

Appendix A

Annotation Guidelines for the Irish Dependency Treebank

In this appendix, we provide the set of annotation guidelines that were used to manually annotate the Irish Dependency Treebank. Our tagset has 47 labels (see Section 4 for the full list) to choose from. Some points to note when using this manual are:

- The billexical labelled dependency notation reads as follows:
deplabel(Head, Dependent)
- All examples are taken or adapted from the Irish dependency treebank.
- The guide is organised according to the possible dependents of each part of speech.
- The **top** label, which denotes the root label, is only used in examples using full sentences (not fragments or phrases).

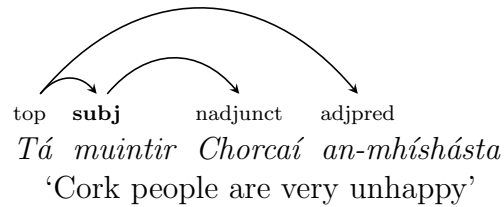
A.1 Verb Dependents

A.1.1 subj : subject – (Verb)

- Nominative subject of a verb

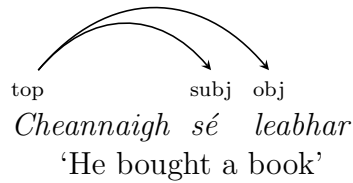
EXAMPLE

*Tá **muintir** Chorcaí an-mhíshasta* : ‘Cork **people** are very unhappy’
subj(Tá, muintir)



EXAMPLE

*Cheannaigh sé **leabhar*** : ‘**He** bought a book’
subj(Cheannaigh, sé)

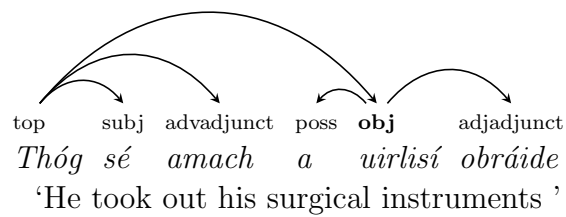


A.1.2 obj : object – (Verb)

- Direct object

EXAMPLE

*Thóg sé amach a **uirlisí** obráide* : ‘He took out his surgical **instruments**’
obj(thóg, uirlisí)

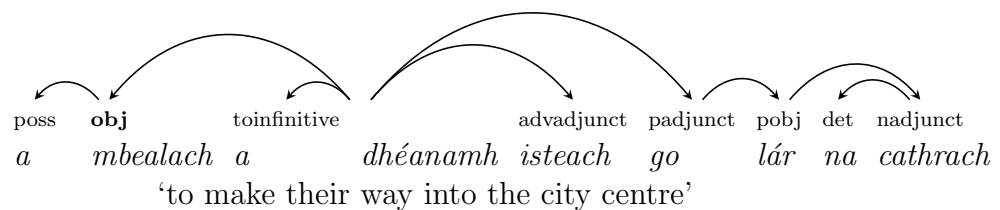


- Object of infinitive verb

EXAMPLE

a mbealach a dhéanamh go lár na cathrach : ‘to make their **way** into the city centre’

obj(dhéanamh, mbealach)



- Object of autonomous verb form

Note: In Irish there is an understood (hidden) subject in the ‘briathar saor’ form of a verb

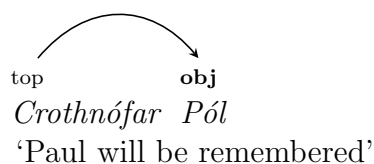
EXAMPLE

Crothnófar Pól : ‘Paul will be remembered’ (lit. someone will remember Paul)

obj(Crothnófar, Pól)

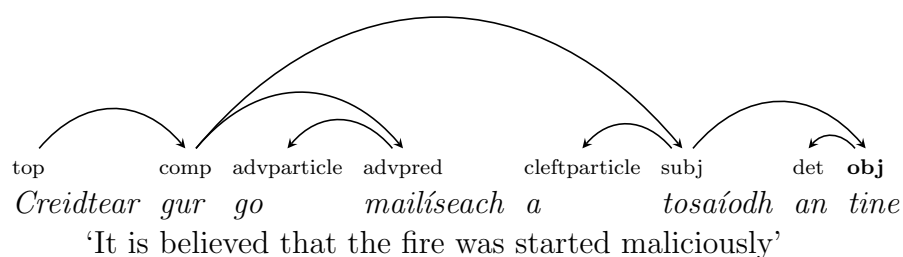
EXAMPLE

Creditear gur go mailíseach a tosaíodh an tine : ‘It is believed that the **fire**



was started maliciously’

obj(tosaíodh, tine)

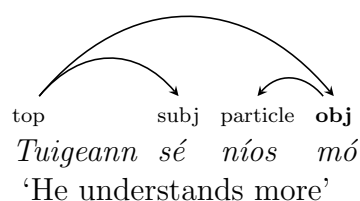


- Quantitative object

EXAMPLE

Tuigeann sé níos mó anois : ‘He understands **more** now’

obj(tuigeann, mó) ¹



A.1.3 obl/ obl2 : oblique nouns – (Verb)

Used for prepositions that are closely attached to a verb i.e. arguments/ complements as opposed to adjuncts. These include inflected prepositions.

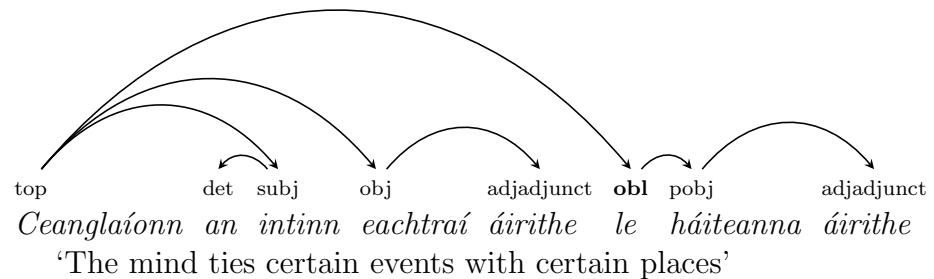
¹Where *mó* is not modifying an object to mean ‘more of’. (It is an object in itself)

- The verb selects for a transitive preposition

EXAMPLE

Ceanglaíonn an intinn eachtraí áirithe le háiteanna áirithe : ‘The mind ties certain events **with** certain places’

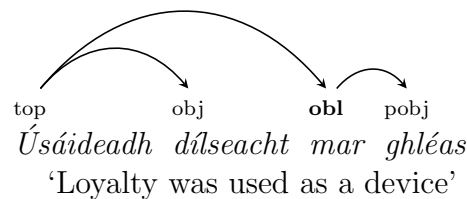
obl(gceanglaíonn, le)



EXAMPLE

Úsáideadh dílseacht mar ghléas le leatrom a dhéanamh... : ‘loyalty was used as a device to oppress..’

obl(Úsáideadh, mar)



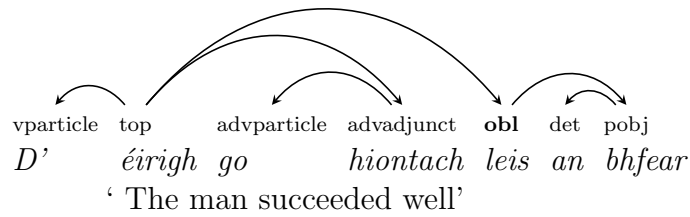
- These prepositions contribute to the meaning of the verb, they are not optional (arguments rather than modifiers) and take object complements.

EXAMPLE

D’éirigh go hiontach leis an bhfear: ‘The man succeeded well’

obl(éirigh, leis) ²

²These objects can take the form of prepositional pronouns (e.g. *D’éirigh go hiontach liom* ‘I succeeded well’)

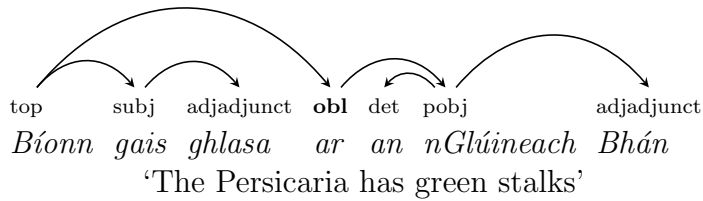


- Prepositions that are used with the verb *bí* to describe a state of a person/ thing in an idiomatic manner.

EXAMPLE

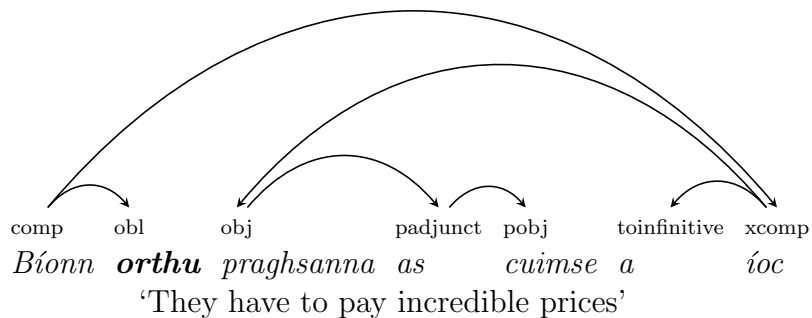
*Bíonn gais ghlasa **ar** an nGlúineach Bhán* : ‘The Persicaria has green stalks’
 (lit. Green stalks are [**on** the Persicaria]).

obl(Bíonn, ar)



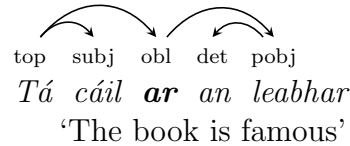
EXAMPLE

*Bíonn **orthu** praghsanna as cuimse a íoc* : ‘They have to pay incredible prices’
obl(Bíonn, orthu)



EXAMPLE

*Tá cáil **ar** an leabhar* : ‘The book is famous’
obl(Tá, ar)

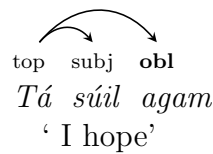


- Prepositions used with the verb *bí* ‘be’ to describe ownership of something.

EXAMPLE

Tá súil agam: ‘I hope’ (lit. Hope is at me)

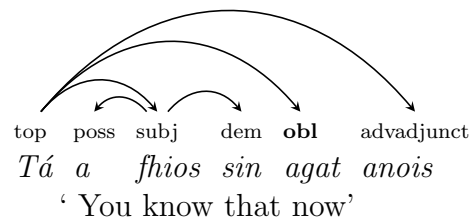
obl(tá, agam)



EXAMPLE

Tá a fhios sin agat anois: ‘You know that now’

obl(tá, agat)



- Oblique prepositions can precede the verb in indirect relative clause constructions

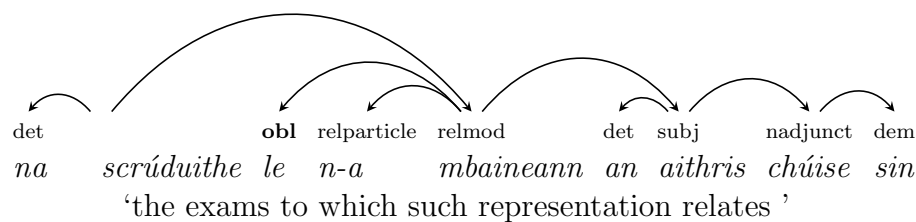
(lena = le (*obl*) + n + a (*relparticle*))

EXAMPLE

na scrúduithe le n-a mbaineann an aithris chúise sin: ‘the exams **to** which such representation relates’

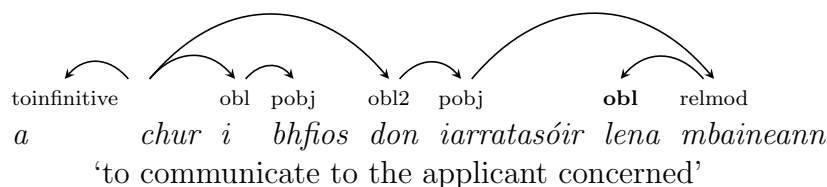
obl(mbaineann, le)

Note: When the preposition and relative particle are combined (e.g. *lena*), the **relparticle** label is dropped in favour of **obl**.



EXAMPLE

*a chur i bhfios don iarratasóir **lena** mbaineann..* : 'to communicate to the applicant **to whom** it concerns..'

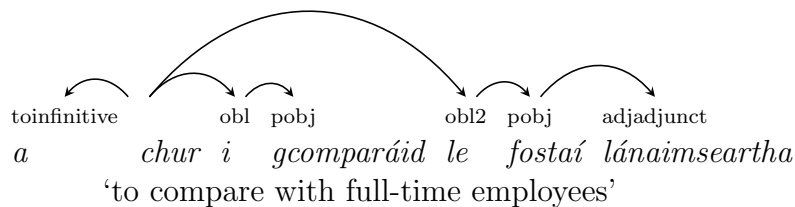


- When there are two oblique attachments to one verb, mark the second one as **obl2**.

EXAMPLE

*a chur **i** gcomparáid **le**..* : 'to compare with..' (lit. 'to put **in** comparison **with**)

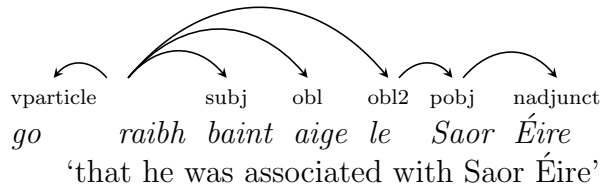
obl(chur, i), obl2(chur, le)



EXAMPLE

*go raibh baint **aige le** Saor Éire* : 'that **he** had some association **with** Saor Éire'

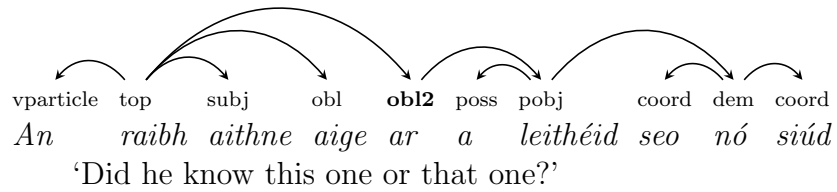
obl(raibh, aige), obl2(raibh, le)



EXAMPLE

*An raibh aithne **aige ar** a leithéid seo nó siúd?* : 'Did he know this one or that one'

obl(raibh, aige), obl2(raibh, ar)

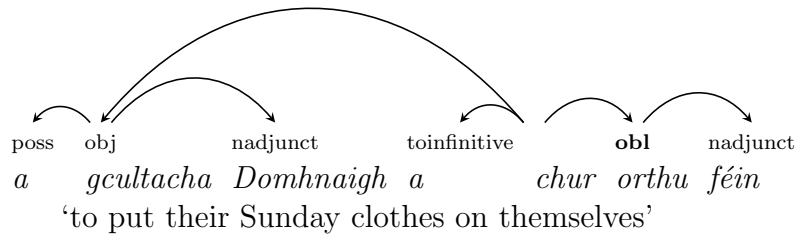


- Prepositional pronouns. These prepositions are inflected for an oblique object i.e. there is no overt *pobj*.

EXAMPLE

*a gcultacha Domhnaigh a chur **orthu** féin* : 'to put their Sunday clothes **on themselves**'

obl(chur, orthu)



A.1.4 particlehead – (Verb)

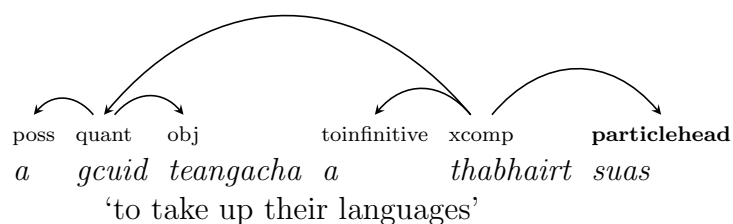
- A verb particle that is an adverb or a preposition.

Note: These verb particles cannot inflect for person or gender or be followed by a noun. These verbs are sometimes referred to as phrasal compound verbs.

EXAMPLE

a gcuid teangacha a thabhairt suas : ‘to take **up** their languages’

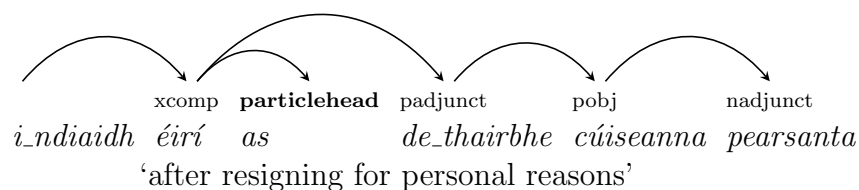
particlehead(thabhairt, suas)



EXAMPLE

..i ndiaidh éirí as de thairbhe cúiseanna pearsanta : ‘..after resigning (lit. rising **out**) for personal reasons’

particlehead(éirí, as)



A.1.5 padjunct : prepositional adjunct – (Verb)

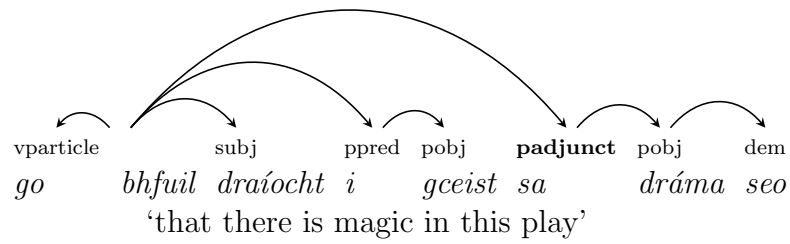
These prepositions are optional modifiers and tell us more about where or when something was done:

- Prepositions denoting time/ place

EXAMPLE

go bhfuil draíocht i gceist sa dráma seo : ‘that there is magic **in** this play’

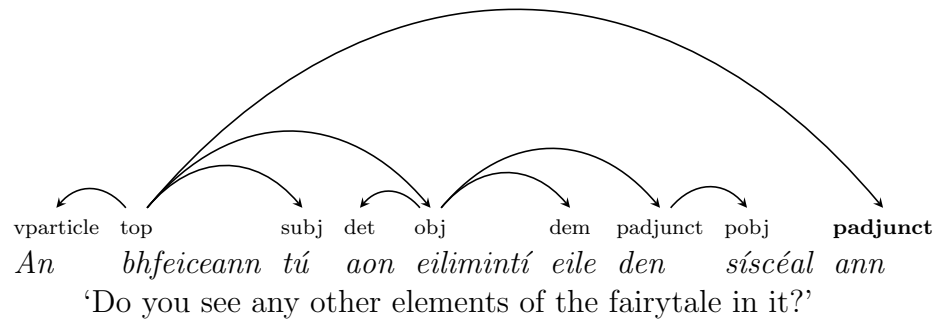
padjunct(bhfuil, sa)



EXAMPLE

*An bhfeiceann tú aon eilimintí den síscéal eile **ann**?* : 'Do you seen any other elements of the fairytale **in it**?'

padjunct(bhfeiceann, ann)

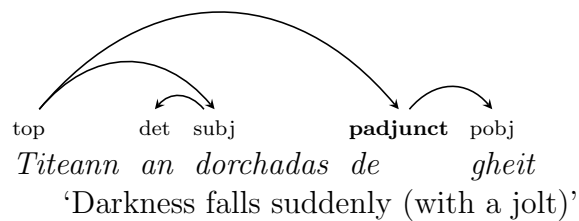


- Adverbial prepositional phrases

EXAMPLE

*Titeann an dorchadas **de** gheit* : 'Darkness falls **with** a jolt'

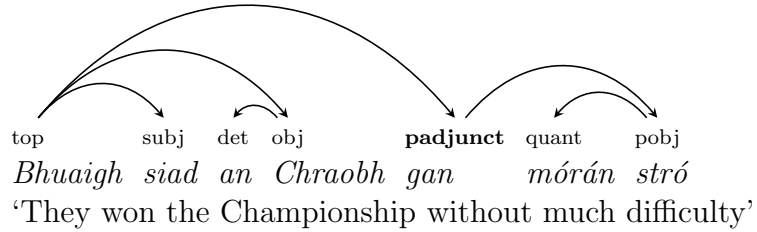
padjunct(titeann, de)



EXAMPLE

Bhuaigh siad an Chraobh gan mórán stró : ‘They won the Championship without much difficulty’

padjunct(bhuaigh, gan)

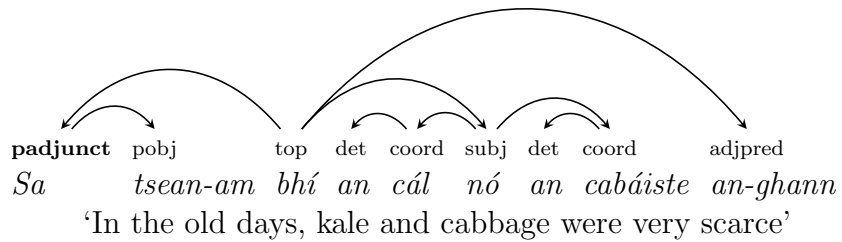


- Fronted prepositional phrases³

EXAMPLE

Sa tsean-am bhí an cáil nó an cabáiste an-ghann : ‘In the old days, kale and cabbage were very scarce’

padjunct(bhí, Sa)



- Prepositional phrase cluster⁴

Note that the second preposition is dependent on the first

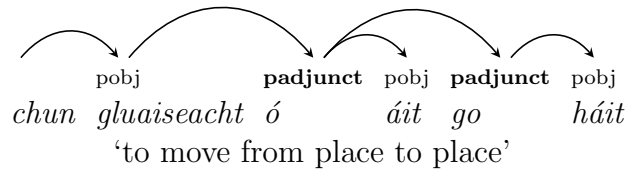
EXAMPLE

chun gluaiseacht ó áit go háit : ‘to move from place to place’

padjunct(gluaiseacht, ó), padjunct(ó, go)

³Note - the comma is not always present in Irish.

