

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

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

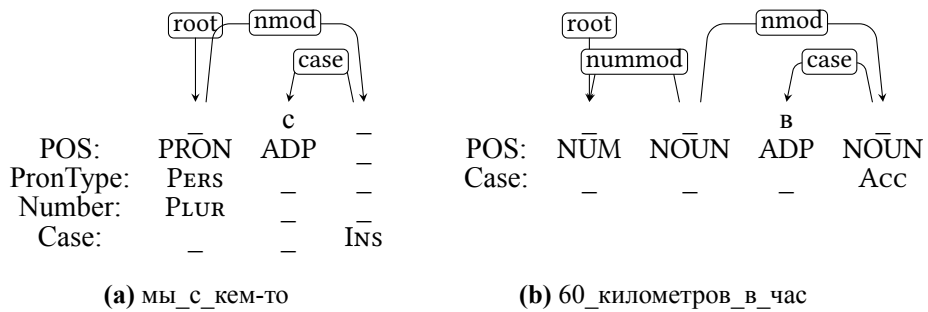
When to use a phrasal category? — When the constituent is not closed to modification.

## 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. [Вася] <sub>Agent</sub> ловит рыбу. 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. 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	
Element	Refers to a member of a set, can also be a subset.
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. 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. 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