



UiT The Arctic University of Norway

Russian's ICONic constructICON

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RUSSIAN
CONSTRUCTICON

A multi-year, multi-national project



**UiT The Arctic
University of Norway**

CLEAR

Cognitive Linguistics: Empirical Approaches to Russian



Direktoratet for
høyere utdanning
og kompetanse



HIGHER SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS
NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY



МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ
И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ



한국연구재단
National Research Foundation of Korea

Team behind this project

[Laura A. Janda](#) (UiT The Arctic University of Norway): Background research, Concept, Design, Data mining, Editing of content, Dissemination of findings and results

[Tore Nesset](#) (UiT The Arctic University of Norway): Background research, Concept, Design, Editing of content, Dissemination of findings and results

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[Francis M. Tyers](#) (Indiana University; earlier affiliated with UiT The Arctic University of Norway and National Research University Higher School of Economics): Concept, Design, UD for Russian

[Radovan Bast](#) (UiT The Arctic University of Norway, Department of information technology): New user interface, design and programming

Marianne Lund: Translation of definitions to Norwegian

[Valentina Zhukova](#) (National Research University Higher School of Economics in Moscow): Content, Design, Data mining, Semantic and syntactic annotation, Dissemination of findings and results

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[Anna Endresen](#) (UiT The Arctic University of Norway): Content, Design, Data mining, Editing, Semantic and syntactic annotation, Usage labels, Dissemination of findings and results, Coordination of teamwork

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PLUS:
over 40 students at
UiT (Tromsø) and
HSE (Moscow)

Overview: the Russian Constructicon

- Why and How We Built It
- Semantic Classification
- A Tour



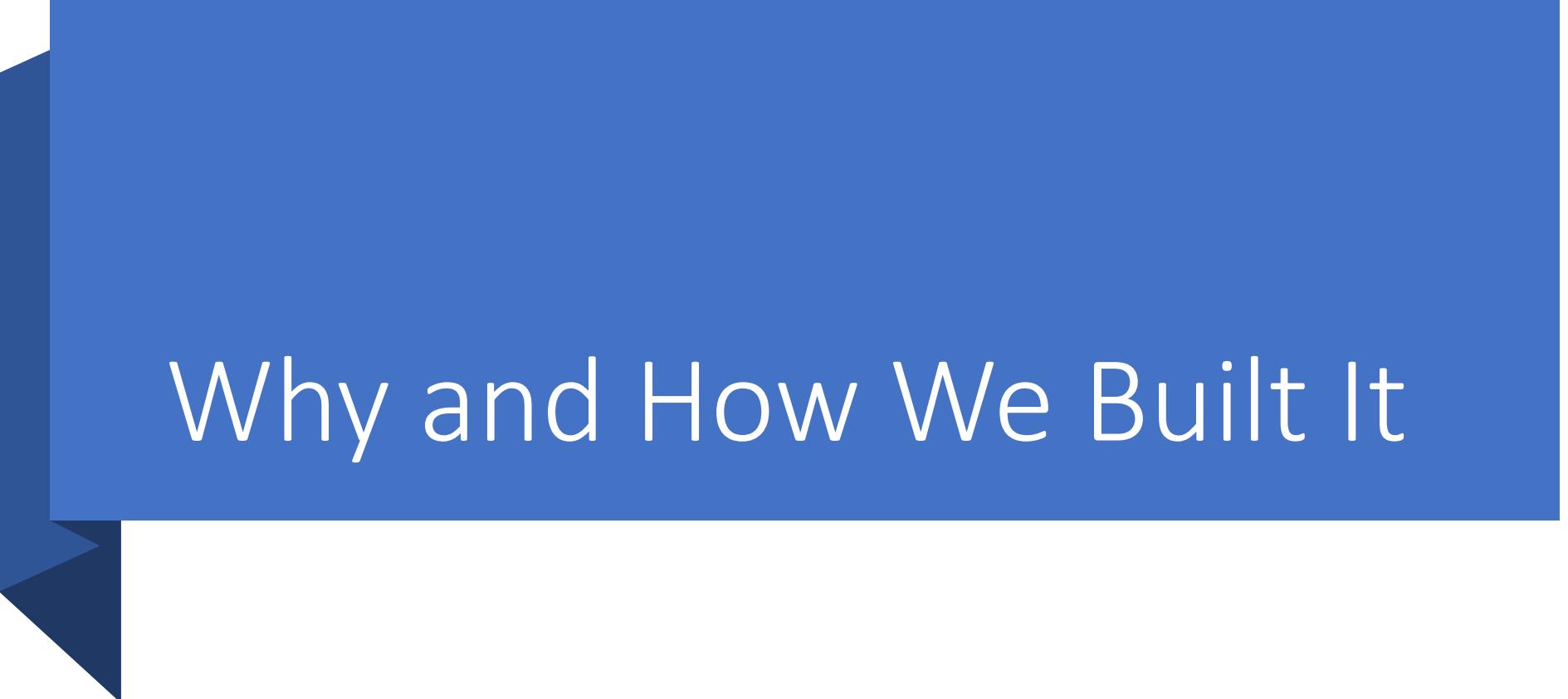
RUSSIAN
CONSTRUCTICON

Overview: the Russian Constructicon

- Why and How We Built It
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- A Tour

Main Point:

We take seriously Fillmore's (2008) claim that a language is a structured inventory of constructions, a constructicon



Why and How We Built It

Why build a construction?

- For linguists
 - to achieve improved description of languages
 - to extend theory of construction grammar
 - to facilitate cross-linguistic typological comparison
- For L2 learners
 - to achieve greater language proficiency
 - to motivate use of specific wordforms
 - to fill in gaps in current language resources and pedagogy

For Linguists: Theoretical premises

CxG: numerous thorough studies of individual constructions found in various languages

Yet little is known about how the semantics of the entire system of constructions unfolds in a single language.

We need a relatively large inventory of constructions of a single language, and a detailed description of this inventory, a constructicon.

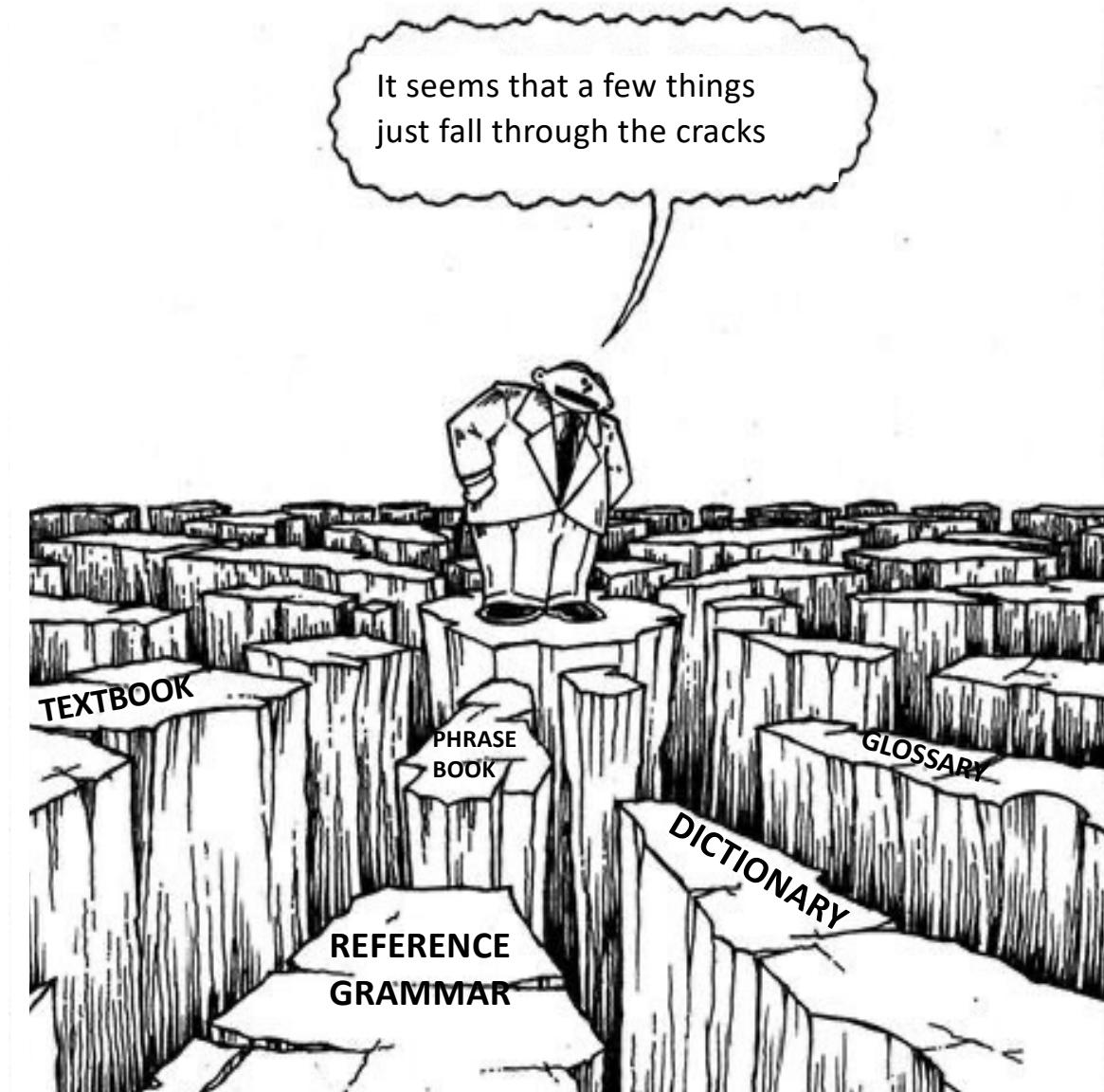
What are **the major types of meanings** that multi-word grammatical constructions can encode?