⁴Contrast with **ob12** above



A.1.6 advadjunct : adverbial adjunct – (Verb)

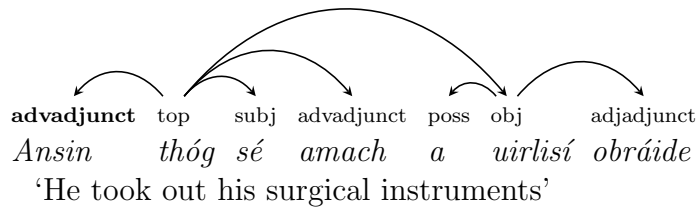
These are adverbs of manner/time/place (optional modifiers) that attach to the matrix verb.

- Adverbs of time

EXAMPLE

Ansin *thóg sé amach a uirlisí obráide* : ‘**Then** he took out his surgical instruments’

advadjunct(thóg, Ansin)



- Adverbs of manner

EXAMPLE

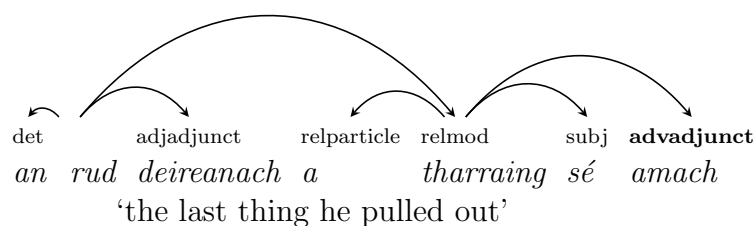
: *an rud deireanach a tharraing sé* ***amach***..: ‘the last thing he pulled **out**..’

advadjunct(tharraing, amach)

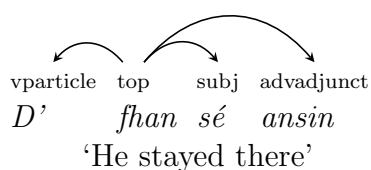
- Adverbs of place

EXAMPLE

D’fhan sé ***ansin***: ‘He stayed **there**’



advadjunct(fhan, ansin)

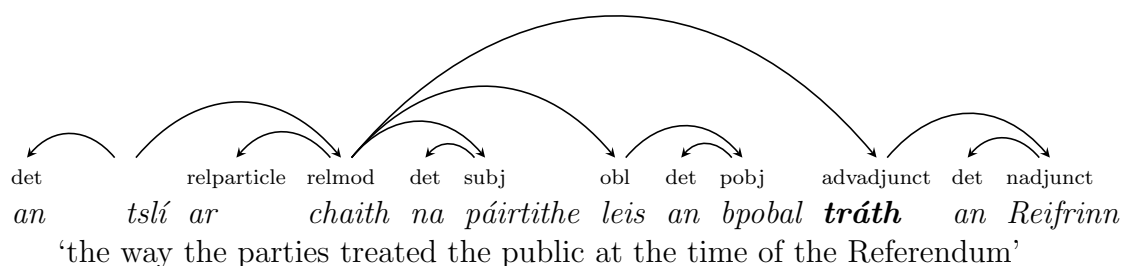


- Nouns acting as adverbs

EXAMPLE

*..an tslí ar chaith na páirtithe leis an bpobal **tráth** an Reifrinn* : ‘the way the parties treated the public **at the time of** the Referendum’

advadjunct(chaith, tráth)



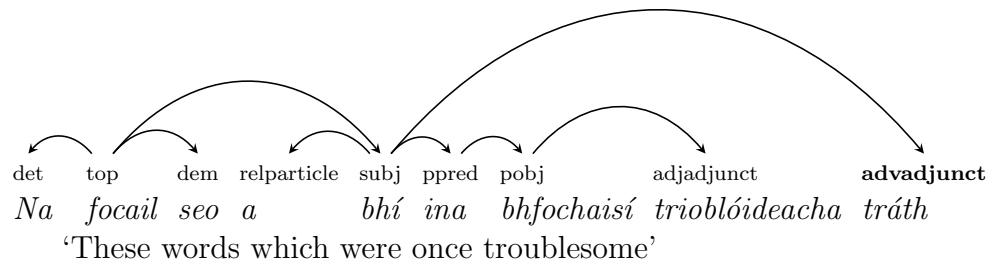
EXAMPLE

*Na focail seo a bhí ina bhfochaisí trioblóideacha **tráth*** : ‘These words which were **once** troublesome’

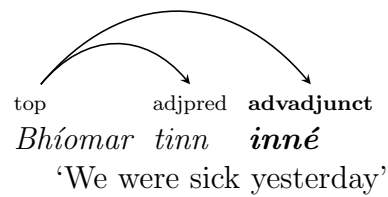
advadjunct(bhí, tráth)

EXAMPLE

*Bhíomar tinn **inné.*** : ‘We were sick **yesterday**’



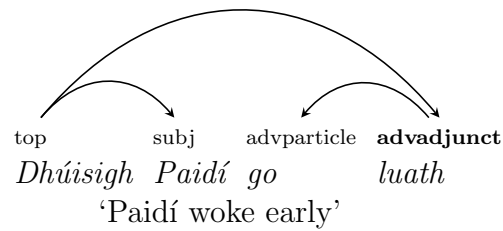
advadjunct(Bhíomar, inné)



EXAMPLE

Dhúisigh Paidí go luath : ‘Paidí woke **early**’

advadjunct(Dhúisigh, luath)



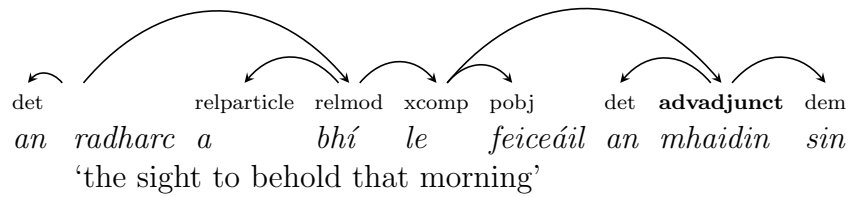
EXAMPLE

an radharc a bhí le feiceáil an mhaidin sin: ‘the sight to behold that **morning**’

advadjunct(thugainn, mhaidin)

A.1.7 subadjunct : subordinate adjunct– (Verb)

Subordinate Clauses

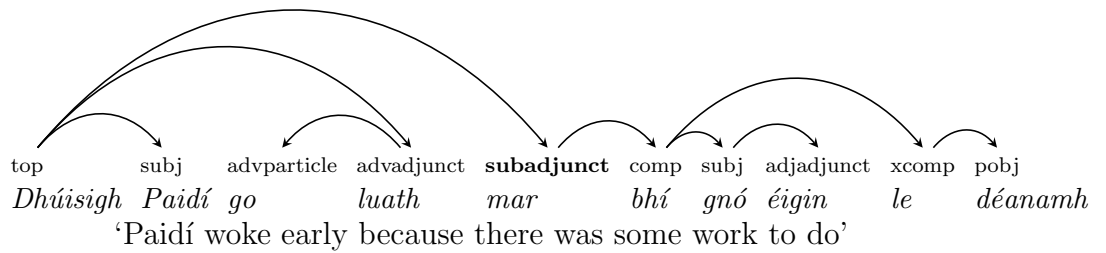


- Subordinating conjunctions: *because, since-clauses*

EXAMPLE

*Dhúisigh Paidí go luath **mar** bhí gnó éigin le déanamh* : ‘Paidí woke early **because** there was some work to do’

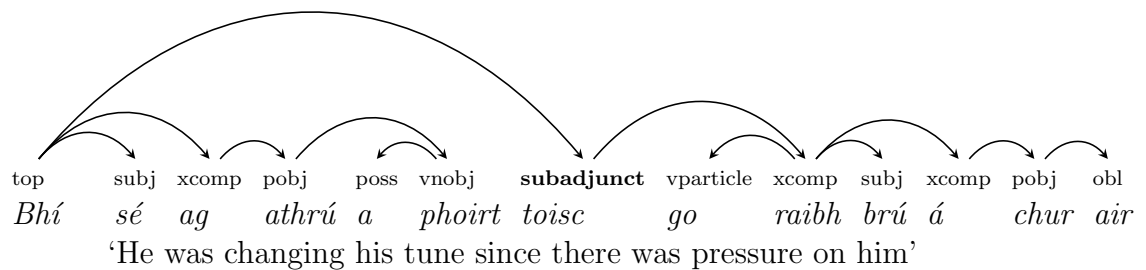
subadjunct(Dhúisigh, mar), comp(mar, bhí)



EXAMPLE

Bhí sé ag athrú a phoirt toisc go raibh brú á chur air : ‘He was changing his tune since there was pressure on him’

subadjunct(Bhí, toisc), comp(toisc, raibh)

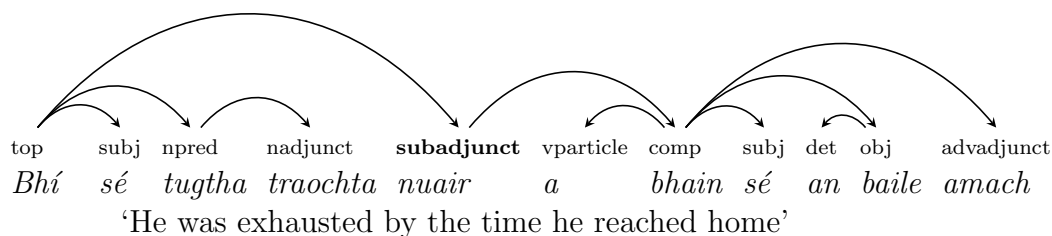


- Subordinating conjunctions: *when-clauses*

EXAMPLE

Bhí sé tugtha traochta nuair a bhain sé an baile amach: ‘He was exhausted **when** (by the time) he reached home’

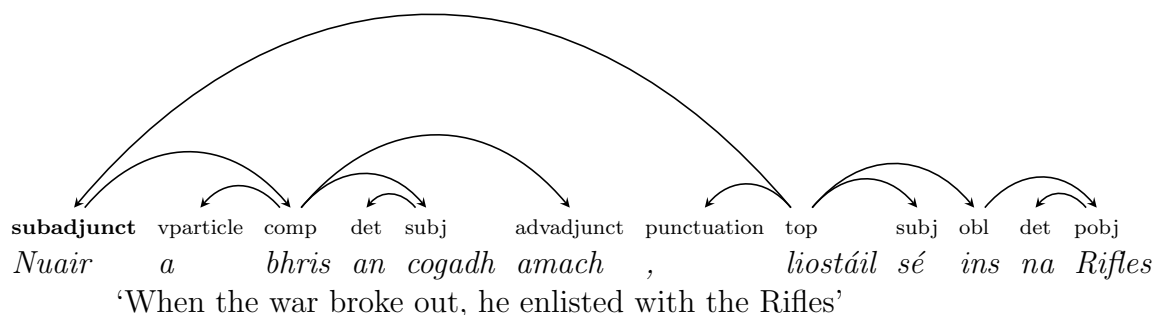
subadjunct(bhí, nuair) , comp(nuair, bhain)



EXAMPLE

Nuair a bhris an Cogadh Domhanda amach, liostáil sé ins na London Irish Rifles : ‘**When** WWI broke out, he enlisted in the London Irish Rifles’

subadjunct(liostáil, Nuair), comp(Nuair, bhris)



- Subordinating conjunctions: but-clauses

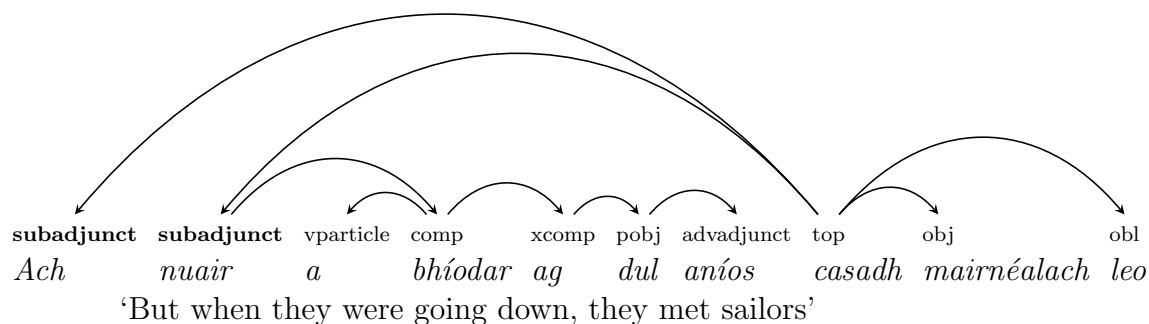
Note: If there are two subordinating conjunctions (e.g. But, when ..), the subordinate clause (comp) is attached to the one closest to it. Both are attached to the matrix clause as subadjunct.

EXAMPLE

Ach nuair a bhíodar ag dul aníos casadh mairnéalach leo : ‘**But** when they

were going down, they met sailors’

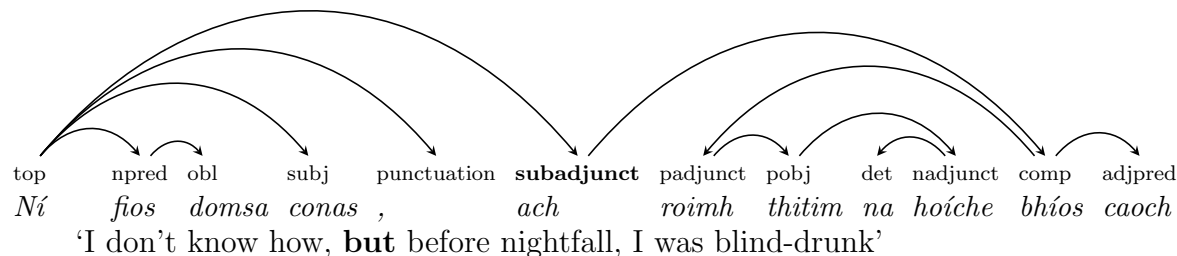
subadjunct(casadh, Ach), subadjunct(casadh, nuair), comp(nuair, bhíodar)



EXAMPLE

*Ní fios domsa, **ach** roimh thitim na hoíche bhíos caoch* : ‘I don’t know how, **but** before nightfall, I was blind-drunk’

subadjunct(Ní, ach), comp(ach, bhíos)



- Subordinating conjunctions. *if-clauses*: *má* (present), *dá* (conditional)

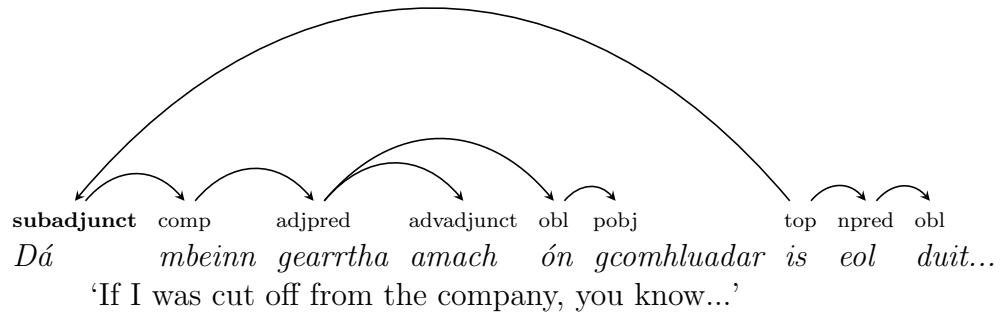
EXAMPLE

***Dá** mbeinn gearrtha amach ón gomhluadar is eol duit..* : ‘**If** I was cut off from the company, you know...’

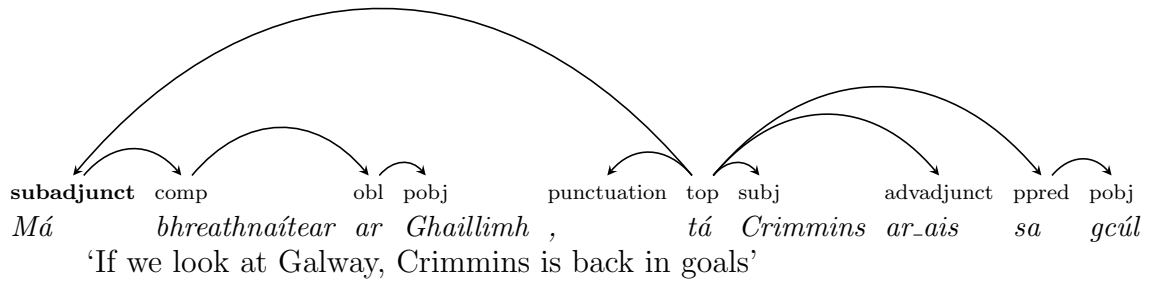
subadjunct(is, Dá), comp(Dá, mbeinn)

EXAMPLE

Má bhreathnaítear ar Ghaillimh i dtosach, tá Michael Crimmins ar ais sa gcúl
: ‘If we look at Galway first, Michael Crimmins is back in goals’



subadjunct(tá, má), comp(má, bhreathnaítear) ⁵

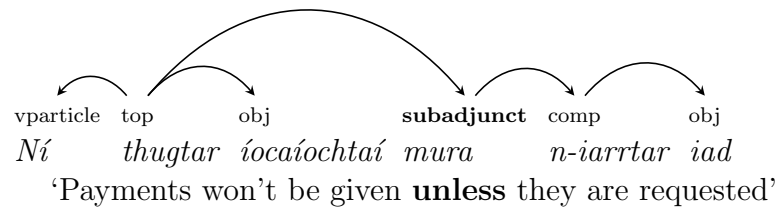


- Subordinating conjunctions. *unless-clauses:*

EXAMPLE

Ní thugtar íocaíochtaí mura n-iarrtar iad ‘Payments won’t be given **unless** they are requested’

subadjunct(thugtar, mura), comp(mura, n-iarrtar)



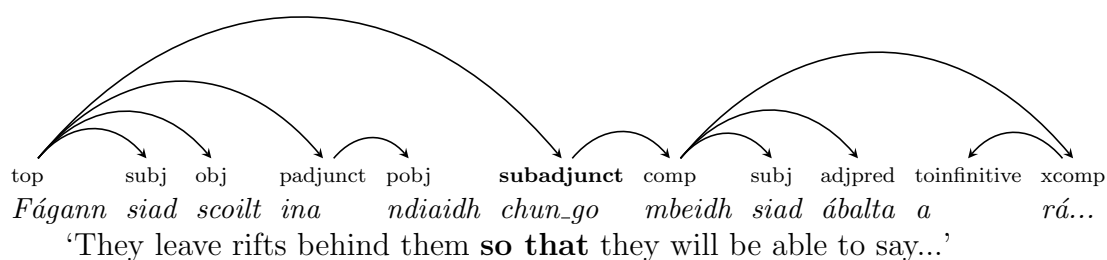
- Subordinating conjunctions. *so that, until-clauses:*

⁵For treatment of Más - see Section A.1.10

EXAMPLE

*Fágann siad scoilt ina ndiaidh **chun go** mbeidh siad ábalta a rá....* ‘They leave rifts behind them **so that** they will be able to say....’

subadjunct(Fágann, chun_go), comp(chun_go, mbeidh)

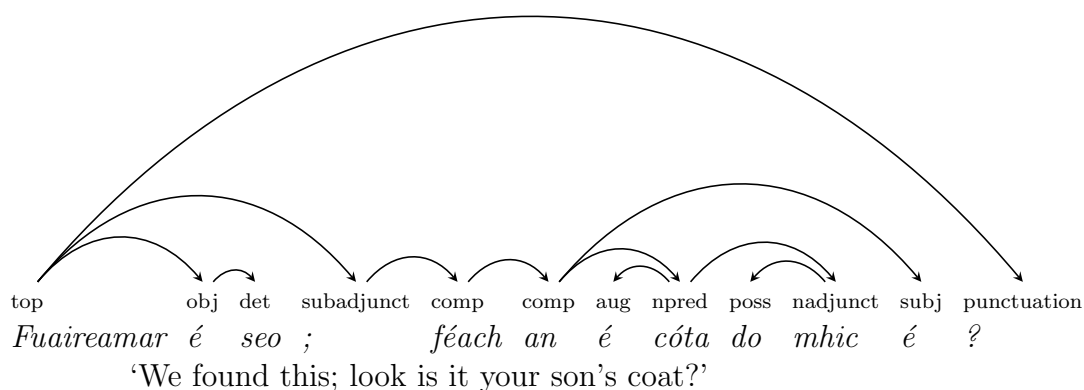


- Subordinating conjunctions. Semi-colons

EXAMPLE

Fuaireamar é seo; féach an é cóta do mhic é? : ‘We found this; look is it your son’s coat?’

subadjunct(Fuaireamar, ;) comp(, féach)



A.1.8 adjunct – (Verb)

These are verbal adjuncts that do not come under these categories: *advadjunct*, *pajunct*, or *subadjunct*.

