



Irish (Gaeilge) part-of-speech at elege theme / Irish (Gaeilge) part-of-speech tagset

A tagset is a list of part-of-speech tags (POS tags for short), i.e. labels used to indicate the part of speech and sometimes also other grammatical categories (case, tense etc.) of each token in a text corpus.

Irish (Gaeilge) part-of-speech tagset is available in Irish corpora annotated with using the Part-of-speech tagger for Irish Finite-State Morphology and Constraint Grammar Disambiguation developed by Dhonnchadha, E. Uí (2006).

## Irish

## available corpora

An Example of a tag in the <u>CQL concordance search box</u>: [tag="Ncmsc"] finds all common singular masculine nouns in common case (which means no *minative* as well as *accusative*), e.g. *duine*, *rud* (note: *please make sure that you use straight double quotation marks*)

## **Tagset**

#### Parole Common Morphosyntactical Tagset

The tables below give a full description of the part-of-speech (morpho-syntactical) tagset used in the New Corpus for Ireland.

The tagset is built on the work of the MULTEXT, PAROLE and EAGLES projects which developed tagsets applicable to a wide range of languages.





SKETCH categories in the tables marked with \* are additional items ENGINE re added during manual checking of the text.)

1. Noun	9. Conjunction
2. Verb	10. Numerals
3. Adjective	11. Interjection
4. Pronoun	12. Unique Memebrship Class
5. Determiner	13. Residuals
6. Article	14. Punctuation
7. Adverb	15. Abbreviation
8. Adposition	16. Copula
	17. Verbal Particle

#### noun

1.

### NOUN

1. POS	2. Type	3. Gender	4. Number	5. Case	6. Sem- Gender	*7. Contrast
N	<pre>c = common p = proper s = substant. v = verbal</pre>	f = fem m =mas	s = sing. p = pl.	<ul> <li>c =</li> <li>com.</li> <li>g =</li> <li>gen.</li> <li>v =</li> <li>voc.</li> <li>d =</li> <li>dative</li> </ul>	n/a	e = emphatic

Example:





1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	*8. Dependency	*9.
POS	Type	Mood	Tense	Person	Number	Gender		Contrast
V	m =main	<pre>i = indic . s = subj. m = imper c = cond.</pre>	<pre>p = pres. s = past h = past hab f = future g = pres. hab</pre>	1 = first 2 = sec. 3 = third 0 = free	s = sing p = pl.	n/a	<pre>d = dependant r = relative n = negative</pre>	e = emphatic

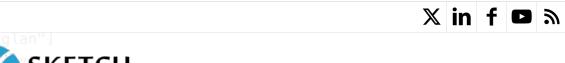
[tag="fáiltíonn"]

### adj

3.

### **ADJECTIVE**

1. POS	2. Type	3. Degree	4. Gender	5. Number	6. Case	*7. Contrast
A	q = qualificator v = verbal	<pre>p = positive c = comparative</pre>	f = fem. m =masc.	s = sing p = pl.	n = nom. g = gen. v = voc.	e = emphatic





pron
1

## PRONOUN

. Kontoon						
1.POS	2. Type	3. Person	4. Gender	5. Number	6. Case	7. Posessor
P	<ul> <li>p = personal</li> <li>c = contrastive</li> <li>x = reflexive</li> <li>i = indefinite</li> <li>r =</li> <li>prepositional</li> <li>d =</li> <li>demonstrative</li> </ul>	1 = first 2 = second 3 = third 0 = null	f = fem. m =masc.	s = sing. p= pl.	n/a	e = emphatic

## Example:

[tag="sé"]

[tag="seisean"]

[tag="féin"]

[tag="ceachtar"]

#### det

# 5.

#### **DETERMINER**

1. POS	2. Type	3. Person	4. Gender	5. Number	6. Case	7. Posessor
D	<ul><li>d =</li><li>demonstrative</li><li>p = possessive</li><li>q = quantifier</li><li>c = contextual</li></ul>	1 = first 2 = second 3 =	f = fem. m =masc.	s = sing p = pl.	n/a	n/a



[tag="a"]
[tag="cé"]

art

6. ARTICLE					
1. POS	2. Type	3. Gender	4. Number	5. Case	
Т	d = definite	f = fem. m =masc.	s = sing p = pl.	n = nom. g = gen.	