What semantic types of constructions are **attested more often** than others?

Do various types of constructional meaning form a coherent **system**?

For Learners: Filling in the gaps

- Dictionaries, grammars, and textbooks focus primarily on lexemes, lexicalized idioms, inflectional paradigms, and grammatical patterns
- **Multi-word expressions with open slots** are less reliably represented in standard resources



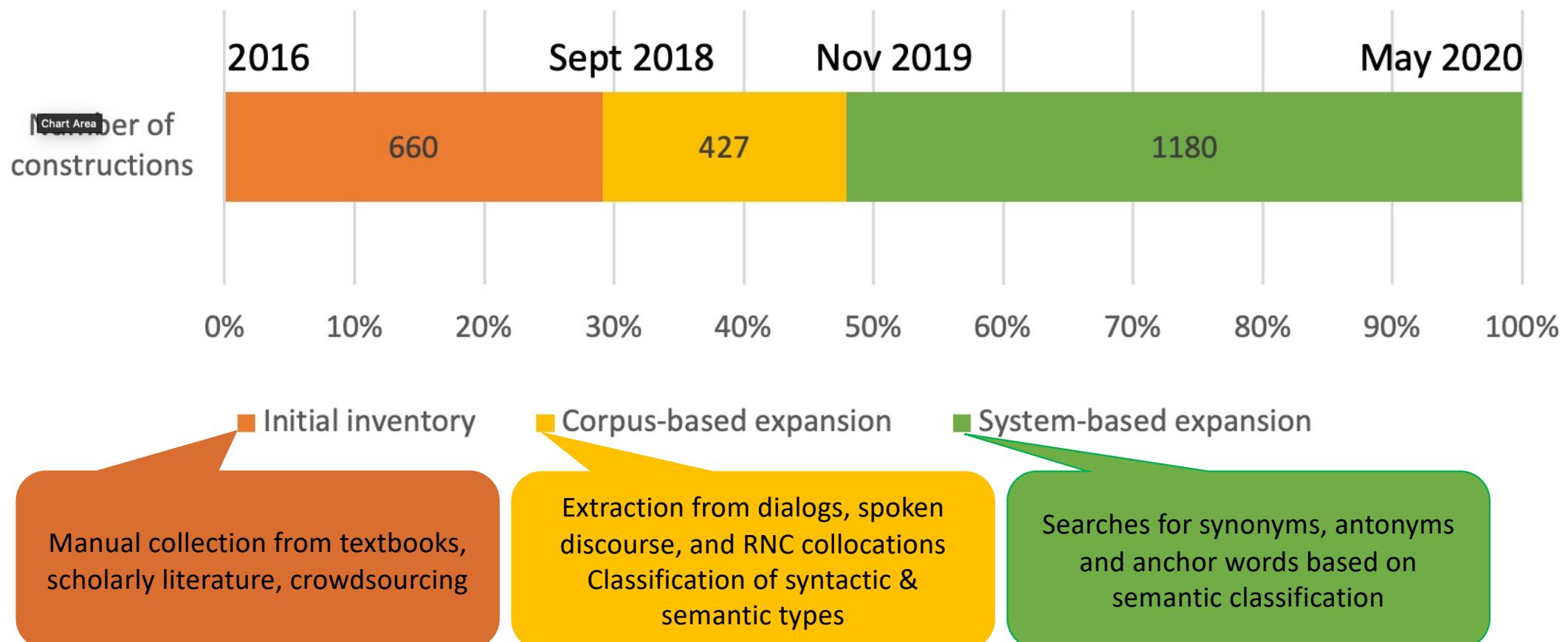
Examples of Russian constructions

- morphemes
-t' = INF
- lexemes
tancevat' 'dance'
- multi-word idioms where all slots are fixed
tancevat' ot Adama 'start from the very beginning'
- **multi-word expressions with open slots**
VP pod NP-Acc
Ona tancevala pod muzyku 'She danced to the music'
- larger discourse units



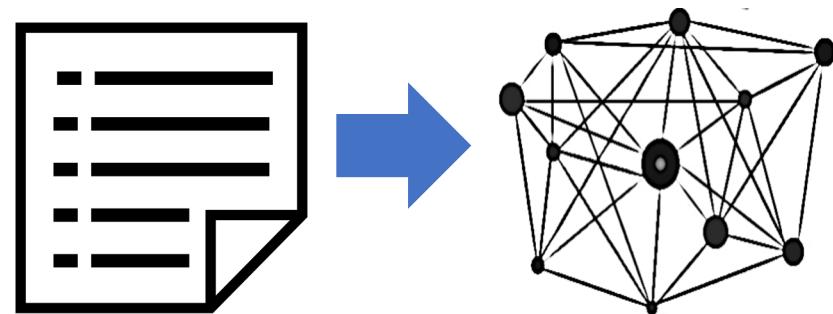
Our project focuses mainly on this type of construction