Note that we label *mar* ‘because’, *nuair* ‘when’ and *ach* ‘but’ as **adjuncts** if they do not introduce a subordinate clause.

- Connectives

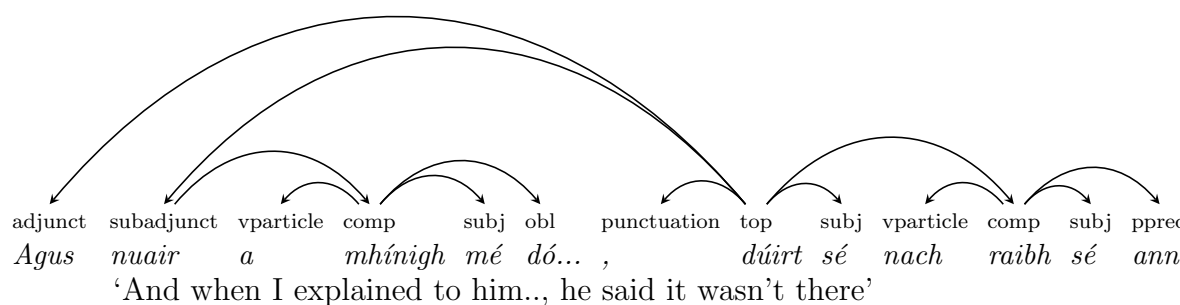
agus is normally a coordinate conjunction, but it can also introduce a new sentence and is sometimes used alongside another subordinate conjunction, such as *nuair* ‘when’ for example.

It is quite common and acceptable to start a sentence with ‘Agus’ in Irish.

EXAMPLE

Agus *nuair a mhínigh mé dó..., dúirt sé..* : ‘And when I explained to him..., he said..’

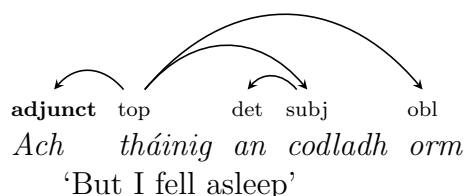
adjunct(dúirt, Agus), subadjunct(dúirt, nuair), comp(nuair, mhínigh)



EXAMPLE

Ach *tháinig an codladh orm* : ‘**But** I fell asleep’ (lit. But sleep came on me)

adjunct(tháinig, Ach)

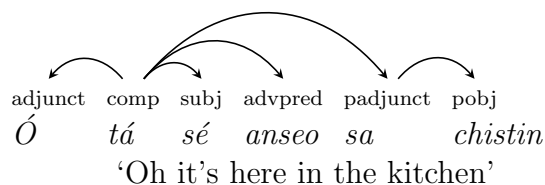


- Interjection

EXAMPLE

‘Ó tá sé anseo sa chistin’ : ‘Oh it’s here in the kitchen’

adjunct(tá, Ó)



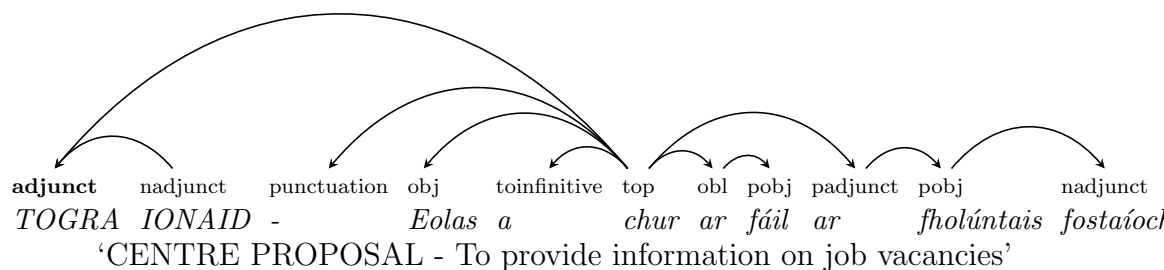
- Headings: the root of the heading (RH) is dependent on the root of the main sentence, and all other parts of the heading are dependent on RH.

EXAMPLE

TOGRA IONAIÐ - *Eolas a chur ar fáil ar fholúntais fostaíochta* :

‘CENTRE PROPOSAL - To provide information on job vacancies’

adjunct(Eolas, TOGRA), nadjunct(TOGRA, IONAIÐ)



A.1.9 xcomp : open complement – (Verb)

A.1.9.1 xcomp : open complements

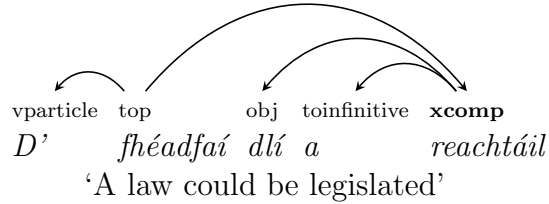
- infinitival phrases

- share a subject with the matrix verb, i.e. the subject is not present in the infinitival phrase
- preceded in Irish with *a* or *le*

EXAMPLE

*D'fhéadfaí dlí a **reachtáil***; ‘A law could be legislated (lit. someone could **legislate** a law)’

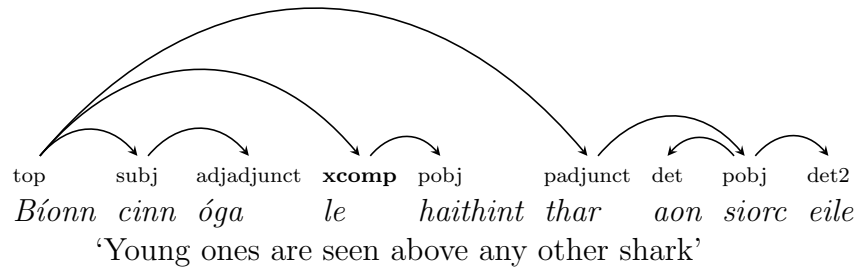
xcomp(fhéadfaí, reachtáil)



EXAMPLE

*Bíonn cinn óga le **haithint** thar aon siorc eile* : ‘Young ones are seen above any other shark’

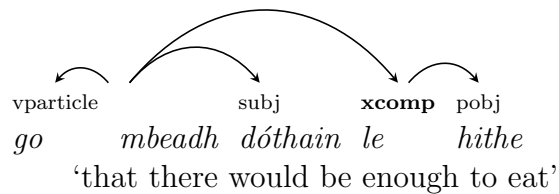
xcomp(haithint, le)



EXAMPLE

*go mbeadh dóthain **le** hithe* : ‘that there would be enough to eat’

xcomp(mbeadh, le)

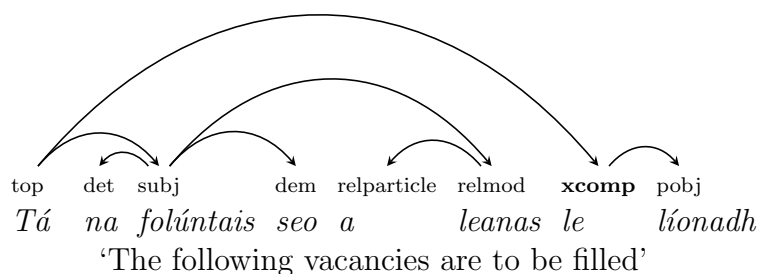


EXAMPLE

*Tá na folúntais seo a leanas **le** líonadh* : ‘The following vacancies are to be

filled’

xcomp(tá, le)



A.1.9.2 xcomp : progressives

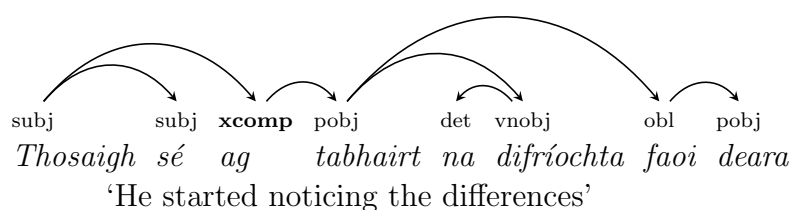
- ‘ag’ progressive aspectual phrases

- denoted through the use of the substantive verb ‘bí’ followed by the preposition ‘ag’ and a verbal noun. No equivalent in ENGLISH.

EXAMPLE

Thosaigh sé [ag tabhairt na difríochta faoi deara] : ‘He started noticing the differences’

xcomp(Thosaigh, ag)

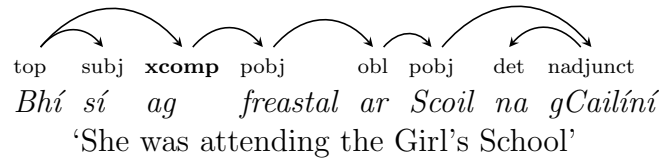


EXAMPLE

Bhí sí [ag freastal ar scoil] : ‘She was attending the Girl’s School’

xcomp(Bhí, ag)

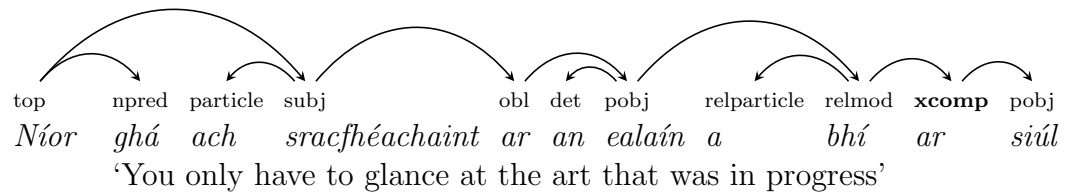
- ‘ar’ progressive aspectual phrases



EXAMPLE

Níor ghá ach sracfhéachaint ar an ealaín a bhí [ar siúl] : 'You only have to glance at the art that was in progress'

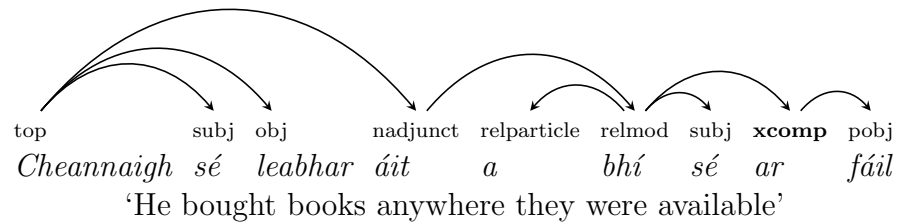
xcomp(bhí, ar)



EXAMPLE

Cheannaigh sé leabhar áit a bhí sé ar fáil: 'He bought books anywhere they were available'

xcomp(bhí, ar)

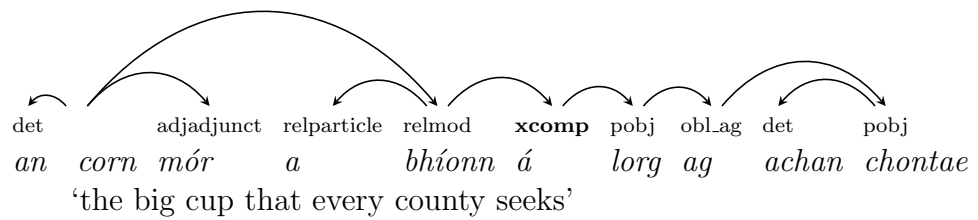


- á progressive aspectual phrases

EXAMPLE

an corn mór a bhíonn [á lorg] : 'the big cup that every county seeks (lit. **at its** seeking)'

xcomp(bhíonn, á)



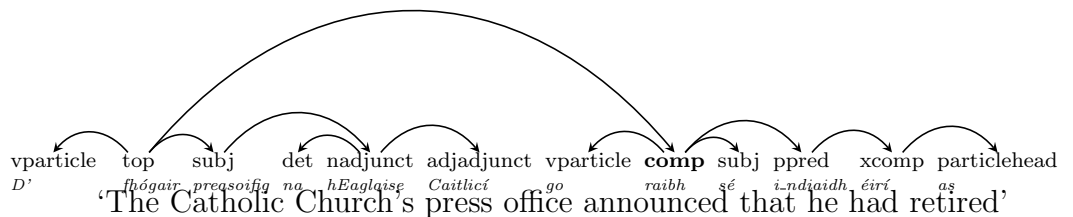
A.1.10 comp : closed complement – (Verb)

Closed complement clauses are clauses that contain a subject. The head is usually a verb. The link is usually between the matrix verb and the complement verb. Complements introduced by a copula (*gur*, *gurb* etc.) are referred to as copular complements.

- Clauses introduced by complementiser *go/gur/nach/nár* ‘that’, ‘that-not’

EXAMPLE

*D’fhógair preasoifig na hEaglaise Caitlicí [go **raibh** sé i ndiaidh éirí as]* : ‘The Catholic Church press office announced that he had retired’
comp(fhógair, raibh)

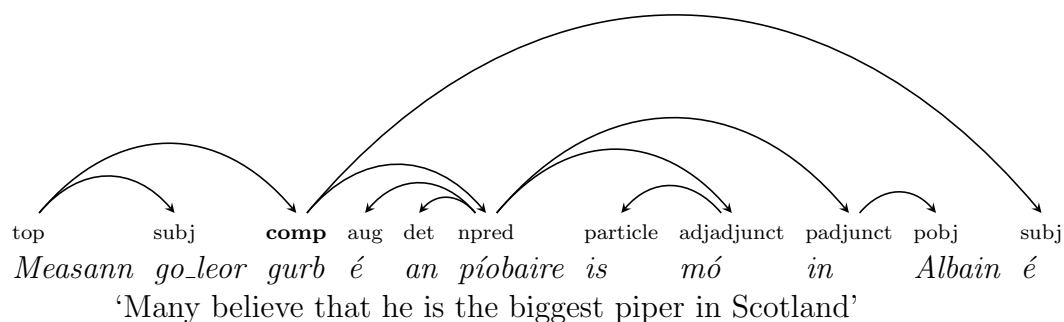


- Copular complements *gurb*, *narbh*.
 - both *gurb* and *narbh* are contraction of complementiser and main clausal copular verb
 - *gur* + is (*gurbh*), *nar* + is (*narbh*)

EXAMPLE

*measann go leor [gurb é an píobaire is mó in Albain é] : ‘many believe **that** he **is** the biggest piper in Scotland’*

comp(measann, gurb)

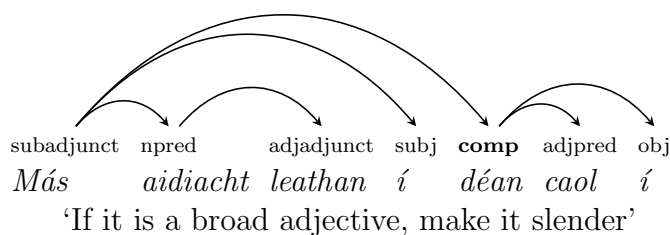


- Más → Má + Is

EXAMPLE

***Más** aidiacht leathan í déan caol í : ‘**If it is** a broad adjective, make it slender’*

comp(déan, Más)



A.1.11 pred : predicate – (Verb)

Non-verbal predicates are labelled *pred*. This label is further divided into categories of *npred*, *adjpred*, *ppred*, *advpred* when used with the substantive verb *bí*.

A.1.11.1 adjpred - Adjectival Predicate

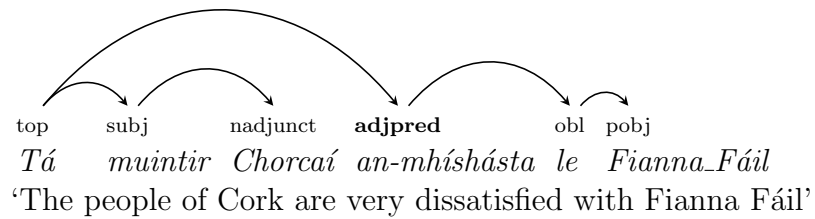
- Describing states

- Adjectives used with the verb ‘to be’ (substantive verb *bí*) to describe a state

EXAMPLE

*Tá muintir Chorcaí **an-mhíshásta** le Fianna Fáil* : ‘Cork people are **very dissatisfied** with Fianna Fáil’

adjpred(Tá, an-mhíshásta)

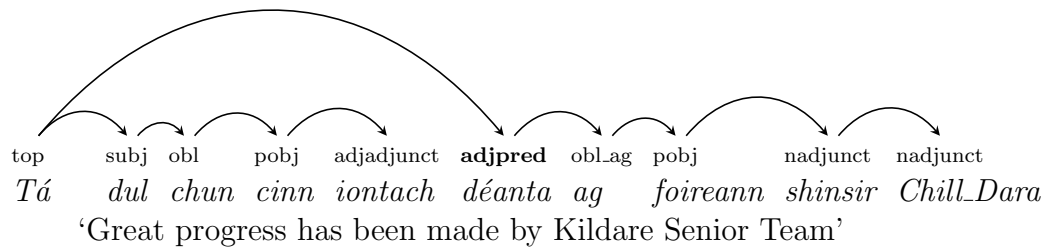


- Verbal Adjectives

EXAMPLE

*Tá dul chun cinn iontach **déanta** ag foireann shinsir Chill Dara* : ‘Great progress has been **made** by Kildare Senior Team’

adjpred(tá, déanta)



A.1.11.2 ppred - Prepositional Predicate

PP predicates are more common in Irish than in English. For example, they are used for describing a state, a profession, membership or denoting ownership. Note that the preposition is not normally realised in the English translation.

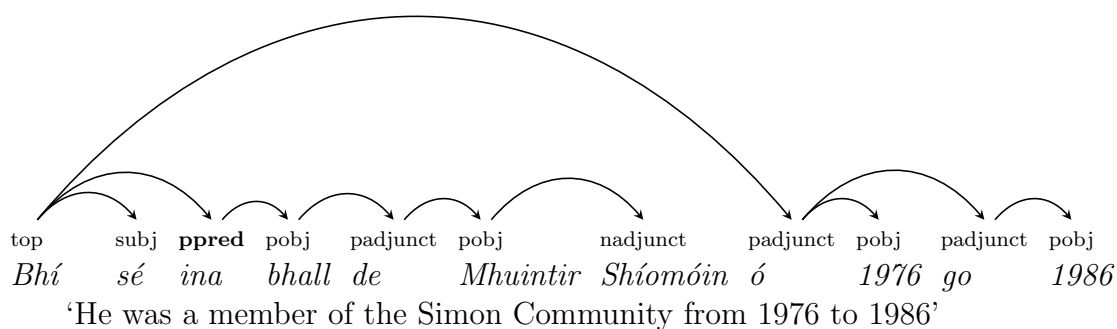
Also note, square brackets mark where **ppred** denotes a predicate phrase and the preposition heads that phrase.

