

# 1 Parts-of-speech

The parts-of-speech in use are described in more detail here.<sup>1</sup>

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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<sup>1</sup><http://universaldependencies.org/ru/pos/all.html>

| Number             |                              |                                  |
|--------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Sing               | Singular                     |                                  |
| Plur               | 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                       | <i>мне нравится, к родителям</i> |
| Ins                | Instrumental                 |                                  |
| Loc                | Locative                     |                                  |
| Marginal cases     |                              |                                  |
| Voc                | Vocative                     | <i>ребят !</i>                   |
| Par                | Partitive                    | <i>чашка чаю</i>                 |
| Adn                | Adnumeral                    | <i>два рядá</i>                  |
| Loc2               | 2nd Locative                 | <i>в лесу</i>                    |
| Acc2               | 2nd Accusative               | <i>пойти в депутаты</i>          |
| Dat2               | 2nd Dative                   | <i>по ско́льку, по стольку</i>   |
| Degree             |                              |                                  |
| Cmp                | Comparative                  |                                  |
| Verbs              |                              |                                  |
| Inf                | Infinitive                   |                                  |
| Pres               | Present                      |                                  |
| Past               | Past                         |                                  |
| Fut                | Future                       |                                  |
| Bare               | Bare form (хлоп, прыг, ...)  |                                  |
| Imper <sup>2</sup> | Imperative                   |                                  |
| Imper2             | Second imperative            | <i>пойдёмте</i>                  |
| Imp                | Imperfective                 |                                  |
| Perf               | Perfective                   |                                  |
| Part               | Participle / Причастие       |                                  |
| Pass               | Passive                      |                                  |
| Act                | Active                       |                                  |
| Short              | Short form                   | <i>принят, холоден</i>           |
| 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

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

Phrase-level features should be indicated after a hyphen, ‘-’.

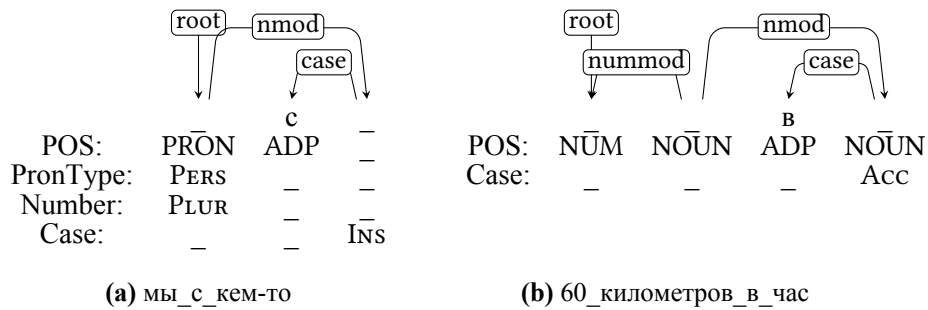
When to use a phrasal category? — When the constituent is not closed to modification.

## 4 Discourse categories

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

## 5 Dependency relations

The dependency relations in the construction are based on Universal Dependencies.<sup>3</sup>



## 6 Semantic roles

Definitions of semantic roles have been taken from various sources.

The purpose of using semantic roles is to identify the parts of a construction without reference to the syntactic patterns.

|            |  |
|------------|--|
| (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.<br>[Вася] <sub>Agent</sub> ловит рыбу.<br>Рыба ловится [Васей] <sub>Agent</sub> |
| Associated | Used in comitative construction  |

<sup>3</sup><http://universaldependencies.org/ru/dep/all.html>

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Beneficiary  | Refers to a referent which is advantaged or disadvantaged by an event.<br>Когда Саше было девять лет, мать купила [ему] <i>Beneficiary</i> кроссовки.                                    |
| Cause        |  |
| Causee       |  |
| Causer       | Refers to the referent which instigates an event rather than actually doing it.  |
| Circumstance |  |
| Condition    |  |
| Direction    |  |
| Distance     |  |
| Evaluation   | В этом поступке не было [ничего необычного] <i>Evaluation</i>  |
| 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»] <i>Function</i> .  |
| 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.<br>Он написал письмо [карандашом] <i>Instrument</i> . |

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Limit       |  |
| Location    | Refers to the location or spatial orientation of a state or action. It does not imply any motion.<br>Иван нашел лягушку [в лесу] <i>Location</i> . |
| 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       | Refers to a group of units which share a characteristic.   |
| 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 <i>Он же мальчик!</i> 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<sup>1</sup>, то ли NP<sup>2</sup>’. 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