How we built our construction

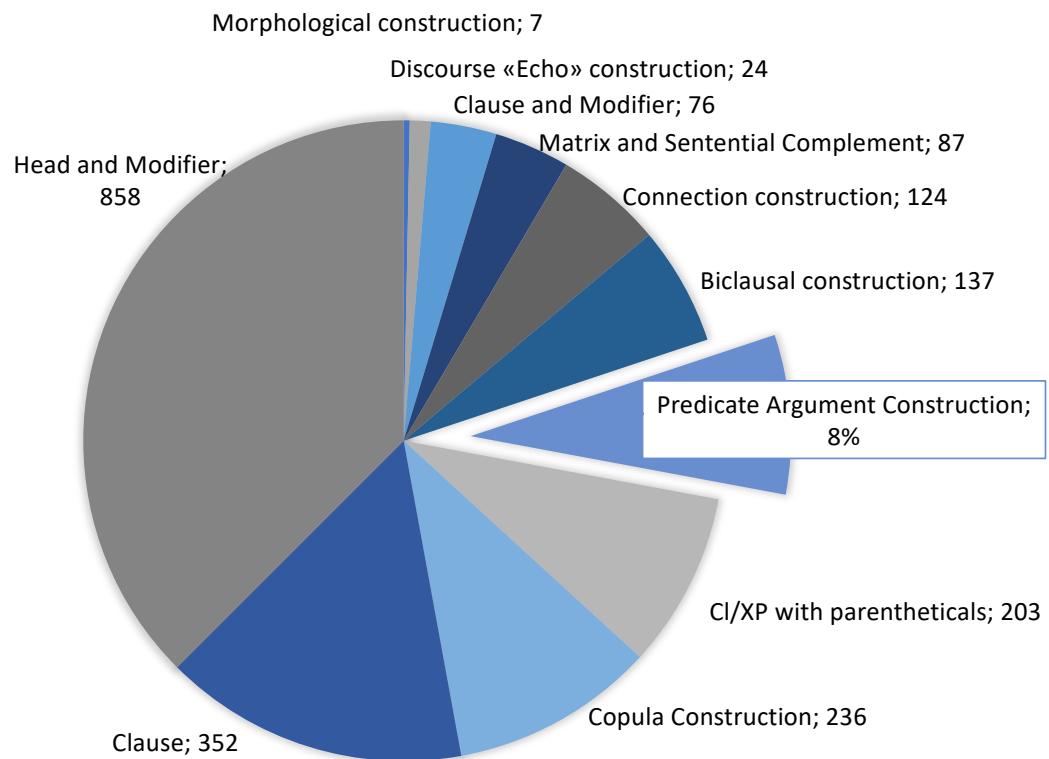


Practical considerations

- How exactly to turn a list of collected items into a structured inventory?
 - This is a practical challenge that all existing constructions face.
-
- Other constructions are closely connected to a FrameNet resource and focus on verb argument constructions.
 - FrameNet has been suggested as an alternative (Fillmore and Atkins 1992; Fillmore et al. 2012).
 - In other constructions, constructions are classified semantically according frames they evoke (Ohara 2014, 2018; Boas et al. 2016; Torrent et al. 2014, Lee-Goldman & Petrucc 2018).



Why frame semantics is not enough



- Frame semantics focuses on Predicate Argument constructions, which constitute only 8% (184 items) of our database
- Our Constructicon includes a larger variety of conventionalized form-meaning pairings that can be understood as an early stage in the process of grammaticalization, in which quasigrammatical meanings are distributed across constructions and their (partially bleached) anchor words
- Classification rests on various classifications of Universal grammatical inventory discussed in a wide range of typological studies (cf. Bybee et al 1994, Melchuk 1993-2000).

Bottom up approach

- Our aim
 - to analyze constructions on their own terms, allowing patterns to emerge from the data, not imposing other models
- Methodology
 - We annotated individual constructions by assigning semantic tags that capture relevant aspects of their meaning
 - The annotation of constructions was carried out by a panel of three native speakers
 - The taggers worked together as a team over a long period of time
 - Reaching a consensus about annotation of each construction



Semantic Classification

Semantic types of constructions grouped into classes and subclasses

1. Qualia			
1.1. Situation structure	1.2. Major roles	1.4. Logical relations	1.6. Sets and elements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timeline + • Taxis + • Actionality + • Pluractionality + • Phase of action + • Result + • Actuality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressee + • Instrument • Possession • Comitative • Caritive • Non-standard subject + 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause • Purpose • Consequence • Condition • Concession + 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additive • Inclusive • Exceptive • Exclusive • Subset • Options • Quantification +
1.3. Situation modifiers		1.5. Properties	1.7. Magnitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial expressions + • Temporal expressions + • Manner 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salient property + • Temporary characteristics + • Comparison + 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-existence + • Measure + • Calculation +
2. Modality and its neighborhood	3. Subjectivity	4. Discourse	5. Parameters
2.1. Core modal meanings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment + • Attitude + • Polarity value + • Source of opinion + • Mirative 	4.1. Discourse organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of intensity + • Degree of accuracy +
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root modality + • Epistemic modality + 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discourse structure + • Intersubjectivity • Objectivity • Source of information 	
2.2. Neighborhood		4.2. Discourse clauses	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volition • Causation + • Prohibition + • Threat • Request • Apprehension + • Curse 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaction to the previous discourse + • Routine + 	

A visualization of 55 semantic types of constructions grouped into subclasses and classes

182 semantic subtypes of constructions

1. Semantic class Qualia

1. Qualia			
1.1. Situation structure	1.2. Major roles	1.4. Logical relations	1.6. Sets and elements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timeline + • Taxis + • Actionality + • Pluractionality + • Phase of action + • Result + • Actuality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressee + • Instrument • Possession • Comitative • Caritive • Non-standard subject + 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause • Purpose • Consequence • Condition • Concession + 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additive • Inclusive • Exceptive • Exclusive • Subset • Options • Quantification +
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volition • Causation + • Prohibition + • Threat • Request • Apprehension + • Curse 		4.2. Discourse clauses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaction to the previous discourse + • Routine +

— constructions that describe the properties of the given objective physical world, external to the speaker

2. Semantic class Modality and its neighborhood

1. Qualia			
1.1. Situation structure	1.2. Major roles	1.4. Logical relations	1.6. Sets and elements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timeline + • Taxis + • Actionality + • Pluractionality + • Phase of action + • Result + • Actuality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressee + • Instrument • Possession • Comitative • Caritive • Non-standard subject + 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cause • Purpose • Consequence • Condition • Concession + 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additive • Inclusive • Exceptive • Exclusive • Subset • Options • Quantification +
1.3. Situation modifiers		1.5. Properties	1.7. Magnitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial expressions + • Temporal expressions + • Manner 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salient property + • Temporary characteristics + • Comparison + 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-existence + • Measure + • Calculation +
2. Modality and its neighborhood	3. Subjectivity	4. Discourse	5. Parameters
2.1. Core modal meanings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment + • Attitude + • Polarity value + • Source of opinion + • Mirative 	4.1. Discourse organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of intensity + • Degree of accuracy +
2.2. Neighborhood		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discourse structure + • Intersubjectivity • Objectivity • Source of information 	
		4.2. Discourse clauses	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaction to the previous discourse + • Routine + 	

3. Semantic class Subjectivity

1. Qualia			
1.1. Situation structure	1.2. Major roles	1.4. Logical relations	1.6. Sets and elements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timeline + Taxis + Actionality + Pluractionality + Phase of action + Result + Actuality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressee + Instrument Possession Comitative Caritive Non-standard subject + 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cause Purpose Consequence Condition Concession + 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additive Inclusive Exceptive Exclusive Subset Options Quantification +
1.3. Situation modifiers		1.5. Properties	1.7. Magnitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatial expressions + Temporal expressions + Manner 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salient property + Temporary characteristics + Comparison + 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-existence + Measure + Calculation +
2. Modality and its neighborhood	3. Subjectivity	4. Discourse	5. Parameters
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Root modality + Epistemic modality + 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discourse structure + Intersubjectivity Objectivity Source of information 	
2.2. Neighborhood		4.2. Discourse clauses	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volition Causation + Prohibition + Threat Request Apprehension + Curse 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reaction to the previous discourse + Routine + 	

— constructions that encode the subjective evaluation of a situation, its elements or participants by the speaker.