- Prepositional predicates

EXAMPLE

Bhí sé [ina bhall de Mhuintir Shíomóin] ó 1976 go 1986 : ‘He was [⁶ a member of the Simon Community] from 1976 to 1986’

ppred(Bhí, ina)



EXAMPLE

Tá sé [i gceist] an scéal a leathadh : ‘It is planned to spread the story’

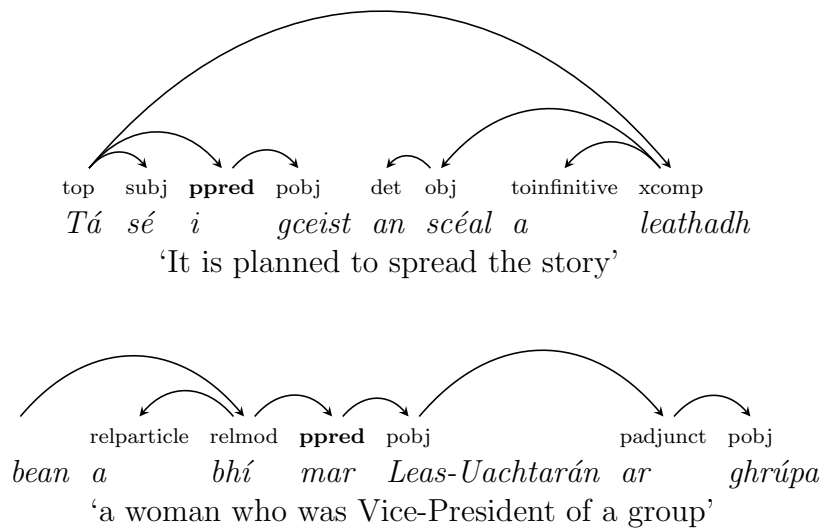
ppred(Tá, i)

EXAMPLE

..bean a bhí [mar Leas-Uachtarán] ar ghrúpa: ‘..a woman who was [(as) Vice-President of a group]’

ppred(bhí, mar)

⁶literally ‘**in his** membership’



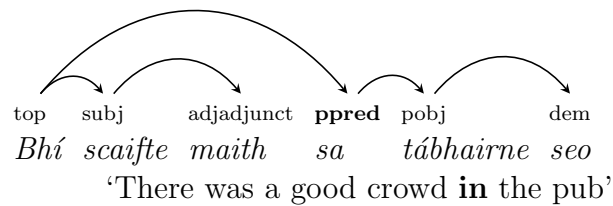
- Locative prepositions as predicates

- These structures are equivalent to English ‘existential there’ constructions

EXAMPLE

*Bhí scaifte maith **sa** tabhairne* : ‘There was a good crowd **in** the pub’

ppred(Bhí, sa)



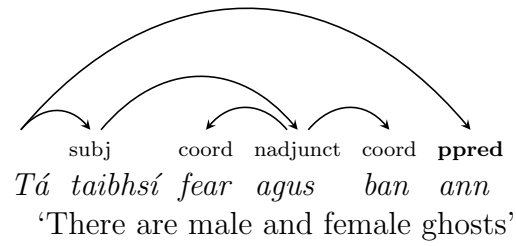
EXAMPLE

*Tá taibhsí fear agus ban **ann*** : ‘There are male and female ghosts **(in it)**’

ppred(Tá, ann)

A.1.11.3 advpred - Adverbial Predicate

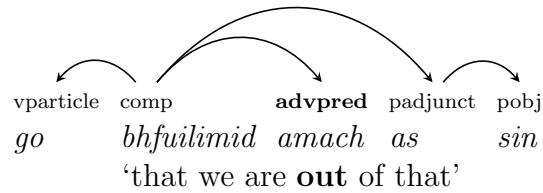
- Adverbs in predicate position



EXAMPLE

go bhfuilimid amach as sin: 'that we are **out** of that'

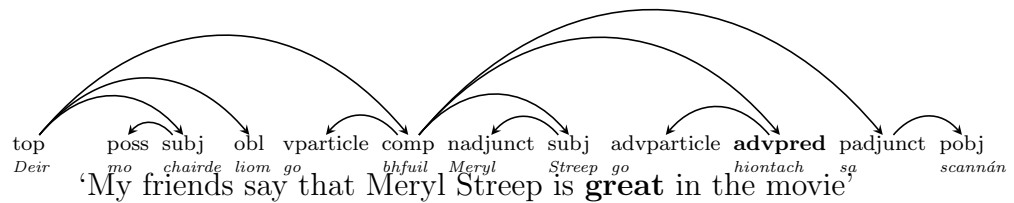
advpred(bhfuilimid, amach)



EXAMPLE

Deir mo chairde go bhfuil Meryl Streep go hiontach sa scannán: 'My friends say that Meryl Streep is **great** in the movie'

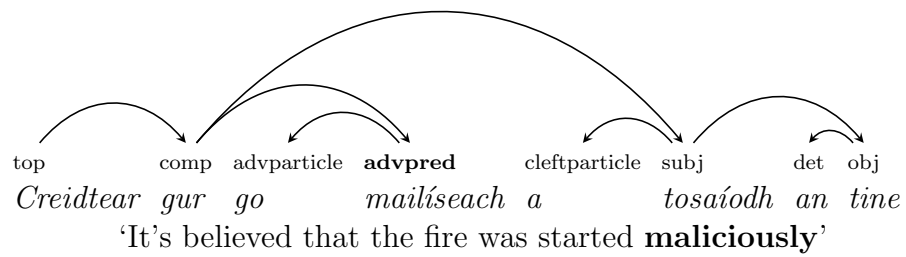
advpred(bhfuil, hiontach)



EXAMPLE

Creidtear gur go mailíseach a tosaíodh an tine: 'It's believed that the fire was started **maliciously**'

advpred(gur, mailíseach)



A.1.12 relparticle : relative particle – (Verb)

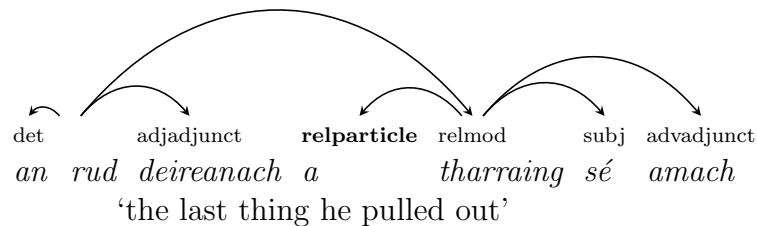
- *a* and *ar* relative particles

- *a* is a direct relative, *ar* is an indirect relative
- these particles precede, and are dependents of, relative modifier verbs (*relmod*).

EXAMPLE

..*an rud deireanach a tharraing*(relmod) *sé amach* : ‘..the last thing [**that**] he pulled out’

relparticle(tharraing, a)



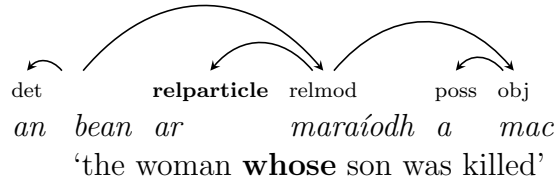
EXAMPLE

an bean ar maraíodh a mac : ‘the woman **whose** son was killed’

relparticle(maraíodh, ar)

- *dá* - relative particle

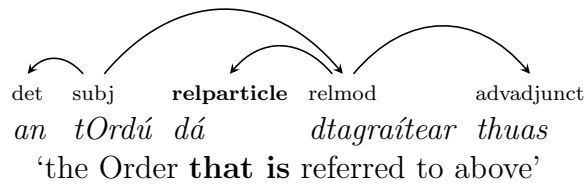
- Similar in meaning to ‘that which is’



EXAMPLE

*an tOrdú **dá** dtagraítear thuas* : 'the Order **that is** referred to above'

relparticle(dtagraítear, dá)



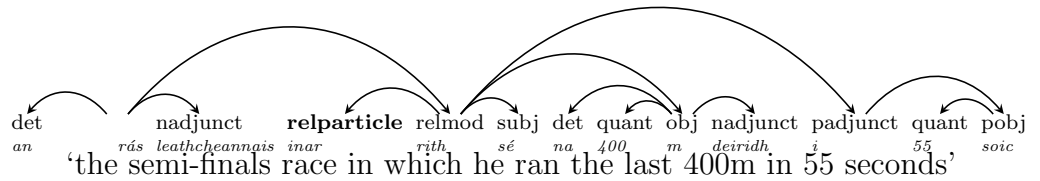
- *ina, inar* indirect relative particles

– meaning 'in which'

EXAMPLE

*an rás leathcheannais **inar** rith sé na 400m deiridh i 55 soic* : 'the semi-finals race **in which** he ran the last 400m in 55 seconds'

relparticle(rith, inar)



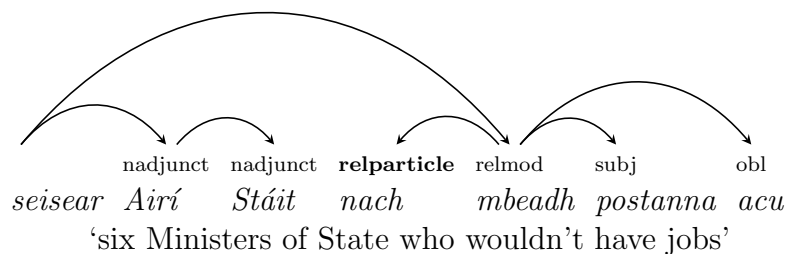
- *nár, nach* – negative relative particles

EXAMPLE

*seisear Airí Stáit **nach** mbeadh postanna acu* : 'six Ministers of State that

wouldn't have jobs'

relparticle(mbeadh, nach), relmod(seisear, mbeadh)



A.1.13 cleftparticle : cleft particle – (Verb)

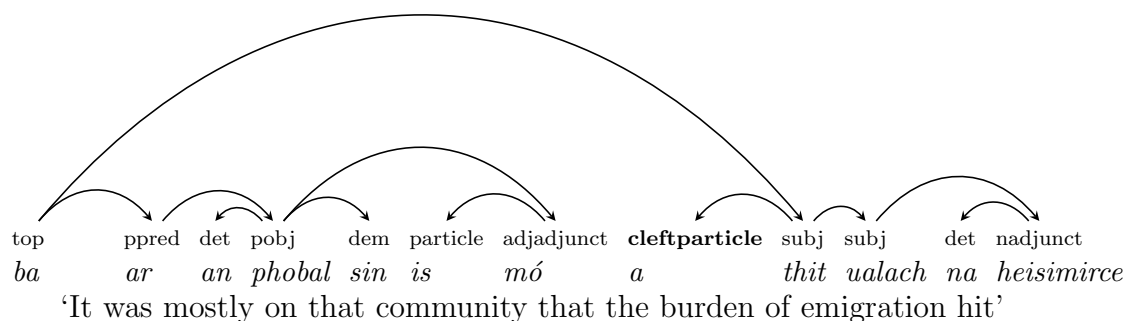
- Cleft particles

- We use this label to differentiate from *relparticle*, which is used only when the nominal head is present.

EXAMPLE

Ba ar an phobal sin is mó a thit ualach na heisimirce : ‘It was mostly on that community that the burden of emigration hit’

cleftparticle(thit, a)

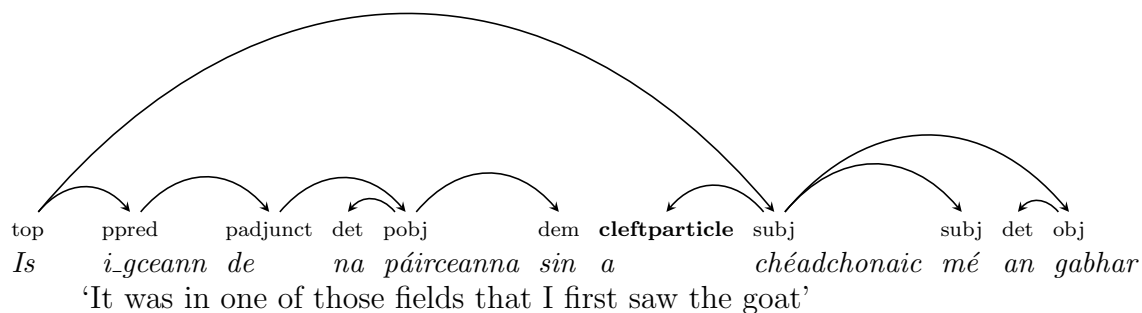


EXAMPLE

Is i gceann de na páirceanna sin a chéadchonaic mé an gabhar : ‘It was in

one of those fields that I first saw the goat’

cleftparticle(chéadchonaic, a)



A.1.14 vparticle : verb particle – (Verb)

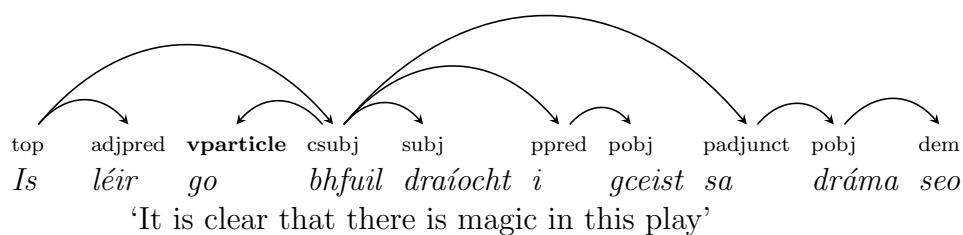
- Verb particles introducing complement clauses *go/gur/nach/nár*

– similar to ‘that’ complementiser in English.

EXAMPLE

*Is léir ón teideal **go** bhfuil draíocht i gceist sa dráma seo* : ‘It’s clear from the title **that** there is magic in this play’

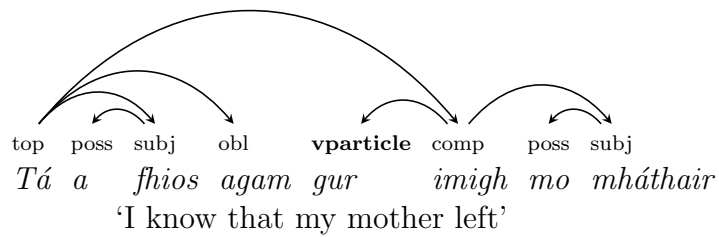
vparticle(bhfuil, go)



EXAMPLE

*Tá a fhios agam **gur** imigh mo mháthair* : ‘I know **that** my mother left’

vparticle(imigh, gur)

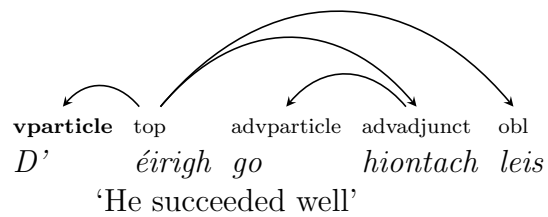


- Tensed verb particles

EXAMPLE

D'éirigh go hiontach leis : 'He succeeded greatly'

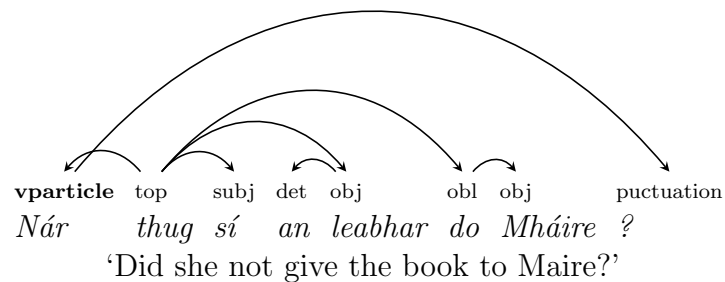
vparticle(éirigh, d')



EXAMPLE

Nár thug sí an leabhar do Mháire? : 'Did she not give the book to Maire?'

vparticle(thug, nár)



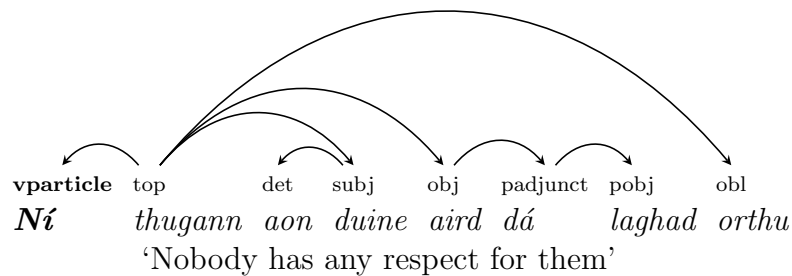
- Negative verb particles

EXAMPLE

Ní thugann aon duine aird dá laghad orthu : 'Nobody has any respect for

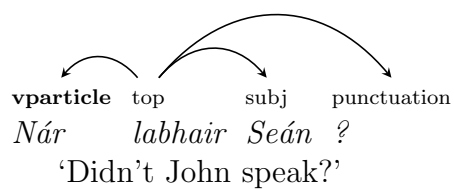
them’

vparticle(thugann, Ní)



EXAMPLE

Nár labhair Seán? : ‘**Didn’t** John speak?’

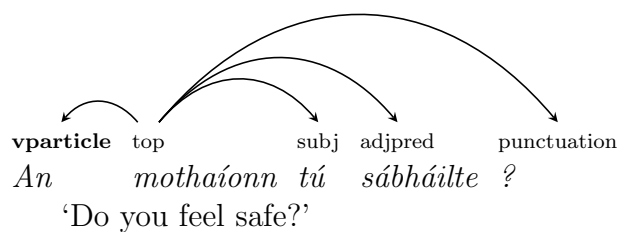


- Interrogative verb particles

EXAMPLE

An mothaíonn tú sábháilte? : ‘Do you feel safe?’

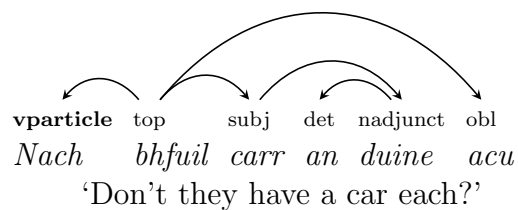
vparticle(mothaíonn, An)



EXAMPLE

Nach bhfuil carr an duine acu? : ‘Don’t they have a car each?’

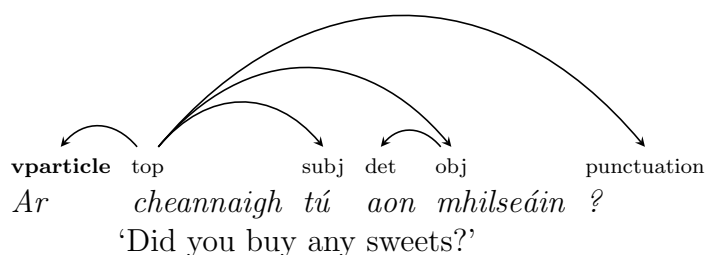
vparticle(bhfuil, Nach)



EXAMPLE

Ar *cheannaigh tú aon mhilseáin?* : ‘Did you buy any sweets?’

vparticle(cheannaigh, Ar)

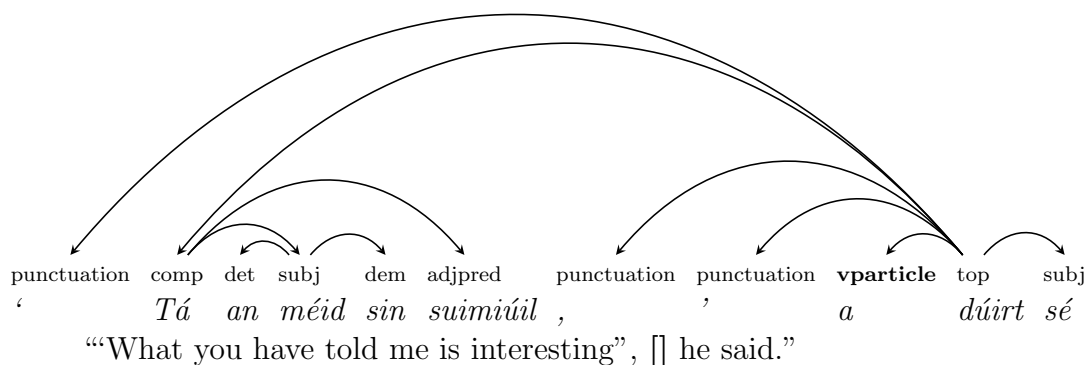


• Direct speech particles

EXAMPLE

Tá an méid sin suimiúil a d’inis tú dom, a dúirt sé : “‘What you have told me is interesting”, [] he said.’

vparticle(dúirt, a)



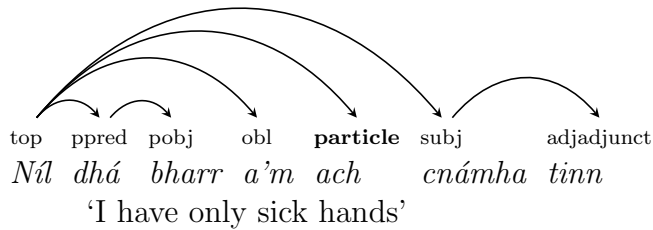
A.1.15 particle : verb particle — (Verb)

- ‘only’ particle – (níl ... ach)

EXAMPLE

*Níl dhá bharr a'm **ach** cnámha tinn* : ‘I have only sick hands’ (‘lit. there is not a result at-me **but** sick hands’)

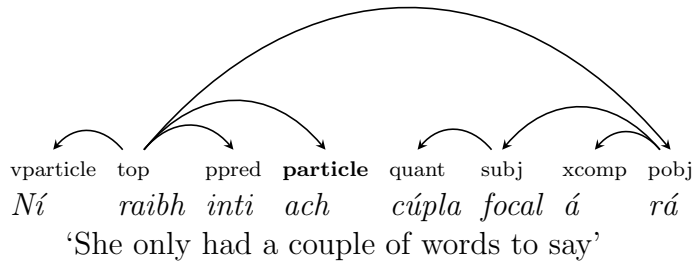
particle(níl, ach)



EXAMPLE

*Ní raibh inti **ach** cúpla focal á rá:* ‘she didn’t have in her **but** a couple of words to say’ / ‘she only had a couple of words to say’

particle(raibh, ach)



A.1.16 addr : addressee – (Verb)

- Vocatives

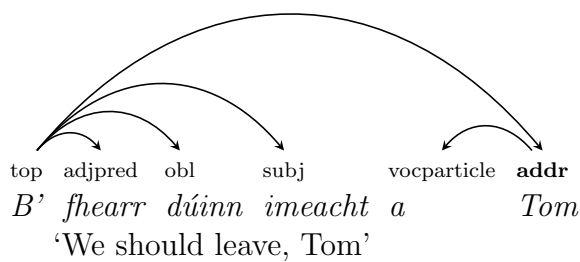
Addressees are a dialogue participant which is usually dependent on the main verb. Sometimes a vocative particle ‘a’ is used. (There is no equivalent in

ENGLISH.)

