1 Parts-of-speech

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

Open class words:

ADJ

ADV   *«Германские войска <u>быстро</u> 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] http://universaldependencies.org/ru/pos/all.html

	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	
Bare	Bare form (хлоп, прыг, …)	
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
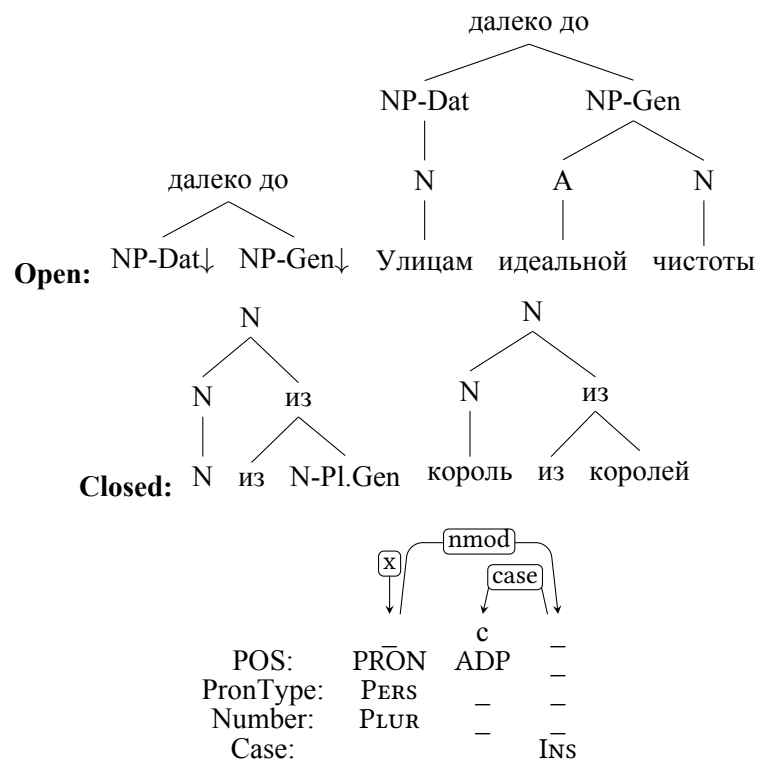
3 Phrasal categories

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

When to use a phrasal category?

• When the constituent is not closed to modification

4 Discourse categories

DiscC	Discourse context
DirSpeech	Direct speech

```
                              далеко до
                          ╱            ╲
                       NP-Dat          NP-Gen
                          │            ╱    ╲
          далеко до        N          A      N
          ╱        ╲        │          │      │
Open:  NP-Dat↓  NP-Gen↓  Улицам   идеальной  чистоты
           N              N
          ╱ ╲            ╱ ╲
         N   из         N   из
Closed:  N  из N-Pl.Gen  король  из  королей
```



```
                    ┌──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
Addressee	Refers to the one who is addressed to in a speech situation.
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 письмо [карандашом]$_{Instrument}$.
Item	Refers to …CHECK THIS
Limit	
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.
Motivation	
Participant	
Path	
Parameter	
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	
Set	
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.
Speaker	
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 NP¹, то ли NP²'. 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