4. Semantic class Discourse

1. Qualia			
1.1. Situation structure	1.2. Major roles	1.4. Logical relations	1.6. Sets and elements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timeline + Taxis + Actionality + Pluractionality + Phase of action + Result + Actuality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressee + Instrument Possession Comitative Caritive Non-standard subject + 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cause Purpose Consequence Condition Concession + 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additive Inclusive Exceptive Exclusive Subset Options Quantification +
1.3. Situation modifiers		1.5. Properties	1.7. Magnitude
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatial expressions + Temporal expressions + Manner 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salient property + Temporary characteristics + Comparison + 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-existence + Measure + Calculation +
2. Modality and its neighborhood	3. Subjectivity	4. Discourse	5. Parameters
2.1. Core modal meanings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment + Attitude + Polarity value + Source of opinion + Mirative 	4.1. Discourse organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree of intensity + Degree of accuracy +
2.2. Neighborhood		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discourse structure + Intersubjectivity Objectivity Source of information 	4.2. Discourse clauses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volition Causation + Prohibition + Threat Request Apprehension + Curse 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reaction to the previous discourse + Routine + 	

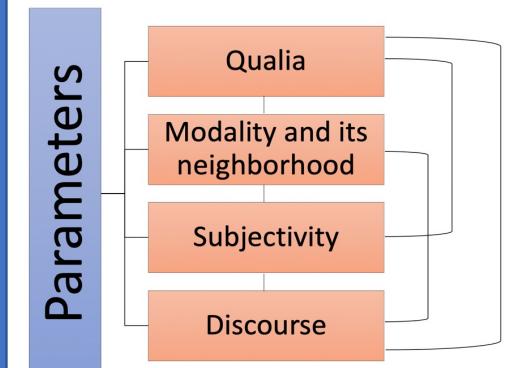
— constructions
that function at
the discourse level:

- structure the text
- organize the communication
- refer to a broader context than a single sentence

5. Semantic class Parameters

1. Qualia			
1.1. Situation structure	1.2. Major roles	1.4. Logical relations	1.6. Sets and elements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timeline + Taxis + Actionality + Pluractionality + Phase of action + Result + Actuality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressee + Instrument Possession Comitative Caritive Non-standard subject + 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cause Purpose Consequence Condition Concession + 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additive Inclusive Exceptive Exclusive Subset Options Quantification +
1.3. Situation modifiers		1.5. Properties	1.7. Magnitude
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volition Causation + Prohibition + Threat Request Apprehension + Curse 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reaction to the previous discourse + Routine + 	

- imply a scale that serves as a point of reference for a property or a situation characterized by a construction
- can apply to and "build over" other meanings



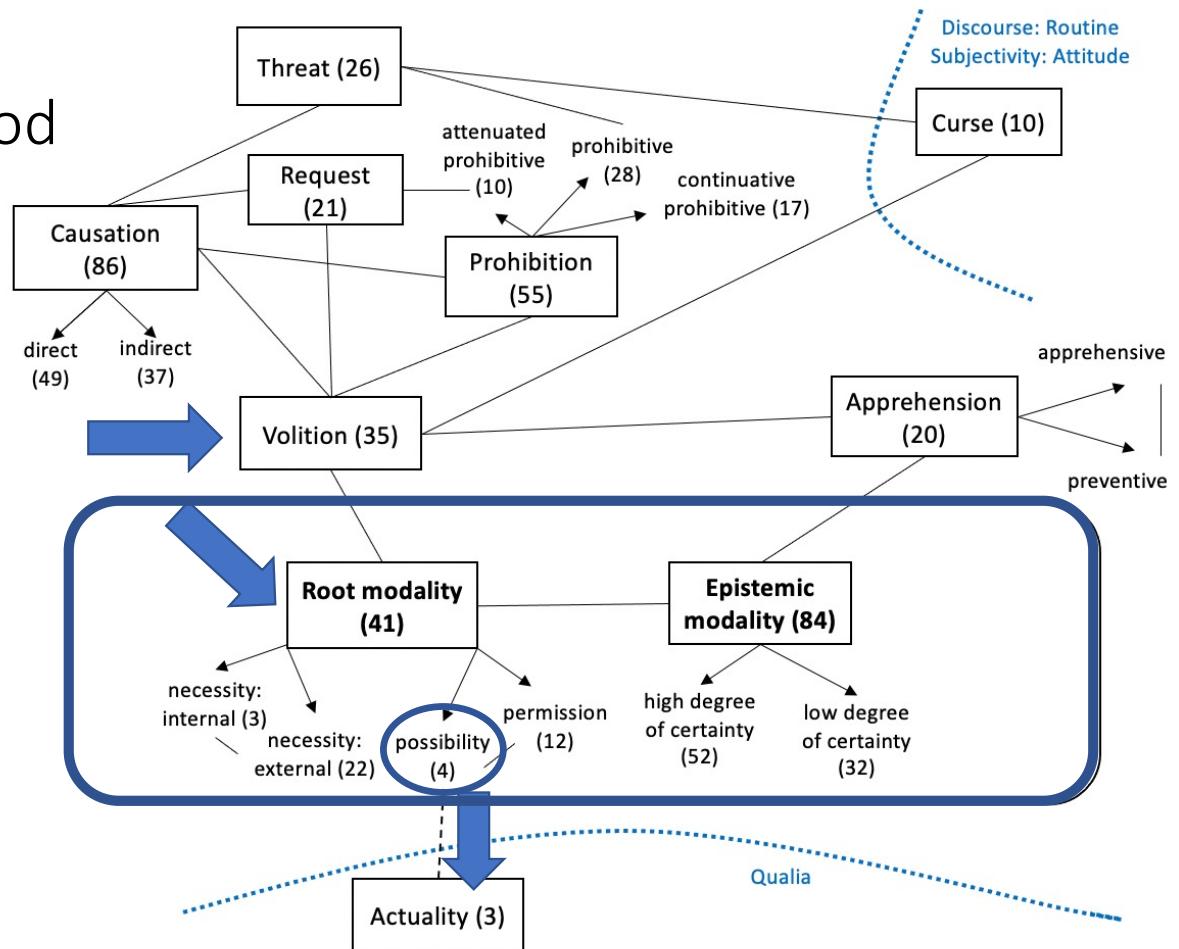
Classification of constructions

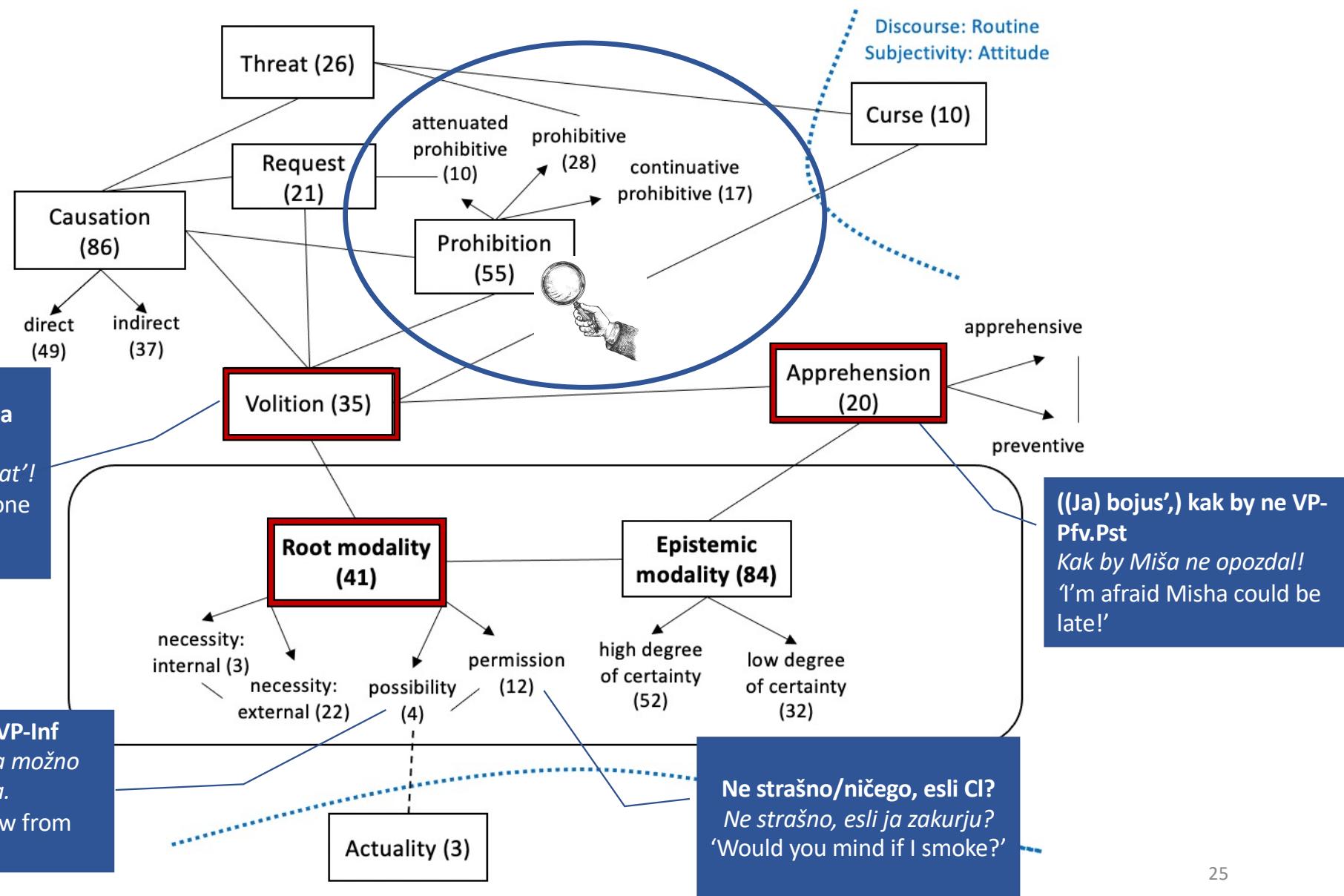
- Families
 - a family is a relatively homogeneous group of approx. 2-9 constructions that share some semantic, syntactic, and/or structural properties
 - the constructions in a family share various subsets of these properties
 - semantic and syntactic tags facilitate identification of families
 - annotation by a panel of three native speakers
- Clusters
 - a cluster is a group of families that are linked through semantic and/or syntactic similarities in a prototypical vs. peripheral distribution, usually corresponding to semantic subtypes in annotation
- Networks
 - a network is a group of clusters that share a general semantic tag