EXAMPLE

B'fhearr dúinn imeacht a Tom: ‘We should leave, Tom’

$addr(B', Tom), vocparticle(Tom, a)$



A.2 Noun Dependents

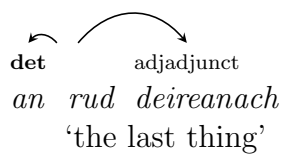
A.2.1 det : determiner – (Noun)

- Definite articles: *an* (singular), *na* (plural)

EXAMPLE

an *rud deireanach*: ‘the last thing’

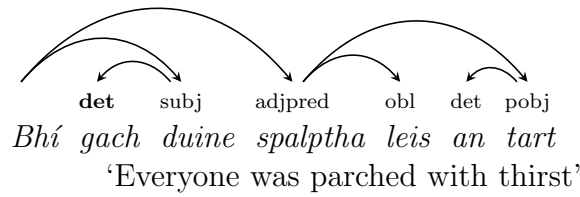
$det(rud, an)$



EXAMPLE

Bhí gach duine spalptha leis an tart : ‘**Everyone** was parched with thirst’

$det(duine, gach)$



A.2.2 det2 : second determiner – (Noun)

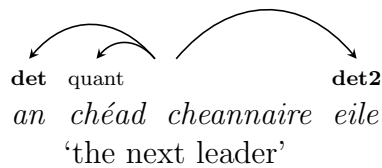
There are instances where two determiners are required. Sometimes the combination of both have just one interpreted meaning.

- Pre- and post-determiner combination

EXAMPLE

an chéad cheannaire eile: ‘the **next** leader’

$det(\text{cheannaire}, an), det2(\text{cheannaire}, eile)$

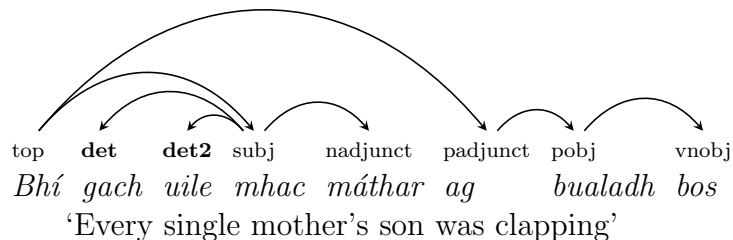


- Two pre-determiner combination (used for emphasis purposes).

EXAMPLE

Bhí gach uile mhac máthar ag bualadh bos: ‘(**Each** and) **Every** mother’s son was clapping’

$det(\text{mhac}, gach), det2(\text{mhac}, uile)$

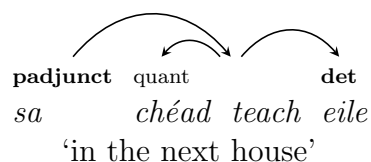


- NOTE in cases where a preposition incorporates the determiner, there is no need to label the following determiner as det2.

EXAMPLE

Sa chéad teach eile : ‘In the **next** house’

det(teach, eile)



A.2.3 dem : demonstrative – (Noun)

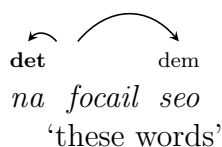
These demonstratives are used with definite articles.

- Demonstratives – (*seo, sin, úd, siúd*)

EXAMPLE

Na focail seo: ‘**These** words’

det(focail, Na), dem(focail, seo)



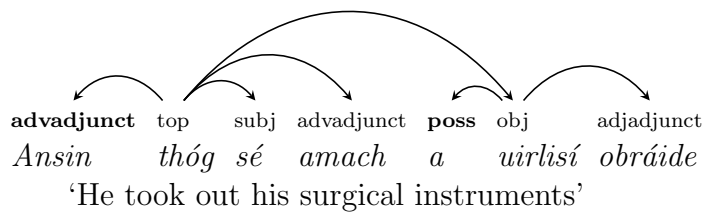
A.2.4 poss : possessive – (Noun)

- Possessive pronouns.

EXAMPLE

Thóg sé amach a uirlisí: ‘He took out **his** tools’

poss(uirlisí, a)



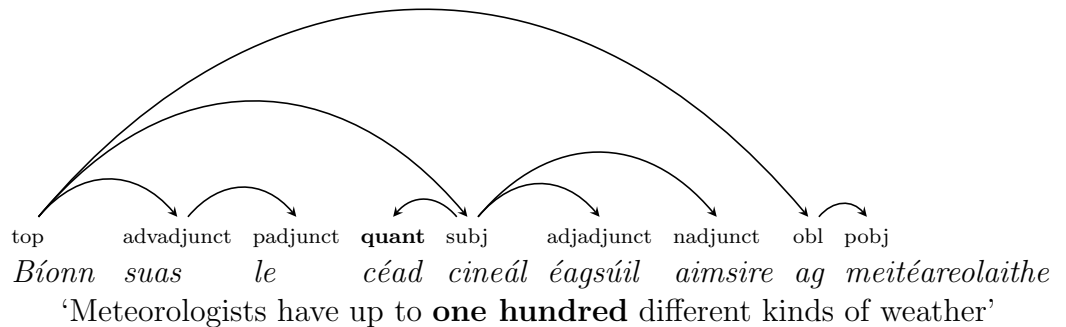
A.2.5 quant: quantifer – (Noun)

- Numbers

EXAMPLE

*Bíonn suas le **céad** cineál éagsúil aimsire ag meitéareolaithe* : ‘Meteorologists have up to **one hundred** different kinds of weather’.

quant(cineál, céad)



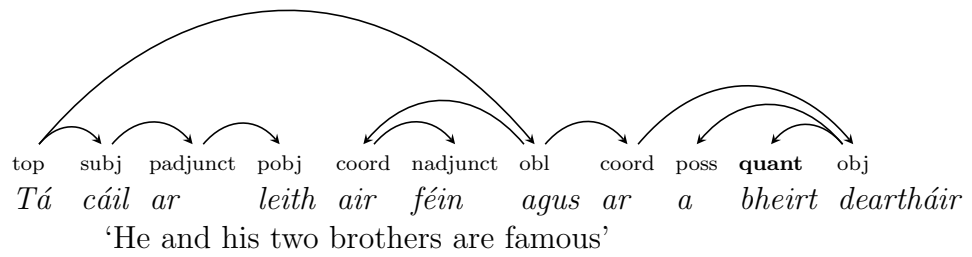
- Numerals for counting people

EXAMPLE

*Tá cáil ar leith air féin agus a **bheirt** deartháir* : ‘He and his **two** brothers are famous’.

quant(deartháir, bheirt)

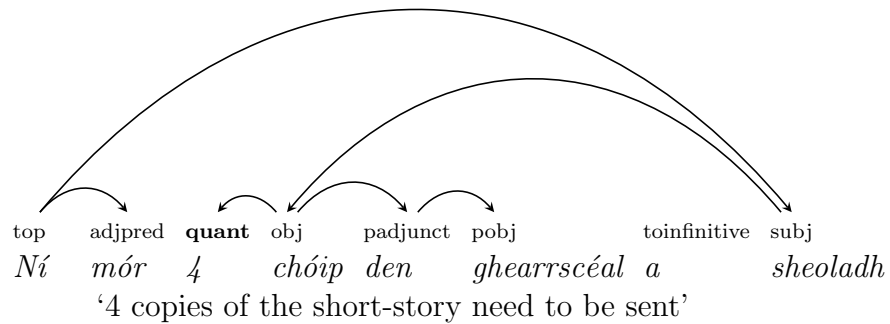
- Numbers - digits



EXAMPLE

Ní mór 4 choip den ghearrscéal a sheoladh : ‘4 copies of the short-story have to be sent’.

quant(choip, 4)



- Non-numeric quantifiers:

Also *cuid* - ‘some of’, ‘part of’, ‘own’/ *neart* ‘plenty’

EXAMPLE

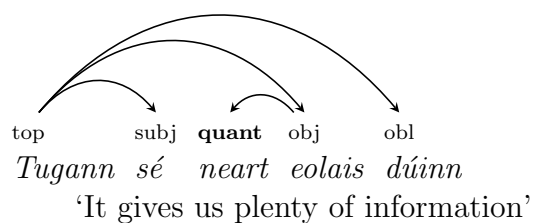
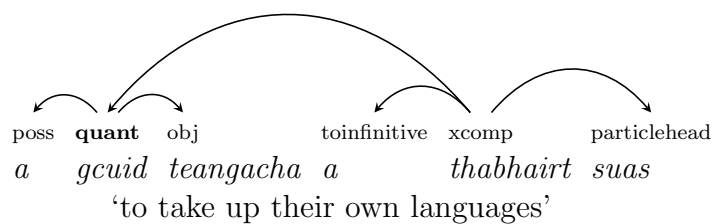
*a **gcuid** teangacha a thabhairt suss*: ‘to take up their own languages’

quant(teangacha, cuid)

EXAMPLE

*Tugann sé **neart** eolais dúinn*: ‘It gives us plenty of information’

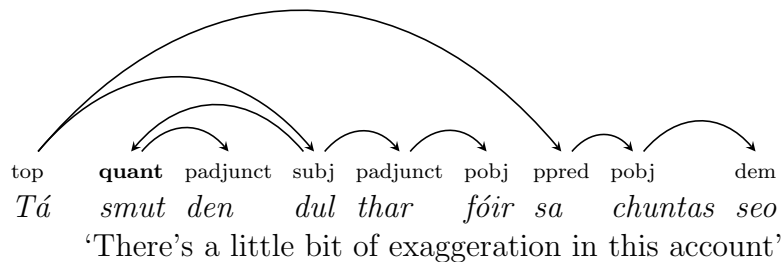
quant(eolais, neart)



EXAMPLE

*Tá **smut** den dul thar fóir sa chuntas seo* : 'There's a little bit of exaggeration in this account'

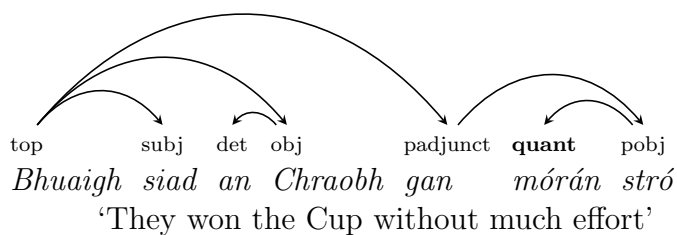
quant(dul, smut)



EXAMPLE

*Bhuaigh siad an Chraobh gan **mórán** stró* : 'They won the Cup without much effort'

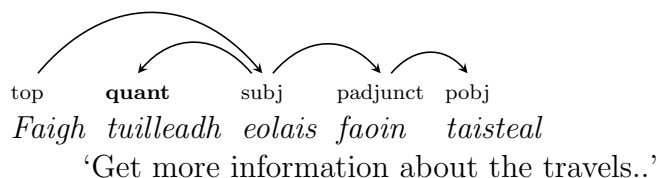
quant(stró, mórán)



EXAMPLE

*Faigh **tuilleadh** eolais faoin taisteal..* : ‘Get **more** information about the travels..’

quant(eolais, tuilleadh)

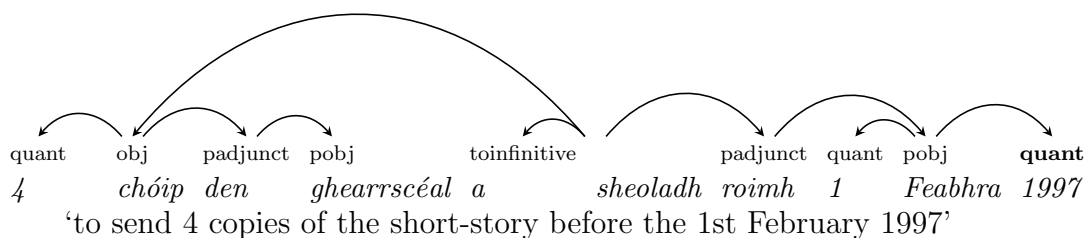


- Numbers - years

EXAMPLE

*4 choip den ghearrscéal a sheoladh roimh 1 Feabhra **1997*** : ‘to send 4 copies of the short-story before 1st February **1997**’.

quant(Feabhra, 1997)



- Numbers – adverbial use

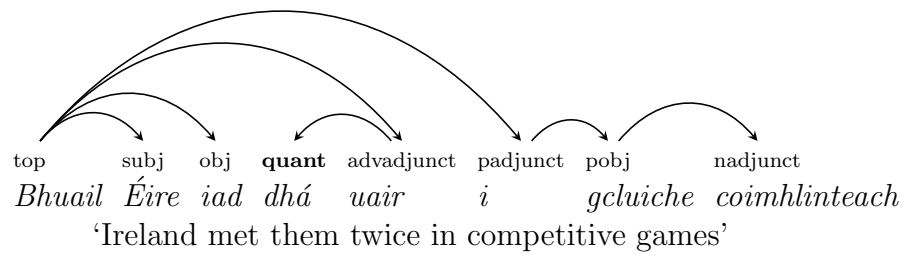
EXAMPLE

Bhuail Éire iad dhá uair i gcluiche coimhlinteach : ‘Ireland met them twice in competitive games’

quant(uair, dhá)

A.2.6 adjadjunct – (Noun)

- Adjectives

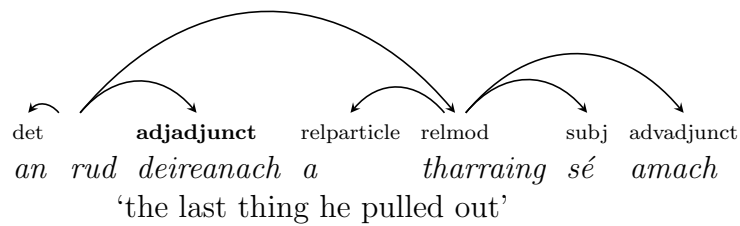


Adjectives normally appear after the noun in Irish.

EXAMPLE

*Ba é an rud **deireanach**:* 'It was the **last** thing'

adjadjunct(rud, deireanach)

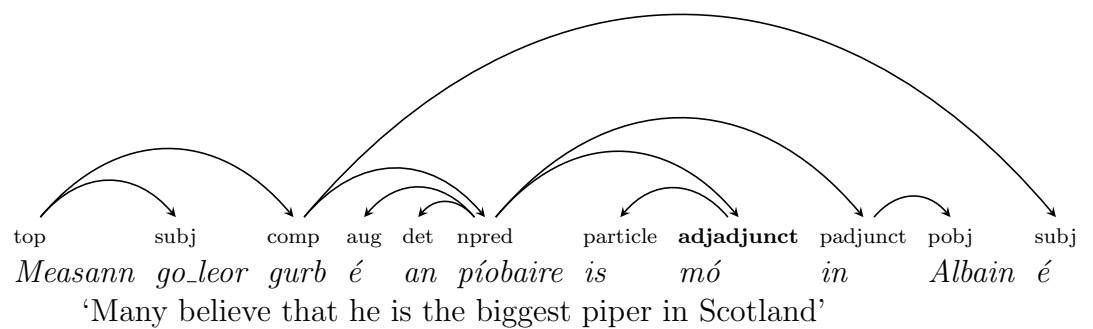


- The same label (**adverbjunct**) is used for comparative/ superlative forms

EXAMPLE

*Measann go leor gurb é an píobaire is **mó** in Albain é ;* 'Many believe that he is the **biggest** piper in Scotland'

adverbjunct(píobaire, mó)



A.2.7 nadjunct : nominal adjunct – (Noun)

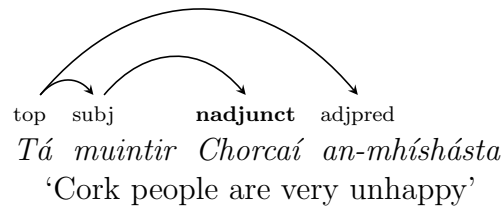
- Noun compounds

In Irish the second noun is in the genitive case, and thus treated as a noun modifying a noun.

EXAMPLE

*Tá muintir **Chorcaí** an-mhíshásta:* ‘**Cork** people (people of Cork) are very dissatisfied’

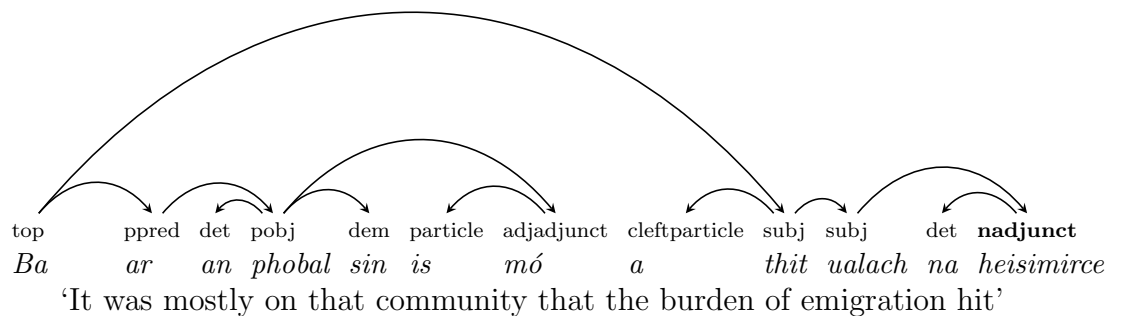
nadjunct(muintir, Chorcaí)



EXAMPLE

*Ba ar an phobal sin is mó a thit ualach na **heisimirce**:* ‘The burden of **emigration** hit that community the most’

nadjunct(ualach, heisimirce)



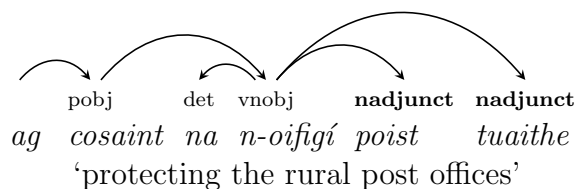
- String of nouns modifying one noun

EXAMPLE

*ag cosaint na n-oifigí **poist tuaithe*** : ‘protecting the rural post offices’

(lit. the offices of the post of the country)

nadjunct(n-oifigí, poist), nadjunct(n-oifigí, tuaithe)

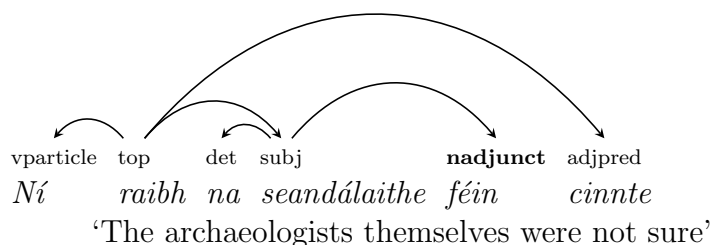


• Reflexives

EXAMPLE

*Ní raibh na seandálaithe **féin** cinnte* : ‘The archaeologists **themselves** were not sure’

nadjunct(seandálaithe, féin)



• Names/ Titles

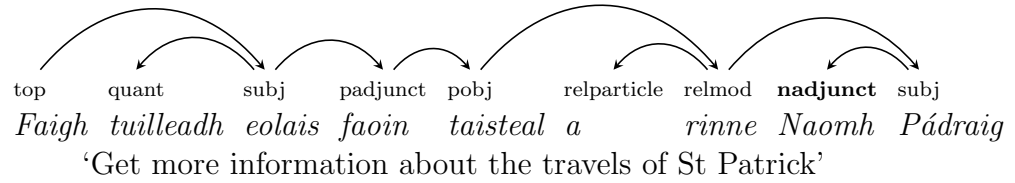
EXAMPLE

*Faigh tuilleadh eolais faoin taisteal a rinne **Naomh** Pádraig* : ‘Get more information about the travels of **St** Patrick’

nadjunct(Pádraig, Naomh)

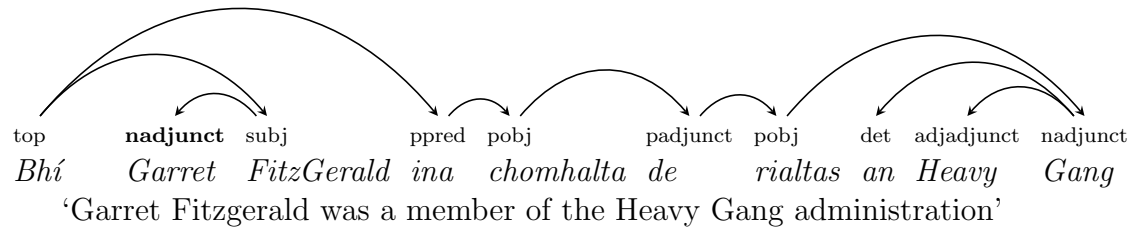
EXAMPLE

*Bhí **Garret** Fitzgerald ina chomhalta de rialtas an Heavy Gang* : ‘**Garret**



Fitzgerald was a member of the Heavy Gang administration’

nadjunct(Fitzgerald, Garret)

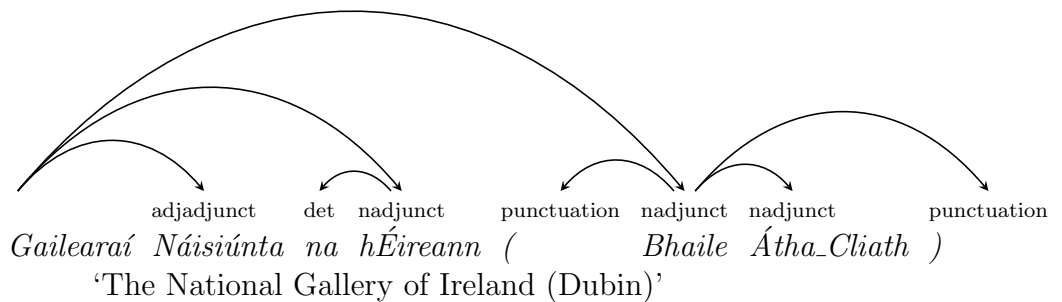


- Lines of addresses.