## Example:

[tag="an"]

#### adv

7. ADVERB				
1. POS	2. Type	3. Degree	4. Function	5. Wh-ness
R	<pre>g = general d = direction i = intensifier q = interrogative r = relative t = temporal l = locative</pre>	b = base c = comparative s = superlative	m = mod. s = spe.	n/a

### Example:

[tag="síos"]

[tag="mar"]

[tag="conas"]

[tag="siar"]

adp

		×	In f □      □      □
SKETCH ENGINE			
	c = compound		s = sing
	a = with article		p = pl.
			n = null

[tag="le"]

[tag="sa"]

#### conj

9. CONJUNCTION			
1. POS	2. Type	3. Ctype	4. Coord-pos
С	<pre>c = coordinate s = subordinative</pre>	<ul><li>w = with copula</li><li>q = interrog.</li><li>r = relative</li></ul>	s = past tense

### Example:

[tag="agus"]

[tag="go"]

#### num

10.	NUMERALS

1. POS	2. Type	3. Gender	4. Number	5. Case
М	<ul><li>c = cardinal</li><li>o = ordinal</li><li>p = personal</li><li>r = roman</li></ul>	n/a	n/a	n/a

## Example:

[tag="trí"]

[tag="chéad"]

[tag="triúr"]



[tag="0ra"]

#### umc

12. UNIQUE MEMBERSHIP CLASS		
1. POS	2. Particle Type	3. B-Function
U	<pre>c = comparative s = superlative a = adverbial r = relative v = vocative m = numeral d = degree p = patronym o = other</pre>	

## Example:

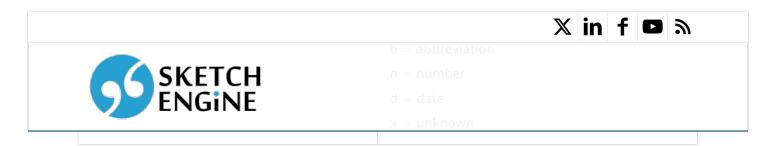
[tag="a"]

[tag="a"]

[tag="Uí"]

#### res

13. RESIDUALS	
1. POS	2 Type
X	<ul><li>f = foreign</li><li>s = symbol</li><li>t = toponym</li></ul>



[tag="chevalier"]
[tag="Maigh"]

#### punc

14. PUNCTUATION	
1. POS	2. Type
F	<pre>e = sentence final i = sen. Internal a = quote/par init. z= quote/par fin. b= hyphen/ underscore/ dash u = [[BR]]q = ? x = apostrophe</pre>

### Example:

[tag=";"]

[tag="-"]

[tag="!"]

#### abbrev

15. ABBREVIATION
1. POS
Υ

### Example:

[tag="lch"]



	Mood			
W	<pre>p = pres/fut s = past/cond</pre>	<ul> <li>i = independant</li> <li>d = dependant</li> <li>r = relative (direct)</li> <li>s = relative</li> <li>(indirect)</li> </ul>	<ul><li>i = indic.</li><li>s =</li><li>subjunct.</li><li>q =</li><li>interrog.</li></ul>	n = neg a = affirmative

#### part

17. VERBAL PARTICLE			
1. POS	2. Type	3. Mood	4. Tense
Q	<ul><li>q = interrog.</li><li>n = neg</li><li>a = affirmative</li></ul>	<ul><li>q = interrog.</li><li>s = subjunct.</li><li>m = inperative</li></ul>	s = past

### Example

[tag="a"]
[tag="ní"]

# Reference

UÍ DHONNCHADHA, Elaine; VAN GENABITH, Josef. <u>A Part-of-Speech tagger for Irish using finite state morphology and constraint grammar disambiguation</u>. 2006.

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