NEXT: Modality and its neighborhood, zooming in on two clusters of
Prohibitive constructions

Class of constructions: Modality and its neighborhood

- 301 constructions
- Can be modelled as a radial category – central "core" modal meanings and their neighborhood
- Includes 10 semantic types (visualized as boxes)
- Arrows indicate subtypes of semantic types
- Numbers in () – type frequency of each type in terms of individual constructions
- Solid lines – connections between types within this class
- Dashed lines – overlaps with other classes (indicated by dotted blue lines)

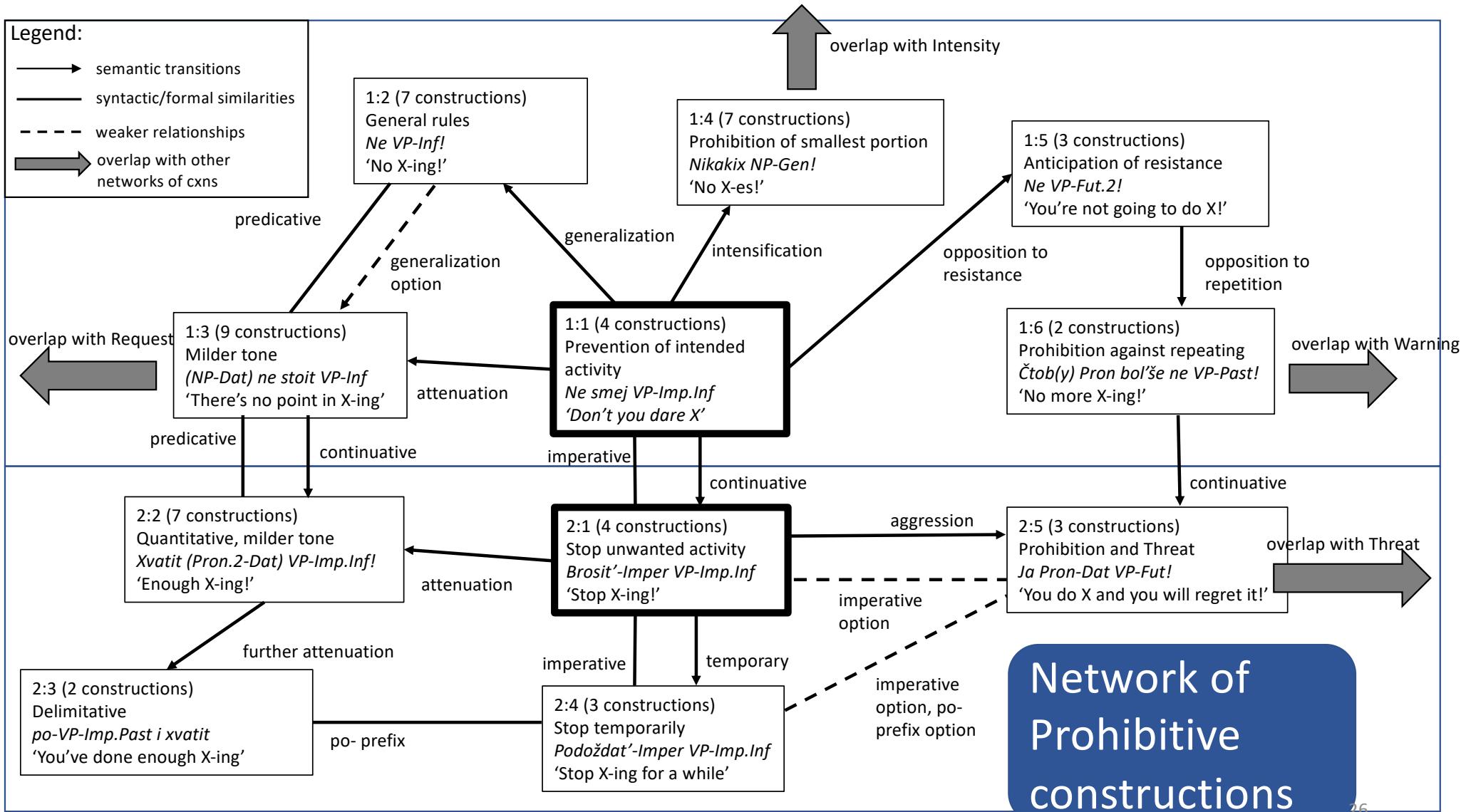




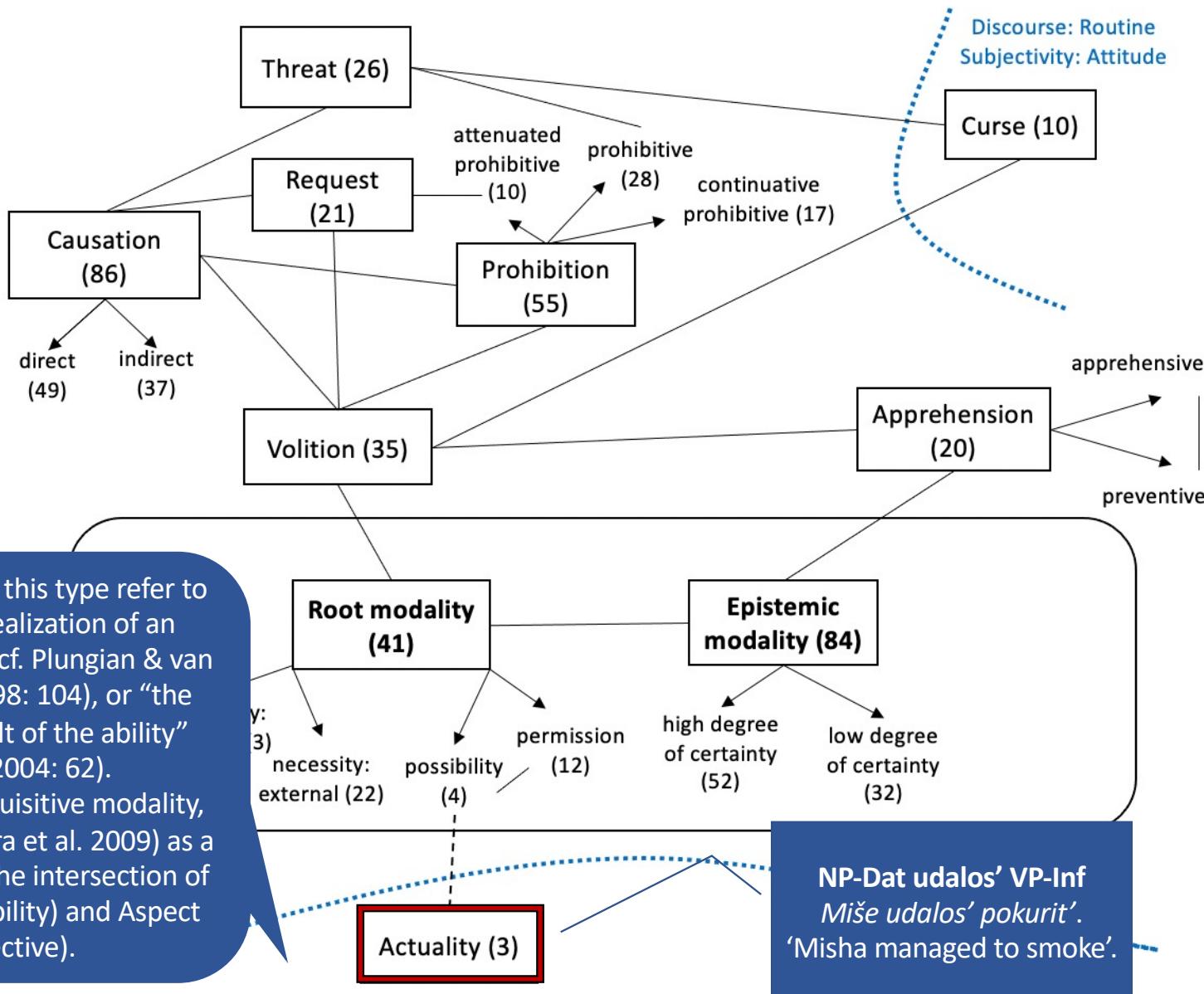
Cluster 1

Legend:

- semantic transitions
- syntactic/formal similarities
- - - weaker relationships
- overlap with other networks of cxns



**Network of
Prohibitive
constructions**





A Tour



<https://constructicon.github.io/russian/>

The Russian Constructicon

- Over 2200 constructions
- Arguably the largest openly available constructicon resource for any language
- User-friendly for linguists, teachers, learners
- Searchable according to semantics, anchor words, syntax
- Open-source, publicly archived data
- Designed to be portable to other languages, reproducible



The screenshot shows a web browser window for the RUSSIAN CONSTRUCTICON website at constructicon.github.io/russian/. The interface includes a header with a logo, navigation links (Browse, Daily dose, search, Instructions (English), Instructions (Russian), About), and a search bar. A sidebar on the left contains various icons. Two large blue callout boxes provide instructions: one pointing to the 'Browse' button and another pointing to the results list. A red box highlights the results section, which lists numbered constructions with their descriptions.

Go to Browse, find the window on the right and scroll through the list of constructions, or type key words or abbreviations in the search box.

Pick any construction, click on it and its description will appear at the bottom of the same page.

Results

- 3 - (а) как же NP-Nom? - А как же мама?
- 4 - (а) при чём здесь/тут Cop NP-Nom? - При чём здесь наши с
- 5 - (а) Noun-Nom/кто (же) (PronPers-3.Acc) знает, Cl - Кто его з
- 6 - (а/так) что насчёт XP? - Что насчёт пятницы? Какие у тебя
- 7 - NP-Nom Cop похожий-Short на NP-Acc (NP-Ins/по NP-Dat) -
- 8 - (вот) тó-то и онó, что Cl/XP - То-то и оно, что от меня ничего
- 9 - (всё) никак не VP-Ipvfv - Задача всё никак не решалась.
- 10 - (единственное) (Prep) что (не) VP, так это (не) XP/Cl - Чего
- 11 - (как) по мне, (так) Cl - Как по мне, это ещё не беда.
- 12 - (не/самое) время Cop VP-Inf - Самое время вершить больш

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Constructicon + constructicon.github.io/russian/

RUSSIAN CONSTRUCTICON

Browse Daily dose Advanced search Instructions (English) Instructions (Russian) About

Results

1243 - (чтобы) (PronPers-2.Nom) ((ни) NP-Dat/никто-Dat) ни гу-гу/гугу
1244 - (NP-Dat) не нужно/надо VP-IPfv.Inf - Не нужно опекать детей д
1245 - (NP-Dat) не следует VP-IPfv.Inf - Не следует расслабляться пр