EXAMPLE

Gailearaí Náisiúnta na hÉireann (Bhaile Átha Cliath) : ‘The National Gallery of Ireland (**Dubin**)’

nadjunct(Gailearaí, Bhaile)



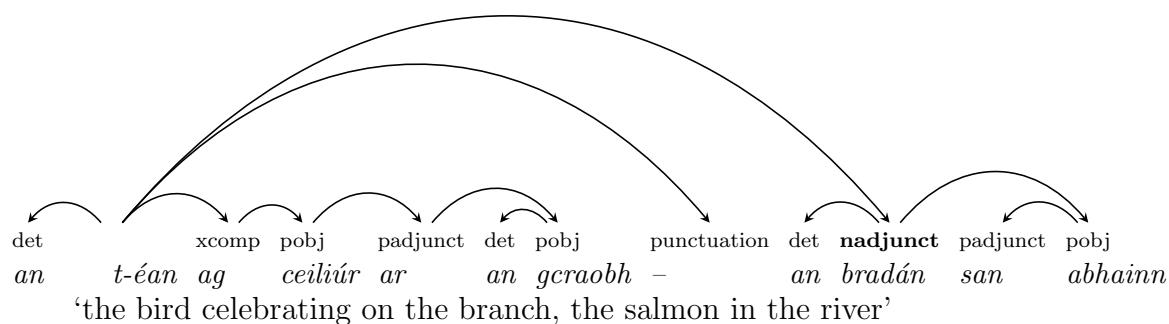
- Linking stanzas of poetry.

nadjunct can be used to link stanza clauses if they are noun phrases without clear coordination.

EXAMPLE

an t-éan ag ceiliúradh ar an gcraobh – an bradán san abhainn ‘the bird celebrating on the branch, the **salmon** in the river’

adjunct(t-éan, bradán)



A.2.8 particle – (Noun)

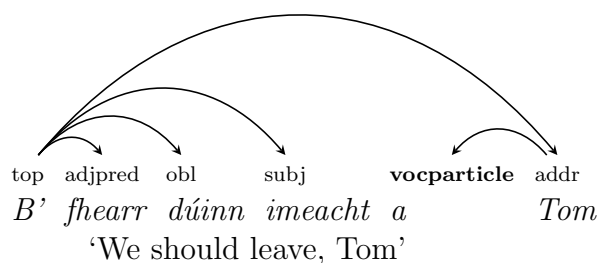
- Vocative particle ‘a’

– used when addressing someone.

EXAMPLE

B’fhearr dúinn imeacht a Tom: ‘We should leave, Tom’

vocparticle(Tom, a)



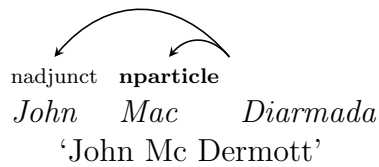
A.2.9 nparticle – (Noun)

- Surnames particles - *Mac, Ó, De*, etc.

EXAMPLE

John Mac Diarmada

nparticle(Diarmada, Mac)



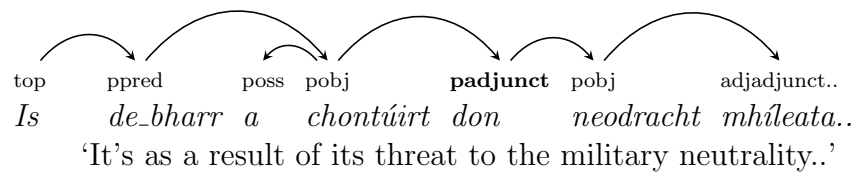
A.2.10 padjunct : prepositional adjunct – (Noun)

- Prepositions attached to Nouns

EXAMPLE

*Is de bharr a chontúirt **don** neodracht mhíleata..* : ‘It’s as a result of its threat
to the military neutrality..’

padjunct(chontúirt, don)



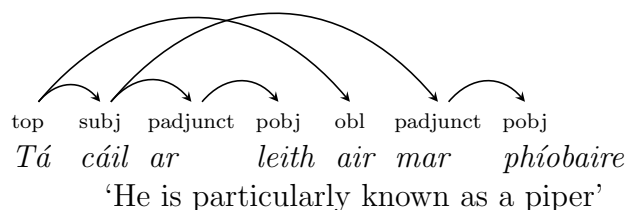
- ‘mar’ meaning ‘as’.⁷

EXAMPLE

*Tá cáil ar leith air féin **mar** pháibaire* : ‘He is particularly known **as** a piper’

padjunct(cáil, mar)

⁷Note this creates crossing dependencies



A.2.11 **aug** : augment pronoun – (Noun)

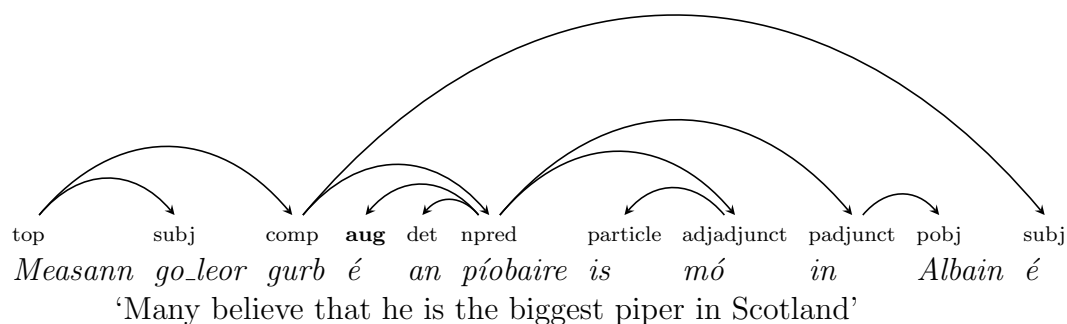
- Augment pronoun

Augment pronouns are typically used in copular constructions, always attached to (augmenting) and agreeing in person and number with the following noun.

EXAMPLE

gurb é an píobaire is mó in Albain é : ‘that he was the biggest piper in Scotland’

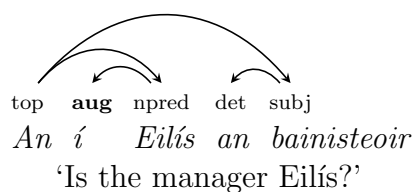
aug(píobaire, é)



EXAMPLE

An í Eilís an bainisteoir? ; ‘Is the manager Eilís?’

aug(Eilís, í)



A.2.12 relmod : relative modifier – (Noun)

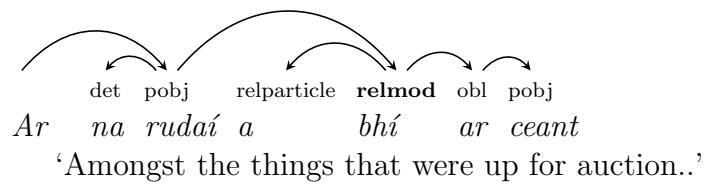
A verb that modifies a noun (head of a relative phrase)

- Subject (direct) relative modifier

EXAMPLE

*Ar na rudaí a **bhí** ar ceant..* : ‘Amongst the things that were up for auction..’

relmod(rudaí, bhí)

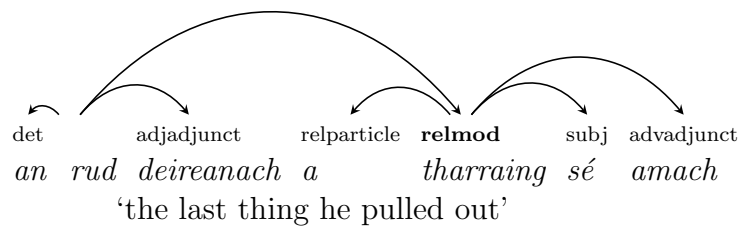


- Object (direct) relative modifier

EXAMPLE

*..an rud deireanach a **tharraing** sé amach* : ‘..the last thing he **pulled** out’

relmod(rud, tharraing)

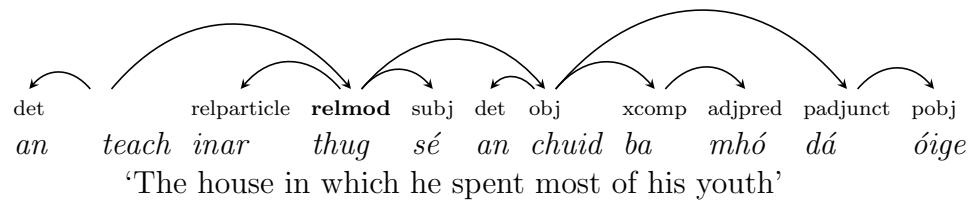


- Indirect relative modifier

EXAMPLE

*an teach inar **thug** sé an chuid ba mhó dá óige* : ‘The house in which he **spent** most of his youth’

relmod(teach, thug)



A.2.13 app : nouns in apposition – (Noun)

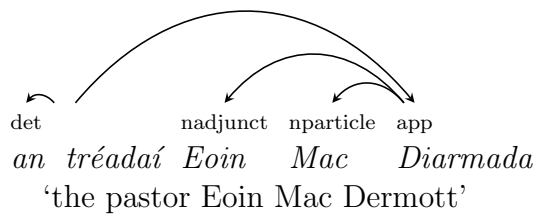
- Noun in apposition.

- – Linking of two noun phrases that relate to each other. They may or may not be separated by commas.

EXAMPLE

*an tréadaí Eoin Mac **Diarmada*** : ‘the pastor Eoin Mac Diarmada’

app(tréadaí, Diarmada)



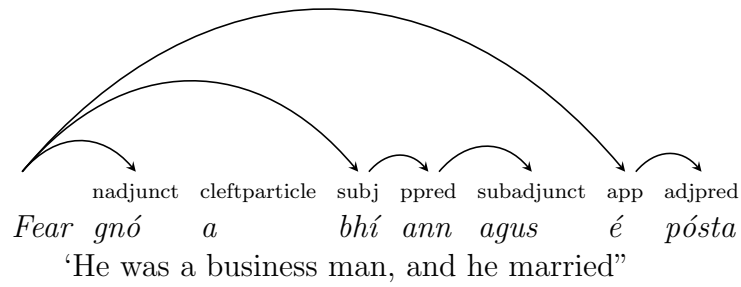
- Referential pronouns

These are pronouns that do not modify a verb, but instead refer to a previous noun.

EXAMPLE

Fear gnó a bhí ann, agus é pósta : ‘He was a business man, and **he** married’

app(fear, é)



A.2.14 obl: oblique – (Noun)

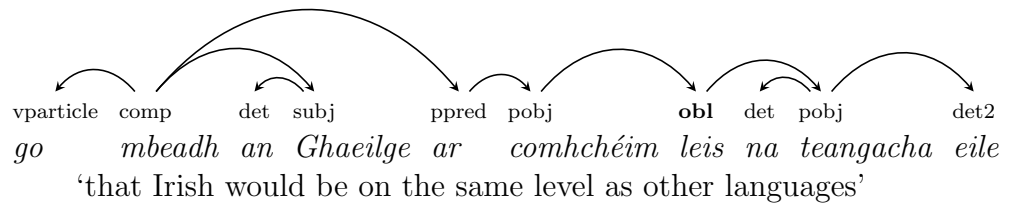
- Prepositions and prepositional pronouns

– Prepositions that are closely linked to the noun (not the verb)

EXAMPLE

go mbeadh an Ghaeilge ar comhchéim leis na teangacha eile: 'that Irish would be on the same level **with** other languages'

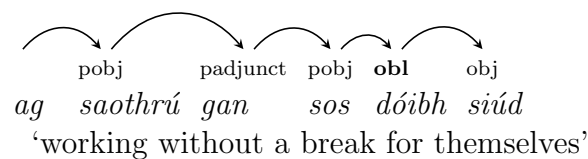
obl(comhchéim, leis)



EXAMPLE

ag saothrú gan sos dóibh siúd : 'working without a break **for themselves**'

obl(sos, dóibh)



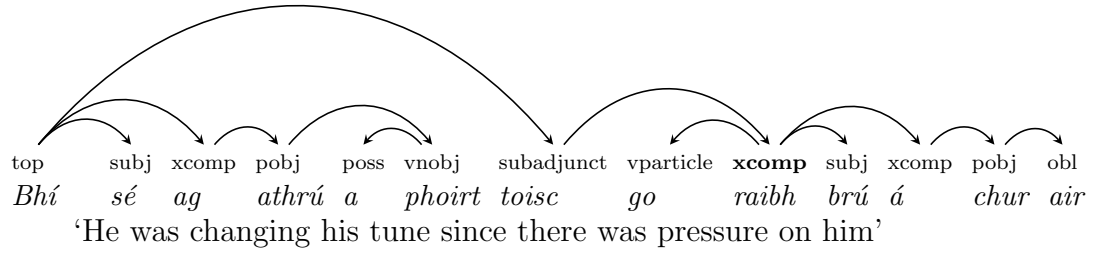
A.2.15 xcomp: open complement – (Noun)

- Nouns that play the role of subordinate conjunctions

EXAMPLE

Bhí sé ag athrú a phoirt *toisc go* **raibh** brú á chur air: ‘He was changing his tune since pressure was being put on him’

xcomp(toisc, raibh)



A.3 Preposition Dependents

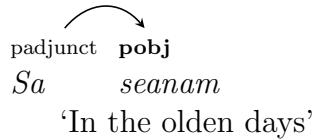
A.3.1 pobj: object of a preposition (Preposition)

- Head noun (object) of a prepositional phrases

EXAMPLE

Sa seanam : ‘In the olden days’

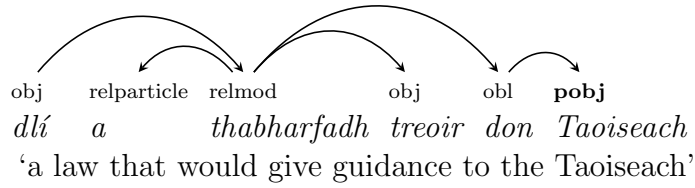
pobj(sa, seanam)



EXAMPLE

dlí a thabharfadh treoir don **Taoiseach** : ‘a law that would give guidance to the **Taoiseach**’.

pobj(don, Taoiseach)



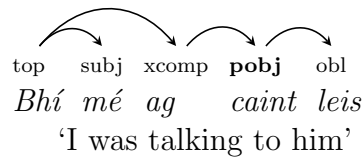
- Object in a progressive aspectual phrase

- Progressives are formed in Irish using the preposition ‘ag’ followed by a verbal noun. The verbal noun is the object (**pobj**) of the preposition *ag*.

EXAMPLE

Bhí mé ag caint leis : ‘I was talking to him’ (lit. (at) **talking** with him)

pobj(ag, caint)



- Infinitival phrases⁸

- The head of the infinitival phrase is an infinitive verb/verbal noun, which attaches to the preposition of the matrix clause.

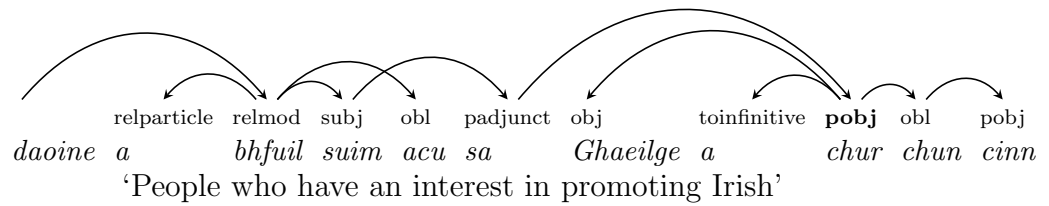
EXAMPLE

*daoine a bhfuil suim acu sa [Ghaeilge a **chur** chun cinn]*: ‘ people who have an interest in **promoting** Irish’

pobj(sa, chur) ⁹

⁸Note that this can cause crossing dependencies

⁹see section A.1.7 for details on how to use *chun.go*



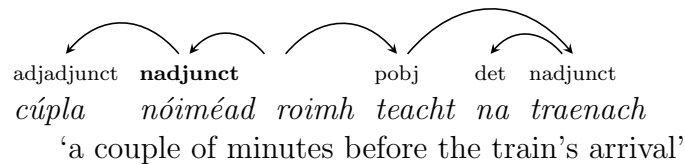
A.3.2 nadjunct: noun modifying a preposition (Preposition)

- nominal modifier (preceding the preposition)

EXAMPLE

*cúpla **nóiméad** roimh teacht na traenach* : ‘a couple of **minutes** before the train’s arrival’

nadjunct(roimh, nóiméad)



A.3.3 padjunct (Preposition)

- Prepositional cluster

- A cluster of prepositions where the second preposition is attached to the first.

EXAMPLE

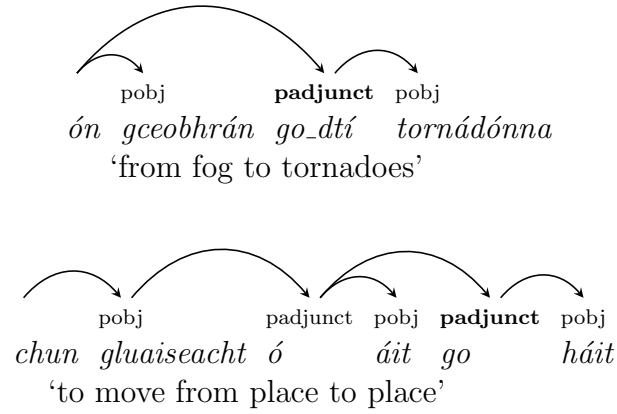
: *ón gceobhrán **go-dtí** tornádónna* : ‘from fog **to** tornadoes’

padjunct(ón, go-dtí)

EXAMPLE

*chun gluaiseacht ó áit **go** háit* : ‘to move from place **to** place’

padjunct(ó, go)



A.4 Verbal Noun Dependents

A.4.1 vnobj : objects of verbal noun – (Verbal Noun)

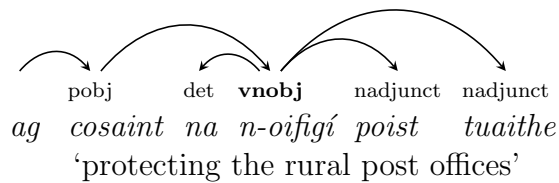
- Objects of verbal nouns.

- These are objects of progressive verbs. They differ slightly from regular verbal objects because they are in the genitive case and seem to modify the verbal noun.

EXAMPLE

ag cosaint na n-oifigí : ‘protecting the offices’ (lit. ‘at the protection of the offices’)

vnobj(cosaint, n-oifigí)



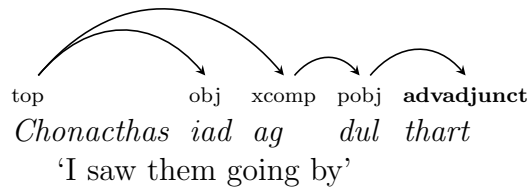
A.4.2 advadjunct : adverbial adjunct – (Verbal Noun)

- Adverbs¹⁰

EXAMPLE

chonacthas iad ag dul thart : ‘I saw them going **by**’

advadjunct(dul, thart)



A.4.3 obl : oblique preposition – (Verbal Noun)

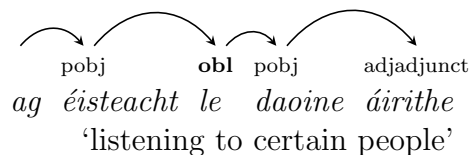
- Oblique

- More closely attached to the verbal noun than regular preposition attachment
- Can appear like collocations (suing for, dumped on, filled with, building on, set in)

EXAMPLE

ag éisteacht le daoine áirithe : ‘listening **to** certain people’

obl(éisteacht, le)

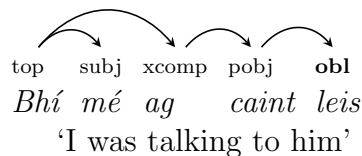


¹⁰While the POS for these types of adverbs can sometimes be ‘Adj’, they should still be labelled as advadjunct.

