|----------|--------|
| Sg  | Singular |        |
| Pl  | Plural   |        |

|      |           | Gender |
|------|-----------|--------|
| Neut | Neuter    |        |
| Masc | Masculine |        |
| Fem  | Feminine  |        |

|   |               | Person |
|---|---------------|--------|
| 1 | First person  |        |
| 2 | Second person |        |
| 3 | Third person  |        |

|      |           | Animacy |
|------|-----------|---------|
| Anim | Animate   |         |
| Inan | Inanimate |         |

|     |              | Case                        |
|-----|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Nom | Nominative   |                             |
| Gen | Genitive     |                             |
| Acc | Accusative   |                             |
| Dat | Dative       | *мне нравится, к родителям*  |
| Ins | Instrumental |                             |
| Loc | Locative     |                             |

|      |              | Marginal cases              |
|------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Voc  | Vocative     | *ребят !*                   |
| Par  | Partitive    | *чашка чаю*                  |
| Adn  | Adnumeral    | *два ряда́*                   |
| Loc2 | 2nd Locative | *в лесу*                     |
| Acc2 | 2nd Accusative | *пойти в депутаты*          |
| Dat2 | 2nd Dative   | *по скольку, по стольку*     |

|     |             | Degree |
|-----|-------------|--------|
| Cmp | Comparative |        |

|                    |                            | Verbs             |
|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Inf                | Infinitive                 |                   |
| Pres               | Present                    |                   |
| Past               | Past                       |                   |
| Fut                | Future                     |                   |
| Imper[2]           | Imperative                 |                   |
| Imper2             | Second imperative          | *пойдёмте*         |
| Imp                | Imperfective               |                   |
| Perf               | Perfective                 |                   |
| Part               | Participle / Причастие     |                   |
| Pass               | Passive                    |                   |
| Act                | Active                     |                   |
| Short              | Short form                 | *принят, холоден*  |
| Conv               | Verbal adverb / Деепричастие |                 |

Consider using the following common abbreviations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Part.Past.Pass.Short | PartPast |
| Part.Pres.Act | PartPres |

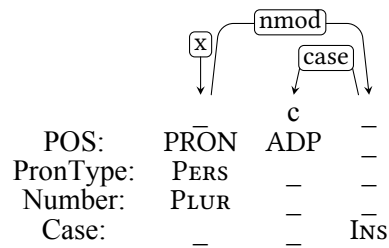When there is more than one feature, they should be punctuated with '.', e.g. -Pl.Nom.

When referring to Person, the Number feature is also mandatory, e.g. -3.Pl

# 3    Phrasal categories

| | |
|---|---|
| NP | Noun phrase<br>Мать за дочь сделала [NP домашнее задание] |
| VP | Verb phrase<br>Иван Иванович едва не [VP умер после такого розыгрыша] |
| AP | Adjectival phrase |
| AdvP | Adverbial phrase |
| PP | Prepositional phrase<br>А мы всё [PP без молока] и [PP без молока] |
| NumP | Numeral phrase |
| XP | Any phrasal unit<br>Будь то [XP врач] или [XP учитель] |
| BareCl | Bare clause<br>Как будто [Cl появилась молния] |
| IndirCl | Indirect speech clause<br>Не знаю, [IndirCl пришёл *ли* он] |
| Cl | Clause<br>[Cl Как будто появилась молния] |
| S | Sentence |

# 4    Discourse categories

| | |
|---|---|
| DiscC | Discourse context |
| DirSpeech | Direct speech |

```
                  ┌─nmod─┐
         ┌─x─┐    │ ┌case┐│
         │   │    │ │    ││
         ↓   ↓    ↓ ↓    ↓↓
                       c
POS:       PRON     ADP      _
PronType:  PERS      _       _
Number:    PLUR      _       _
Case:       _        _      INS
```

## 5 Dependency relations

The dependency relations in the constructicon are based on Universal Dependencies.[3]

## 6 Semantic roles

Definitions of semantic roles have been taken from various sources.

| | |
|---|---|
| (Actant) | Undetermined role |
| Action | Punctual |
| Activity | Habitual or general |
| Agent | Refers to the initiator of an event. [Вася]$_{Agent}$ ловит рыбу. Рыба ловится [Васей]$_{Agent}$ |
| Associated | Used in comitative construction |
| Beneficiary | Refers to a referent which is advantaged or disadvantaged by an event. Когда Саше было девять лет, мать купила [ему]$_{Beneficiary}$ кроссовки. |
| Cause | |
| Causee | |
| Causer | Refers to the referent which instigates an event rather than actually doing it. |

---

| | |
|---|---|
| Circumstance | |
| Class | |
| Condition | |
| Direction | |
| Distance | |
| Entity | |
| Evaluation | В этом поступке не было [ничего необычного]$_{Evaluation}$ |
| Event | |
| Experiencer | Refers to an entity that receives a sensory impression, or in some other way is the locus of some event or activity that involves neither volition nor a change of state. |
| Function | Когда я говорю «право» я имею в виду [«лево»]$_{Function}$. |
| Goal | Refers to the place to which something moves, or the thing towards which an action is directed. |
| Goer | |
| Instrument | Refers to an inanimate thing that an agent uses to implement an event. It is the stimulus or immediate physical cause of an event. Он написал пиьсмо [карандашом]$_{Instrument}$. |
| Item | Refers to …CHECK THIS |
| Location | Refers to the location or spatial orientation of a state or action. It does not imply any motion. Иван нашел лягушку [в лесу]$_{Location}$. |
| Manner | Notes how the action, experience, or process of an event is carried out. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Material | |
| Measure | Notes the quantification of an event. |
| Object | |
| Participant | |
| Path | |
| Patient | Refers to the surface object of the verb in a sentence. |
| Phenomenon | |
| Property | |
| Purpose | |
| Protagonist | |
| Quantity | |
| Recipient | Refers to a referent that is conscious of being affected by the state or action identified by the verb. |
| Result | |
| Situation | |
| Source | Refers to the (a) the place of origin, (b) the entity from which a physical sensation comes, (c) the original owner in a transfer. |
| Standard | Base of comparison. Also used for identificational sentences like *Он же мальчик!* CHECK |
| State | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Theme | |
| Topic | |
| Undergoer | |

**Table 1:** List of semantic roles

# 7  Naming constructions

If the construction forms a complete utterance, such as 'как бы не VP-Inf!' then the name of the construction should be in sentence case, e.g. 'Как бы не VP-Inf!'

  If the construction is an for exclamation or question, then it should include the relevant punctuation mark: !, ?

  When there is a construction that has two possibilities, then the name should include the most frequent. For example: instead of 'NP-Nom говорить|выступать перед NP-Dat', the construction should be named 'NP-Nom говорить перед NP-Dat' and 'выступать' should be added to the `Common words` field, possibly with a note in the description.

  If you need to number a constituent, the numeral should come straight after the phrasal category in superscript, e.g. 'То ли $NP^1$, то ли $NP^2$'. This allows us to distinguish indexing from morphological features.

# 8  The structure of the constructicon

**Name**  This is the name of the construction (see §7).

**Illustration**  This is a short/minimal example of the construction.

**Berkeley ID**

**Type**

**Category**  This is the resulting syntactic category of the construction.

**FrameNet**  The FrameNet frame invoked by the construction (if applicable).

**Definition**  A free text definition in Russian. The parts of the definition corresponding to construction elements are tagged with the appropriate semantic role (see §6)

**Structure**  A structure sketch