1246 - прекратить/перестать-IMP VP-IPfv.Inf! - Прекрати капризнич
1247 - хорош VP-IPfv.Inf! - Эй, наверху! Хорош прыгать!
1248 - полно PronPers-2.Dat VP-IPfv.Inf! - Полню тебе плакать!
1249 - по-VP-IPfv.Pst и хватит - Погуляли и хватит.
1250 - на основании NP-Gen Cl - На основании статьи 3 закона об об
1251 - Cl на основании того, что Cl - Его уволили на основании того,
1252 - VP по NP-Dat - Он женился по любви.
1253 - VP по NP-Dat - Он женился по любви.



Each construction is represented here by its ID number, its name (a generalized morphosyntactic formula), and a short recognizable illustration.

ID number Name Illustration

1247 НАМЕ хорош VP-IPfv.Inf! Эй, наверху! Хорош прыгать!

DEFINITION (Russian) Конструкция используется, когда говорящий побуждает собеседника прекратить выполнять [некоторое действие][Action](#). Говорящий оценивает это действие отрицательно, так как оно причиняет ему дискомфорт или кажется слишком длительным. Конструкция подразумевает отсутствие между говорящим и собеседником социальной иерархии и произносится в дружеском тоне.

DEFINITION (English) The construction is used when the speaker prompts the interlocutor to stop performing [some action][Action](#). The speaker evaluates this action negatively, as it causes them discomfort or seems too long. The construction implies the absence of social hierarchy between the speaker and the interlocutor and is pronounced in a friendly tone.

DEFINITION (Norwegian) Konstruksjonen anvendes når taleren anmoder samtalepartneren om å slutte å utføre [en handling][Action](#). Taleren har et negativt syn på handlingen fordi den volder ubehag eller synes å være for lenge. Konstruksjonen forutsetter fravær av rangsforskjeller mellom taleren og samtalepartneren og fremføres i en vennskapelig tone.

1247
NAME хорош VP-лпфв.инф! - Эй, наверху! Хорош прыгать!

DEFINITION (Russian) Конструкция используется, когда говорящий побуждает собеседника прекратить выполнять [некоторое действие][Action](#). Говорящий оценивает это действие отрицательно, так как оно причиняет ему дискомфорт или кажется слишком длительным. Конструкция подразумевает отсутствие между говорящим и собеседником социальной иерархии и произносится в дружеском тоне.

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DEFINITION (Norwegian) Konstruksjonen anvendes når taleren anmoder samtalepartneren om å slutte å utføre [en handling][Action](#). Taleren har et negativt syn på handlingen fordi den volder ubehag eller synes å vare for lenge. Konstruksjonen forutsetter fravær av rangsforskjeller mellom taleren og samtalepartneren og fremføres i en vennskapelig tone.

EXAMPLES

1. Я им говорю — вы что, мужики. Хорош [слушать][Action](#) этот концерт по радио!
2. — Хорош [ссориться][Action](#)! — прервал девушек Илья. — Неконструктивно.
3. — Эй, Артем! Хорош [спать][Action](#)! Ну-ка вставай давай! Ты уже семь часов кряду дрыхнешь... Вставай же, соня!
4. — Хорош там [скакать][Action](#)! — крикнул Степан девочкам. Он сидел на корточках перед новой газовой плитой, читая руководство по эксплуатации.
5. — Васька, хороший [тормозить][Action](#)! — крикнул Андрей. — Открывай скорее двери!