EXAMPLE

Bhí mé ag caint leis : ‘I was speaking to him’

obl(caint, leis)



A.4.4 xcomp : open complement – (Verbal Noun)

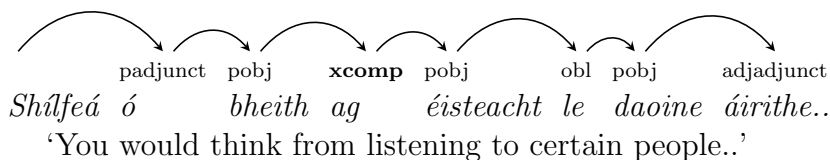
- Progressive aspectuals

xcomp is used to denote progressive aspectual phrases, with the preposition *ag* as the head.

EXAMPLE

Shílfeá ó bheith ag éisteacht le daoine áirithe.. : ‘You would think from (to be) listening to certain people..’

xcomp(bheith, ag)



A.4.5 toinfinitive : infinitive marker – (Verbal Noun)

- Infinitive verb marker - a

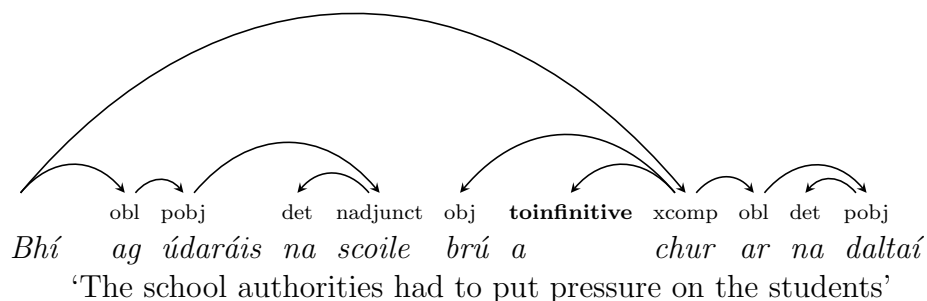
– marks the verbal noun that immediately follows as infinitive.

EXAMPLE

Bhí ag údaráis na scoile brú a chur ar na daltaí : ‘The school authorities had

to put pressure on the students’

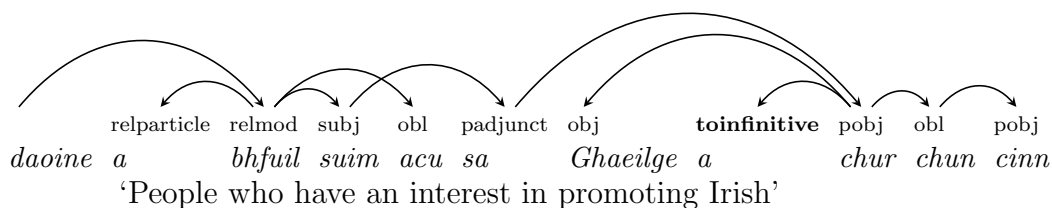
toinfinitive(chur, a)



EXAMPLE

daoine a bhfuil suim acu sa Ghaeilge a chur chun cinn: ‘people who have an interest in promoting Irish’

toinfinitive(chur, a)



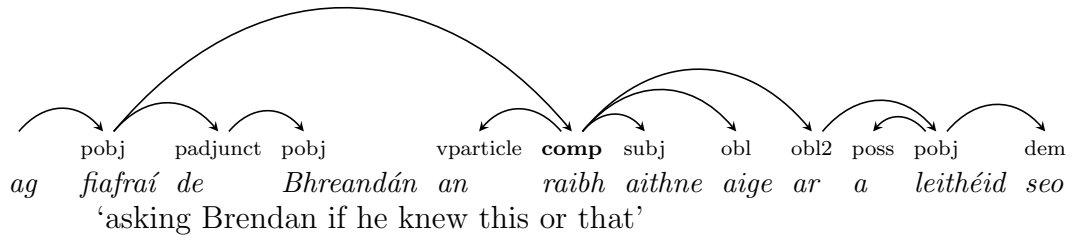
A.4.6 comp : closed complement – (Verbal Noun)

- complement phrases that have subjects

EXAMPLE

ag fiafraí de Bhreandán an raibh aithne aige ar a leithéid seo nó siúd: ‘asking Brendan if he **knew** this or that’

comp(fiafraí, raibh)



A.5 Adjective Dependents

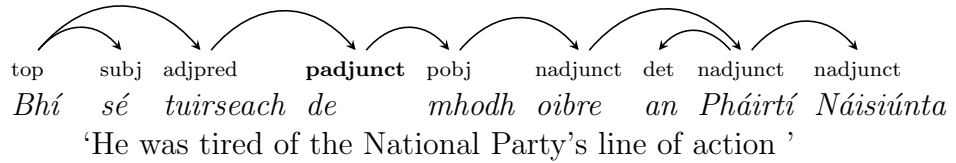
A.5.1 *padjunct* : prepositional adjunct – (Adjective)

- Dependents of adjectival predicates

EXAMPLE

go raibh sé tuirseach de mhodh oibre an Pháirtí Náisiúnta: ‘that he was tired of the National Party’s line of action’

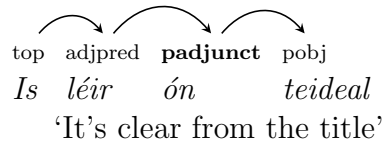
padjunct(tuirseach, de)



EXAMPLE

Is léir ón teideal go bhfuil draíocht i gceist : ‘It’s clear from the title that there is magic involved’

padjunct(léir, ón)



A.5.2 particle – (Adjective)

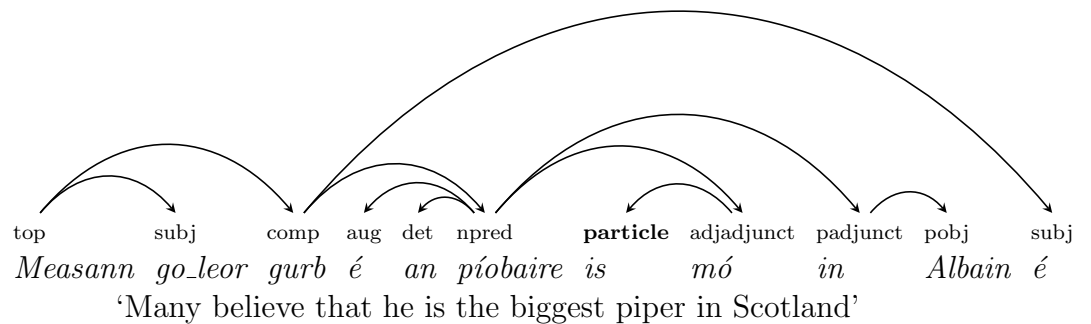
- Comparatives and superlatives

Particles used to indicate comparative *níos* or superlative *is* adjective forms.

EXAMPLE

an píobaire is mó in Albain : ‘the **biggest** piper in Scotland’

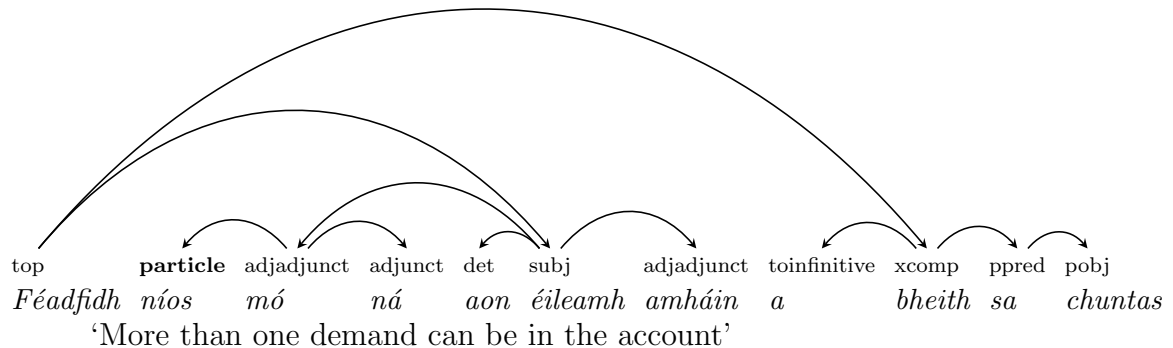
particle(mó, is)



EXAMPLE

Féadfaidh níos mó ná aon éileamh a bheith sa chuntas : ‘**More** than one demand can be in the account’

particle(mó, níos)



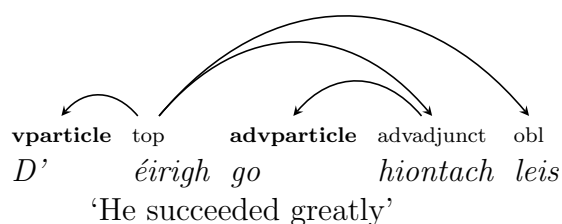
- Adverbial particle (no ENGLISH equivalent)

- Despite having a Adj POS, when used with the particle *go*, an adjective takes the role of an adverb.

EXAMPLE

D'eirigh go hiontach leis : ‘he succeeded **greatly**’

advparticle(hiontach, go)



A.5.3 advadjunct: adverbial intensifier – (Adjective)

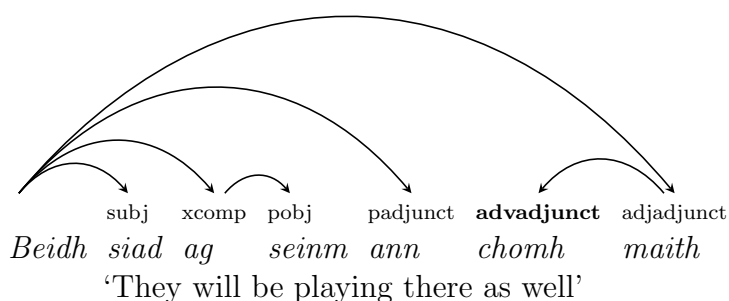
- Adjective Intensifier

- Modifies an adjective to take on role of adverb.

EXAMPLE

*beidh siad ag seinm ann **chomh** maith* : ‘They will be playing there as well’

advadjunct(maith, chomh)

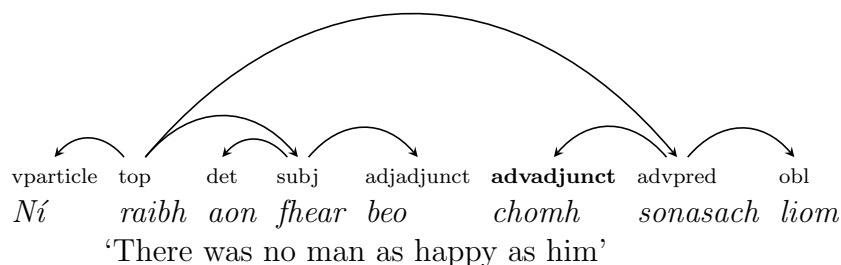


EXAMPLE

*Ní raibh aon fhear **chomh** sonasach leis*: ‘There was no man **as** happy as

him’

advadjunct(sonasach, chomh)

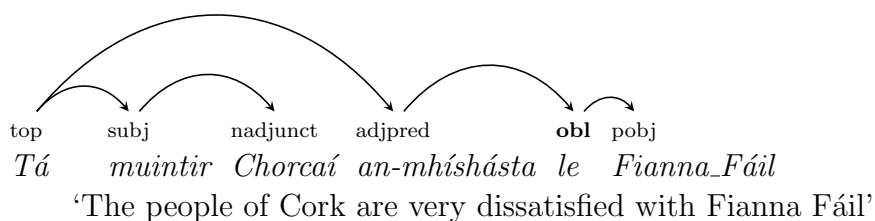


A.5.4 obl: obliques – (Adjective)

EXAMPLE

Tá muintir Chorcaí an-mhíshásta le Fianna Fáil: ‘Cork people are unhappy **with** Fianna Fáil’

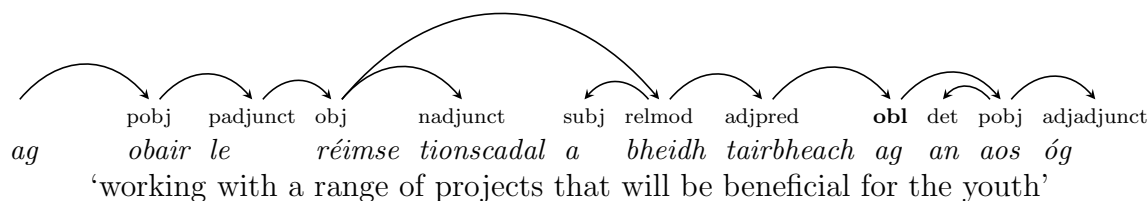
obl(mhíshásta, le)



EXAMPLE

ag obair le réimse tionscadal a bheidh tairbheach ag an aos óg : ‘working with a range of projects that will be beneficial **for** the youth’

obl(tairbheach, ag)

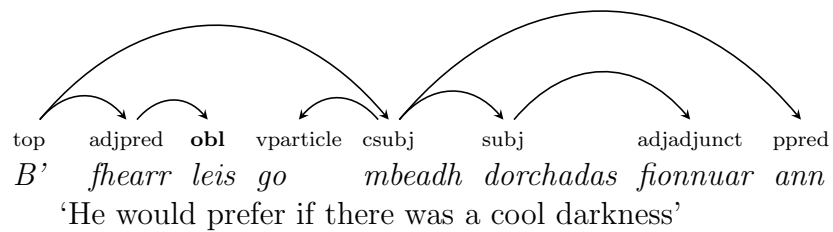


- equivalent to subject in English.

EXAMPLE

B'fhearr leis go mbeadh dorchadas fionnuar ann: ‘He would prefer if there was a cool darkness’¹¹

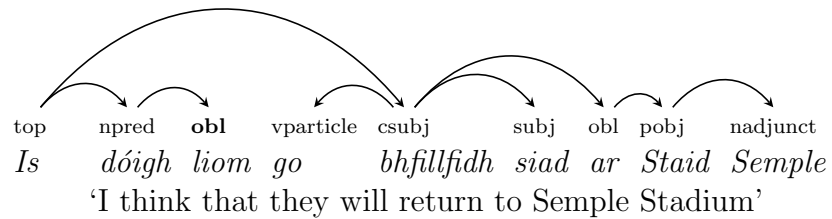
obl(fhearr, leis)



EXAMPLE

Is dóigh liom go bhfillfidh siad ar Staid Semple : ‘I think that they will return to Semple Stadium’¹²

obl(dóigh, liom)



A.6 Verbal Adjective Dependencies

A.6.1 obl_{ag} : oblique agent – (Verbal Adjective)

- agent of stative passives.

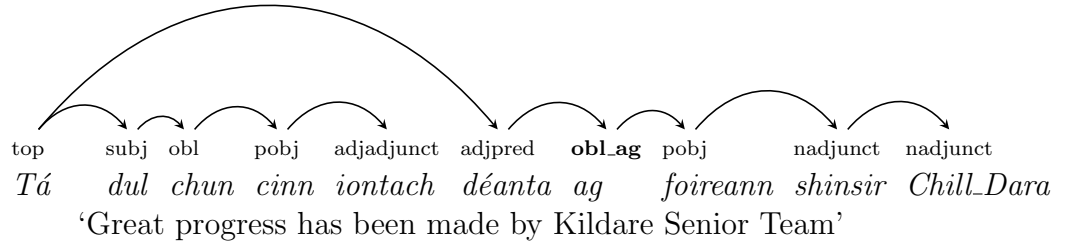
¹¹lit. ‘that there would be a cool darkness would be good **with him**’

¹²lit. ‘that they will return to Semple Stadium is likely **to me**’

- These translate to passive structures in English.

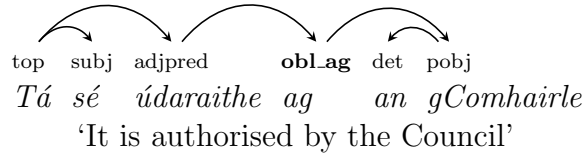
EXAMPLE

*Tá dul chun cinn iontach déanta **ag** foireann shinsir Chill Dara:* ‘Great progress has been made **by** Kildare Senior Team
obl_ag(déanta, ag)



EXAMPLE

*Tá sé údaraithe **ag** an gComhairle :* ‘It is authorised **by** the Council’
obl_ag(údaraithe, ag)



A.6.2 obl : oblique argument – (Verbal Adjective)

- oblique prepositions or pronominal prepositions¹³

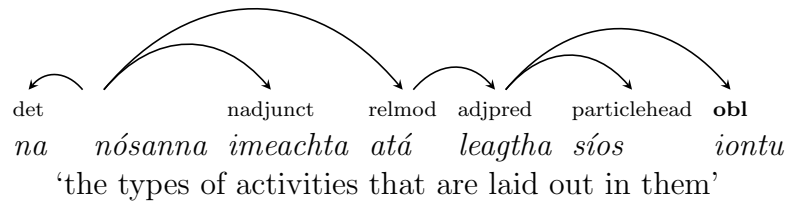
EXAMPLE

*na nósanna imeachta atá leagtha síos **iontu** :* ‘the types of activities that are laid out **in them**’
obl(leagtha, iontu)

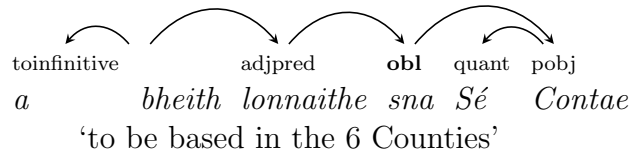
EXAMPLE

*a bheith lonnaithe **sna** Sé Contae :* ‘to be based in the 6 Counties’

¹³Differs from obl_ag. See Section A.6.1



obl(lonnnaithe, sna)



A.7 Adverb Dependents

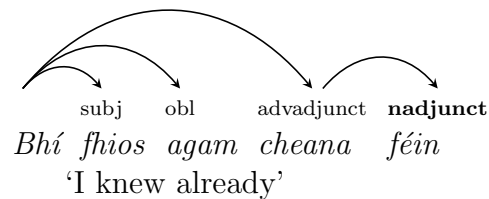
A.7.1 nadjunct : nominal adjunct – (Adverb)

- Reflexives

EXAMPLE

*Bhí fhios agam **cheana** féin* : 'I knew already'

nadjunct(cheana, féin)



A.8 Subordinate Conjunction Dependencies

A.8.1 comp : closed complement – (Subordinate Conjunction)

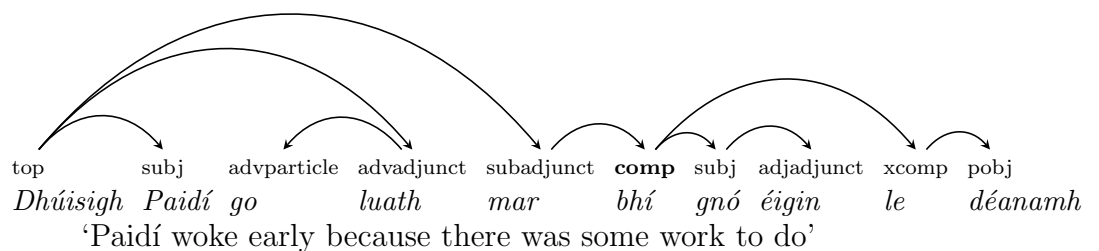
- complement phrases

- Normally subordinate conjunctions have complement phrases as dependents. These are usually full sentences. See section A.1.7 for more examples of the types of complement phrases that are dependents of subordinates.

EXAMPLE

*Dhúisigh Paidí go luath mar **bhí** gnó éigin le déanamh:* ‘Paidí woke early because there **was** some work to do’

comp(mar, bhí), subadjunct(Dhúisigh, mar)



A.9 Copula Dependents

The copula is used in many constructions - identity, classificatory, ownership, comparative and idiomatic. Usually the structure is COP PRED SUBJ.