CEFR LEVEL C1

Show additional information

Scroll down, press "Show additional info", and more information will appear.

Constructicon + constructicon.github.io/russian/ 🔍

Show additional information

DEPENDENCY STRUCTURE
1. [root xорош [csubj VP-лпфв.Инф]]

DEPENDENCY STRUCTURE OF ILLUSTRATION
1. [root [parataxis Эй], наверху!] [root Хорош [csubj прыгать]!]

MORPHOLOGY

- VP
- лпфв
- Inf

SYNTACTIC TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

- Clause

SYNTACTIC FUNCTION OF ANCHOR

- Praedictive Expression

SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE OF ANCHOR

- Not Applicable

PART OF SPEECH OF ANCHOR

- Predicative

SEMANTIC TYPES

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SEMANTIC TYPES

- { "type": "Causation", "subtypes": [{ "type": "Direct" }] }
- { "type": "Prohibition", "subtypes": [{ "type": "Continuative prohibitive" }] }

SEMANTIC ROLES

- Action

INTONATION

- Exclamatory

USAGE LABEL Colloquial

REFERENCES

- См. также статью Рахилина, Е.В. Кондуктор, нажми на тормоза.. // Компьютерная лингвистика и интеллектуальные технологии: По материалам ежегодной Международной конференции «Диалог». Т. 1: Основная программа конференции. Вып. 12 (19). М.: РГГУ, 2013, 665-673.
<https://rakhilina.ru/files/rakhilinaev.pdf>

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL constructionon.github.io/russian/daily/. The page has a sidebar on the left with various icons. The main content area features the "RUSSIAN CONSTRUCTIONON" logo. A hand icon points to a dropdown menu labeled "Level" which is set to "A1". Another hand icon points to a button labeled "Get random records". Above these elements, a magnifying glass icon is shown over the "Daily dose" tab in the navigation bar. A blue callout bubble contains the text: "Alternatively, on the Daily Dose page you can get 5 randomly selected constructions that match your level." The "Results" section displays a list of 12 numbered items, each with a short Russian sentence and its analysis.

Alternatively, on the Daily Dose page you can get 5 randomly selected constructions that match your level.

Results

- 3 - (а) как же NP-Nom? - А как же мама?
- 4 - (а) при чём здесь/тут Cop NP-Nom? - При чём здесь наши отношения?
- 5 - (а) Noun-Nom/кто (же) (PronPers-3.Acc) знает, Cl - Кто его знает, гадюка?
- 6 - (а/так) что насчёт XP? - Что насчёт пятницы? Какие у тебя планы?
- 7 - NP-Nom Cop похожий-Short на NP-Acc (NP-Ins/по NP-Dat) - Вася пытается убежать от меня.
- 8 - (вот) тó-то и онó, что Cl/XP - То-то и оно, что от меня ничего не зависит.
- 9 - (всё) никак не VP-IPfv - Задача всё никак не решалась.
- 10 - (единственное) (Prep) что (не) VP, так это (не) XP/Cl - Чего дочь не делает?
- 11 - (как) по мне, (так) Cl - Как по мне, это ещё не беда.
- 12 - (не/самое) время Cop VP-Inf - Самое время вершить большие дела.

A screenshot of a web browser displaying the RUSSIAN CONSTRUCTICON website at constructicon.github.io/russian/daily/. The page features a navigation bar with links for Browse, Daily dose, Advanced search, Instructions (English), Instructions (Russian), and About. On the left, there's a sidebar with various icons. The main content area shows a dropdown menu with options A1, A2, B1 (selected with a blue border), B2, C1, and C2. Next to it is a button labeled "Get 5 random records for level B1" and a "Get random records" button. A large blue callout box below the dropdown says: "Press the button and get 5 randomly selected constructions that match your level." To the right, under the heading "Results", are several Russian constructions with their English translations:

- 12 - (не/самое) время Сор VP-Inf - Самое время вершить большие д
- 19 - (NP-Dat) Сор не положено VP-Ipv. Inf - Детям не положено гулят
- 111 - до сих пор Cl - До сих пор мне грустно.
- 786 - в основном XP - Он в основном пел, но иногда играл на рояле.
- 2114 - у NP-Gen Aux PtcpPass/Cop Pred - У меня всё сделано.

Two large, dark blue hand icons are overlaid on the page: one pointing at the dropdown menu and another pointing at the results list.

The screenshot shows the RUSSIAN CONSTRUCTIONON website at constructicon.github.io/russian/advanced-search/. The page features a navigation bar with links for Browse, Daily dose, Advanced search (which is highlighted with a blue oval and a hand icon pointing to it), Instructions (Russian), and About. On the left, there are seven dropdown filters: Morphology, Syntactic type of construction, Syntactic function of anchor, Syntactic structure of anchor, Part of speech of anchor, Semantic types, and Semantic roles. To the right, a 'Results' section displays a list of 10 examples, each consisting of a sentence fragment and its corresponding morphological analysis. A large blue callout box on the right side states: "In Advanced Search you can combine as many filters from different windows as you want."

RUSSIAN CONSTRUCTIONON

Morphology

Select morphology

Syntactic type of construction

Select syntactic_type_of_construction

Syntactic function of anchor

Select syntactic_function_of_anchor

Syntactic structure of anchor

Select syntactic_structure_of_anchor

Part of speech of anchor

Select part_of_speech_of_anchor

Semantic types

Select semantic_types

Semantic roles

Select semantic_roles

Advanced search

Instructions (Russian)

About

Results

3 - (а) как же NP-Nom? - А как же мама?
4 - (а) при чём здесь/тут Cop NP-Nom? - При чём здесь наши отношения?
5 - (а) Noun-Nom/кто (же) (PronPers-3.Acc) знает, Cl - Кто его знает, где он?
6 - (а/так) что насчёт XP? - Что насчёт пятницы? Какие у тебя планы?
7 - NP-Nom Cop похожий-Short на NP-Acc (NP-Ins/по NP-Dat) - Вася писал
8 - (вот) тó-то и онó, что Cl/XP - То-то и оно, что от меня ничего не зависит.
9 - (всё) никак не VP-IPfv - Задача всё никак не решалась.
10 - (единственное) (Prep) что (не) VP, так это (не) XP/Cl - Чего дочь не делает?

In Advanced Search you can combine as many filters from different windows as you want.

RUSSIAN CONSTRUCTIONON

Morphology
Select morphology

Syntactic type of construction
Biclausal Construction x

Syntactic function of anchor
Select syntactic_function_of_anchor

Syntactic structure of anchor
Select syntactic_structure_of_anchor

Part of speech of anchor
Select part_of_speech_of_anchor

Semantic types
Contrast x

Semantic roles
Select semantic_roles

Advanced search

Results

15 - Cl, a NP-Nom (опять) VP-Ipfv.Imp! - Он ушёл домой, а я опять пер
1184 - Cl, или/а иначе/иначе VP-Fut/можно VP-Inf - Извинись, иначе
1436 - NP-Nom ~NP-Ins, a NP-Nom ~NP-Ins - Дружба дружбой, а служ
2101 - Cl, NP же VP - Петя и Таня ушли, Маша же осталась нас подде
2122 - Cl, a VP-Inf NP-Dat! - Вы гостей позвали, а принимать их мне.
2144 - Cl, (a) XP – (вот) это да! - Забудь о грузовиках! Это такая чепу

The result will be the intersection, that is those constructions that carry both tags: Biclausal and Contrast.

For example, if you want to find Biclausal constructions that express Contrast – Choose Biclausal in Syntactic type, choose Contrast within Comparison in Semantic type.

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the RUSSIAN CONSTRUCTIONON site at constructicon.github.io/russian/advanced-search/. The interface includes a sidebar with various icons and a main content area with several dropdown menus for filtering search results based on morphology, syntactic types, anchor functions, structures, parts of speech, semantic types, and roles. A blue callout box with a hand icon points to the "Advanced search" tab in the top navigation bar, which is circled in black. To the right of the callout, a large blue arrow points downwards towards the results section.

To find all constructions at a certain level, you can use Advanced Search, window "Level".

Morphology
Select morphology

Syntactic type of construction
Select syntactic_type_of_construction

Syntactic function of anchor
Select syntactic_function_of_anchor

Syntactic structure of anchor
Select syntactic_structure_of_anchor

Part of speech of anchor
Select part_of_speech_of_anchor

Semantic types
Select semantic_types

Semantic roles
Select semantic_roles

Results

3 - (а) как же NP-Nom? - А как же мама?
4 - (а) при чём здесь/тут Cop NP-Nom? - При чём здесь наши отношения?
5 - (а) Noun-Nom/кто (же) (PronPers-3.Acc) знает, Cl - Кто его знает, где он?
6 - (а/так) что насчёт XP? - Что насчёт пятницы? Какие у тебя планы?
7 - NP-Nom Cop похожий-Short на NP-Acc (NP-Ins/по NP-Dat) - Вася писал книгу.
8 - (вот) тó-то и онó, что Cl/XP - То-то и оно, что от меня ничего не зависит.
9 - (всё) никак не VP-IPfv - Задача всё никак не решалась.
10 - (единственное) (Prep) что (не) VP, так это (не) XP/Cl - Чего дочь не делает?
11 - (как) по мне, (так) Cl - Как по мне, это ещё не беда.
12 - (не/самое) время Cop VP-Inf - Самое время вершить большие дела.

Constructionon + 

constructicon.github.io/russian/advanced-search/

Results

Morphology
Select morphology

Syntactic type of construction
Select syntactic_type_of_construction

Syntactic function of anchor
Select syntactic_function_of_anchor

Syntactic structure of anchor
Select syntactic_structure_of_anchor

Part of speech of anchor
Select part_of_speech_of_anchor

Semantic types
 A1
 A2
 B1
 B2
 C1
 C2
Select level

3 - (а) как же NP-Nom? - А как же мама?
4 - (а) при чём здесь/тут Cop NP-Nom? - При чём здесь наши отноше...
5 - (а) Noun-Nom/кто (же) (PronPers-3.Acc) знает, Cl - Кто его знает, г...
6 - (а/так) что насчёт XP? - Что насчёт пятницы? Какие у тебя планы...
7 - NP-Nom Cop похожий-Short на NP-Acc (NP-Ins/по NP-Dat) - Вася п...
8 - (вот) тó-то и онó, что Cl/XP - То-то и оно, что от меня ничего не за...
9 - (всё) никак не VP-IPfv - Задача всё никак не решалась.
10 - (единственное) (Prep) что (не) VP, так это (не) XP/Cl - Чего дочь...
11 - (как) по мне, (так) Cl - Как по мне, это ещё не беда.
12 - (не/самое) время Cop VP-Inf - Самое время вешать большие д...

We use the CEFR system of levels
(=The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages):

A1 (beginner)
A2 (elementary)
B1 (intermediate)
B2 (upper intermediate)
C1 (advanced)
C2 (superior)



- Instructions
 - 1. Explanation of tabs
 - Browse
 - Daily Dose
 - Advanced Search
 - Instructions (English)
 - Instructions (Russian)
 - About
 - 2. Abbreviations and symbols
 - 3. Explanation of conventions
 - 4. Explanation of terms
 - 4.1. Stylistic terms (Usage labels)
 - 4.2. Morphological terms
 - 4.3. Syntactic terms
 - 4.3.1. Syntactic type of construction
 - 4.3.2. Syntactic function of anchor
 - 4.3.3. Syntactic structure of anchor
 - 4.3.4. Part of speech of anchor
 - 4.4. Semantic terms
 - 4.4.1. Semantic types
 - 4.4.2. Semantic roles



Full descriptions of all features of the site are available on the Instructions page

For example, one can explore the Semantic Types

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following details:

- Address Bar:** constructionicon.github.io/russian/semantic-types/
- Page Title:** RUSSIAN CONSTRUCTICON
- Navigation Bar:** Browse, Daily dose, Advanced search, Instructions (English), Instructions (Russian), About
- Left Sidebar:** A vertical sidebar with various icons for navigation, including back, forward, search, and user profile.
- Content Area:** A hierarchical list of semantic types:
 - Semantic types
 - Overview
 - 1. Semantic class QUALIA
 - Subclass Situation Structure
 - Subclass Major Roles
 - Subclass Situation Modifiers
 - Subclass Logical Relations
 - Subclass Properties
 - Subclass Sets and Elements
 - Subclass Magnitude
 - 2. Semantic class MODALITY AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD
 - Subclass Core Modal Meanings
 - Subclass Neighborhood of Core Modal Meanings
 - 3. Semantic class SUBJECTIVITY
 - 4. Semantic class DISCOURSE
 - Subclass Discourse Organization
 - Subclass Discourse Clauses
 - 5. Semantic class PARAMETERS
 - List of references
- Callout Bubble:** A large blue rounded rectangle containing the text: "An overview and description of semantic types and subtypes of constructions, grouped into numbered classes and subclasses."
- Section Headers:** Semantic types, Overview
- Text at Bottom:** In Advanced Search, you can search for constructions with a specific meaning, for example constructions that express comparison, evaluation, temporal
- Page Number:** 43

Construcion + 

< > C 🌐 🔒 construcion.github.io/russian/semantic-types-russian/ ⌂ ⌂ ⌂ ⌂ ⌂ ⌂ ⌂

 RUSSIAN CONSTRUCTICON

Browse Daily dose Advanced search Instructions (English) Instructions (Russian) About

• Semantic types / Семантические типы конструкций

- Обзор
- 1. Семантический класс КВАЛИА (QUALIA)
 - 1.1. Подкласс Структура ситуации (Situation Structure)
 - 1.2. Подкласс Основные роли участников ситуации (Major Roles)
 - 1.3. Подкласс Модификаторы ситуации (Situation Modifiers)
 - 1.4. Подкласс Логические отношения (Logical Relations)
 - 1.5. Подкласс Характеристики (Properties)
 - 1.6. Подкласс Операции с множествами и их элементами (Sets and Elements)
 - 1.7. Подкласс Величины (Magnitude)
- 2. Семантический класс МОДАЛЬНОСТЬ И СМЕЖНЫЕ КАТЕГОРИИ (MODALITY AND ITS NEIGHBORHOOD)
 - 2.1. Подкласс Центральные модальные значения (Core Modal Meanings)
 - 2.2. Подкласс Смежные с модальностью категории (Neighborhood of Core Modal Meanings)
- 3. Семантический класс ВЫРАЖЕНИЕ СУБЪЕКТИВНОСТИ (SUBJECTIVITY)
- 4. Семантический класс ДИСКУРС (DISCOURSE)
 - 4.1. Подкласс Маркеры организации дискурса (Discourse Organization)
 - 4.2. Подкласс Клаузальные конструкции с дискурсивной функцией (Discourse Clauses)
- 5. Семантический класс ПАРАМЕТРЫ (PARAMETERS)
- Список литературы

Description is also available in Russian

Semantic types / Семантические типы конструкций

Обзор

На странице Продвинутый поиск (Advanced Search) можно искать конструкции, которые выражают определенное значение: например, сравнение, оценка, временная граница и пр. Подобные типы значений, которые могут выражать конструкции, мы называем "семантическими".

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Search



a searchable
database of
multiword
grammatical
constructions
of Russian



RUSSIAN CONSTRUCTICON

See also instructional
videos on our YouTube
channel:

[https://www.youtube.com/
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F8c8bx9gI7fYET1-dQ](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC8q-_F8c8bx9gI7fYET1-dQ)

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