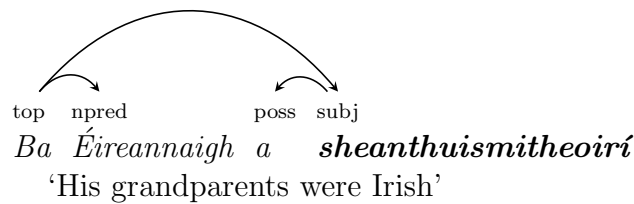
A.9.1 subj : subject – (Copula)

- Noun phrase subject

EXAMPLE

*Ba Éireannaigh a **sheanthuismitheoirí**:* ‘His grandparents were Irish (people)’

subj(Ba, sheanthuismitheoirí)



- Clefts

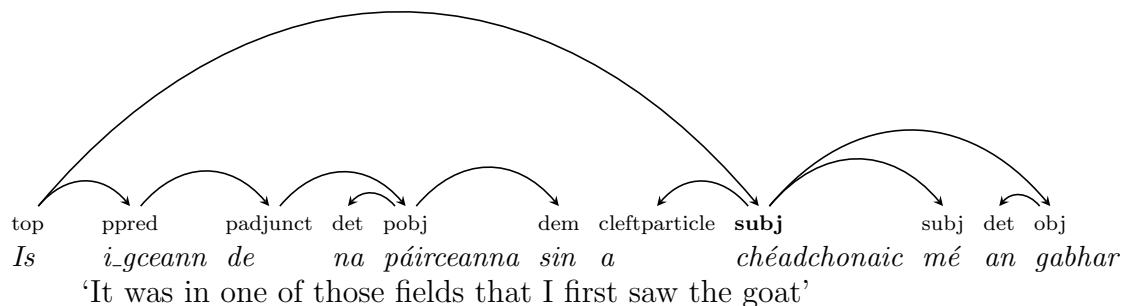
The copula is also used for clefting (fronting). With clefting, the subject is the entire relative clause (The **subj** label is used to attach the head (the verb) to the copula.

EXAMPLE

*Is [i_gceann de na páirceanna sin] [a **chéadchonaic** mé ghabhar]*¹⁴:

lit. ‘It’s in one of those fields that I first saw the goat’ (‘I first saw the goat in one of those fields’)

subj(Is, chéadchonaic)



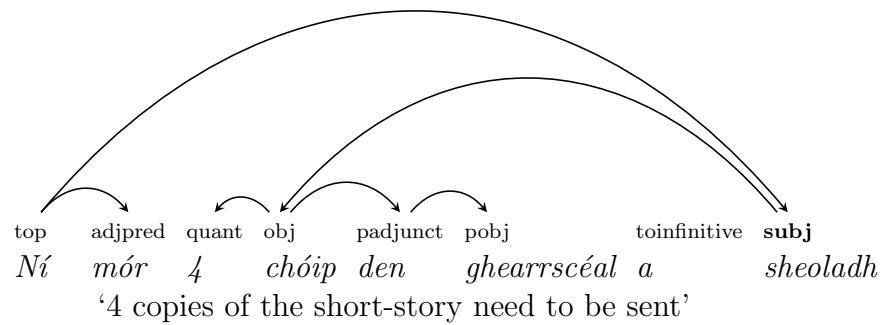
- In the following example, the infinitival phrase ‘to send 4 copies of the short-story’ is the subject.

EXAMPLE

*Ní [mór] [4 choip den ghearrscéal a **sheoladh**]:* ‘4 copies of the short-story need to be sent’

subj(Ní, sheoladh)

¹⁴The square brackets [] delimit the scope of the subject and predicate phrases.



A.9.2 csubj : clausal subject – (Copula)

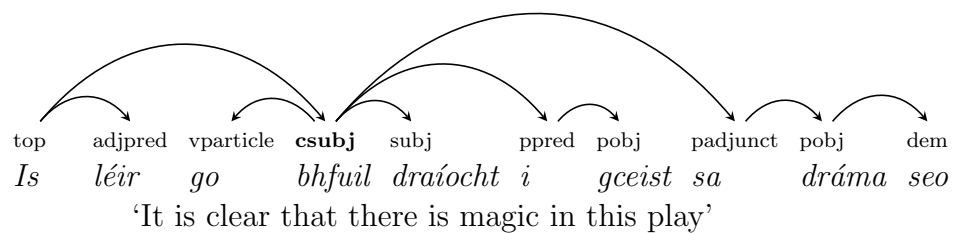
- Full clausal subject

- The clause is in subject position of a copula construction

EXAMPLE

*Is léir ón teideal [go **bhfuil** draíocht i gceist] :* ‘It’s clear **from** the title that there is magic involved’

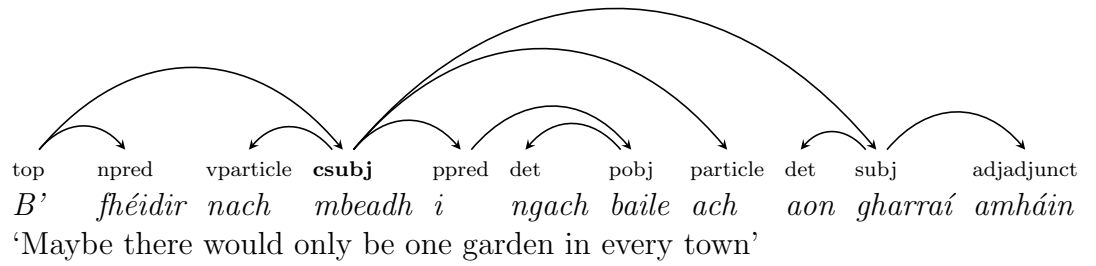
csubj(Is, bhfuil)



EXAMPLE

*B’fhéidir nach **mbeadh** i ngach baile ach aon gharraí amháin :* ‘Maybe there would only be one garden in every town’

csubj(B’, mbeadh)



A.9.3 pred : predicates – (Copula)

In copular constructions, pred is usually used to label the predicate. There is a set of sublabels for **pred**: nominal predicate **npred**, adjectival predicate **adjpred**, prepositional predicate **ppred**, adverbial predicate **advpred**.

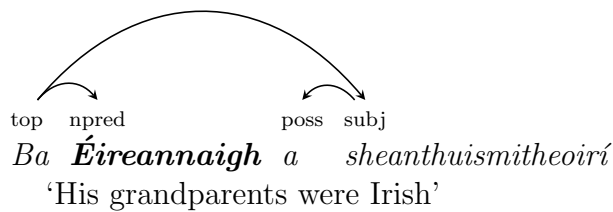
The order of copular constructions is usually: COP, PRED, SUBJ. This also applies to cleft constructions.

- npred - nominal predicates

EXAMPLE

*Ba **Éireannaigh** a sheanthuismitheoirí:* ‘His grandparents were Irish (people)’

npred(Ba, Éireannaigh)



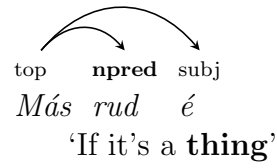
EXAMPLE

*Más **rud** é:* ‘If it’s a **thing**’

npred(Más, rud)

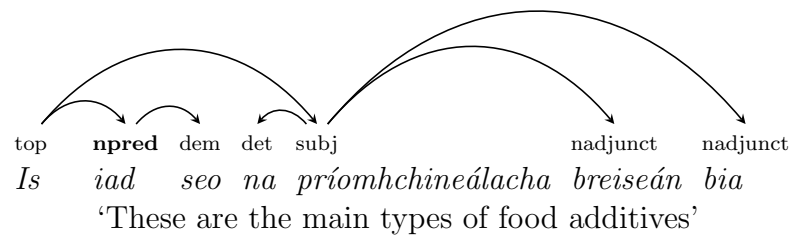
EXAMPLE

*Is **iad** seo na príomhchineálacha breiseán bia:* ‘**These** are the main types of



food additives’

npred(Is, iad)

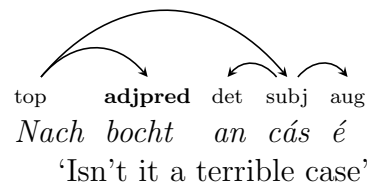


- adjpred - adjectival predicates

EXAMPLE

Nach bocht an cás é: ‘Isn’t it a terrible case’

adjpred(nach, bocht))



EXAMPLE

*Is **dóigh** liom go bhfuil.. :* ‘I think that..’ ¹⁵

adjpred(Is, dóigh), obl(dóigh, liom)

- advpred - adverbial predicates

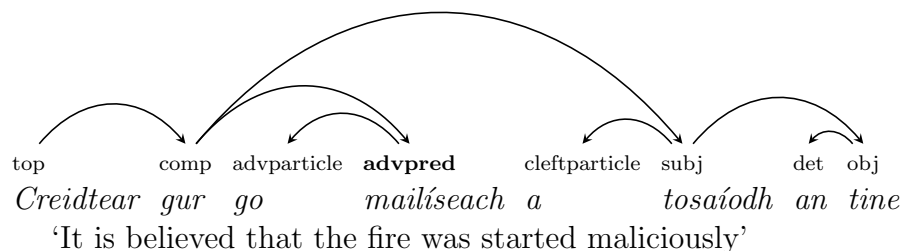
EXAMPLE

*Creidtear gur go **mailíseach** a tosaíodh an tine :* ‘It’s believed that it was

¹⁵lit. It is **likely** to me that..

maliciously that the fire was started’

advpred(gur, mailíeach), particle(mailíeach, go)

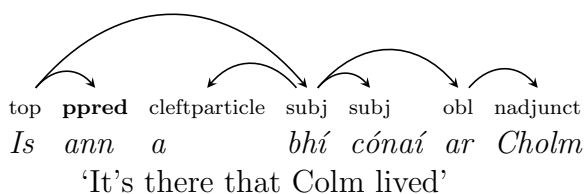


- ppred - prepositional predicates

EXAMPLE

*Is **ann** a bhí cónaí ar Cholm* : ‘It’s **there** that Colm lived’

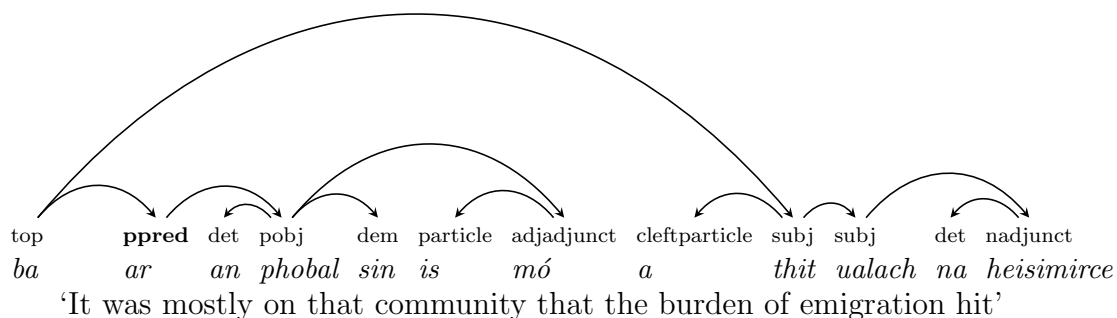
ppred(is, ann)



EXAMPLE

*Ba [**ar** an phobal sin is mó] a thit ualach na heisimirce* : ‘It was [mostly **on** that community] that the burden of emigration has fallen’

ppred(is, ar)



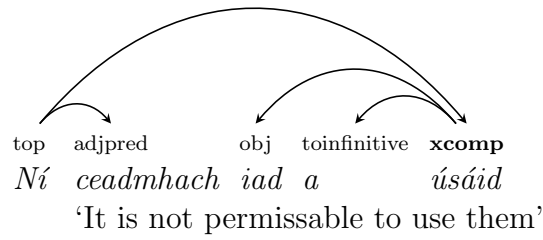
A.9.4 xcomp : open complement – (Copula)

- Infinitival phrases

EXAMPLE

Ní ceadmhach iad a úsáid : ‘It is not permissible **to use** them’

xcomp(nach, úsáid)



A.10 Quant Dependents

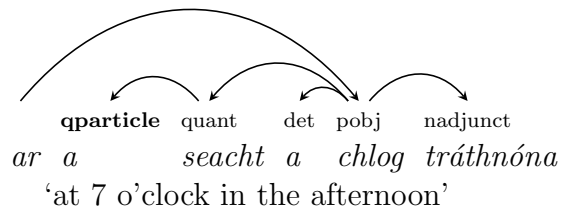
A.10.1 qparticle: quantifier particle (Quant)

- number particles (time)

EXAMPLE

ar a seacht a chlog tráthnóna : ‘at 7 o’clock in the afternoon’

qparticle(dó, a)



A.11 Foreign Words

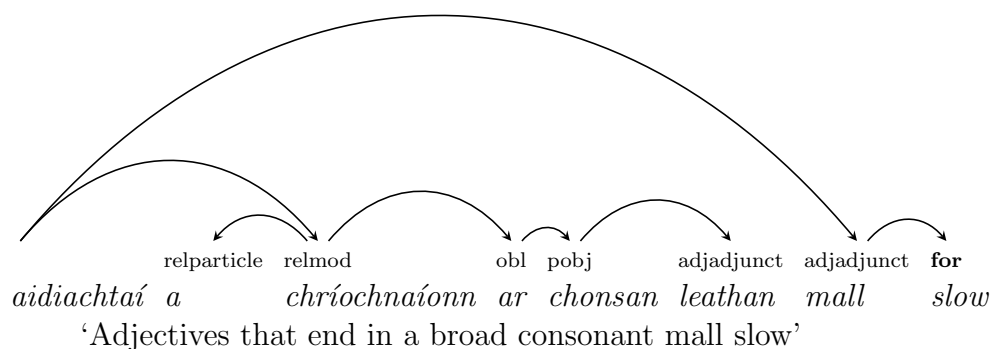
- If there is only one foreign word within an Irish sentence, and it is simply a

translation of the previous word or string, it should be labelled as **for**.

EXAMPLE

*aidiachtaí a chríochnaíonn ar chonsan leathan mall **slow*** : ‘adjectives that end in a broad consonant mall **slow**’

for(mall, slow)

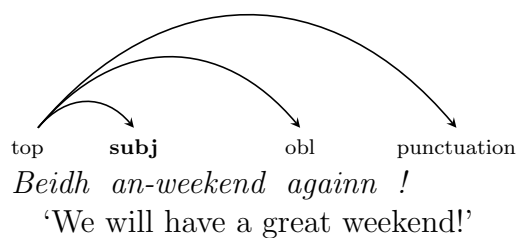


- If there is only one foreign word within an Irish sentence, and it fits into the syntactic structure of the sentence, parse it as normal.

EXAMPLE

*Beidh **an-weekend** againn!* : ‘We will have a **great weekend!**’

for(Beidh, an-weekend)



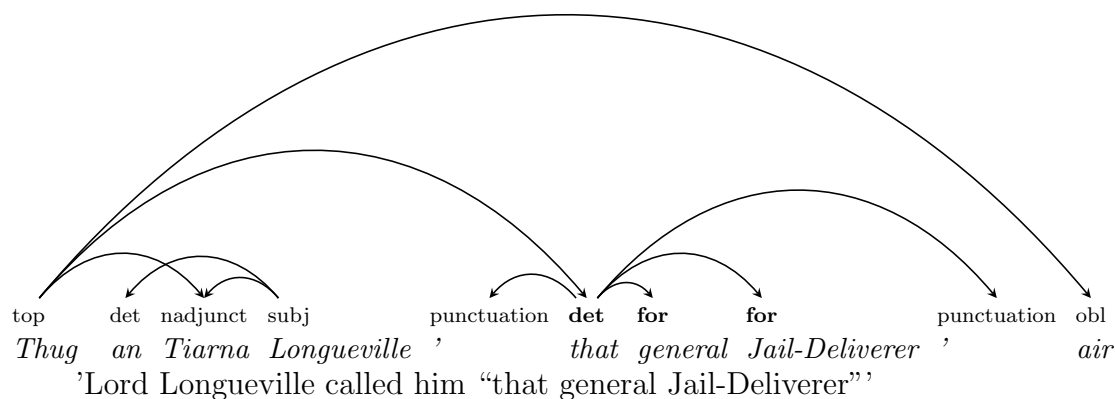
- If there is a string of foreign words, parse the first item as normal, but label the rest of the words as **for** dependents of that first item.

EXAMPLE

Thug an Tiarna Longueville “that general Jail-Deliverer” air : ‘Lord Longueville

called him “that general Jail-Deliverer” ’

det(Thug, that), for(that, general), for(that, Jail-Deliverer)



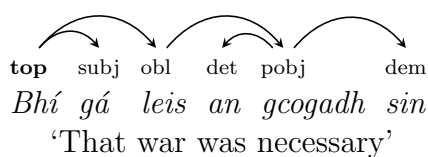
A.12 Sentence Root/ Head

- Normally the head of the sentence is the main verb.

EXAMPLE

Bhí gá leis an gcogadh sin : ‘That war was necessary’

top(root, Bhí)



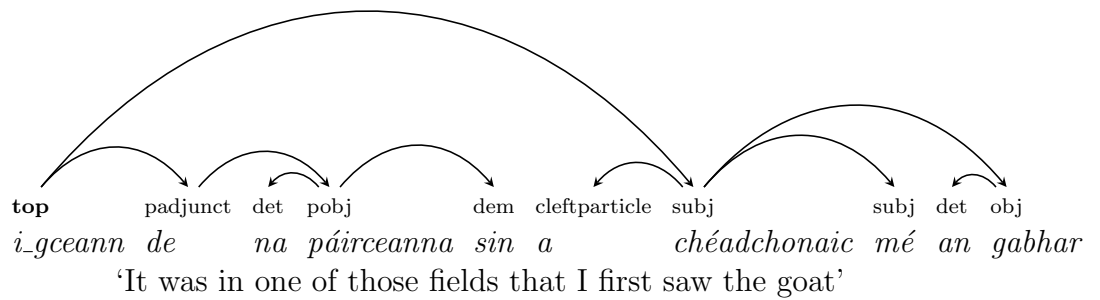
- But in the case of pseudo clefts, where the copula is dropped, the head of the clefted (fronted) part is promoted to head position. This can happen for nominal, prepositional, adjectival and adverbial clefting.

EXAMPLE

[Is] I_gceann de na páirceanna a chéadchonaic mé an gabhar : ‘ **In** the park

[is] where I first saw the goat’

top(ROOT, I_gceann)

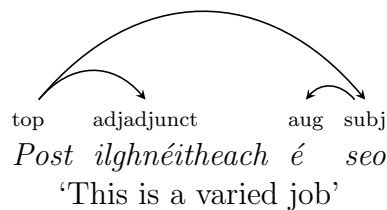


- The same applies to regular copular constructions (e.g. identity construction below) where the copula is dropped.

EXAMPLE

: *[Is] Post ilghnéitheach é seo* : ‘[This is] a varied job’

top(ROOT, Post)



A.13 Coordination

Coordinates are *agus* ‘and’, *nó* ‘or’, *ná*, *é*

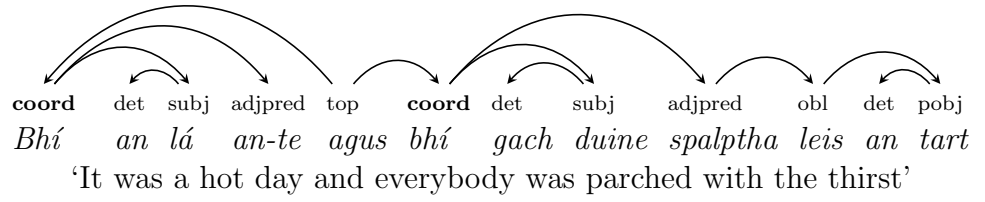
- We use LFG-inspired coordination where the coordinating conjunction is the head, and its coordinated phrases are dependents.

EXAMPLE

Bhí an lá an-te agus bhí gach duine spalptha leis an tart ‘It was a hot day and everybody was parched with the thirst’:

coord(agus, Bhí), coord(agus, bhí)

- This multiple use of ‘and’ is more common and acceptable in Irish than in English. In cases such as the following, where there is an uneven number of



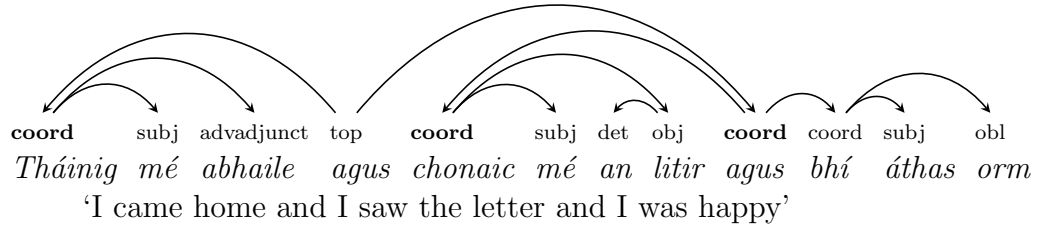
coordinates, we mark the final two as a cluster.

$\text{coord}(\text{agus}_1, \text{Tháinig})$, $\text{coord}(\text{agus}_1, \text{agus}_2)$, $\text{coord}(\text{agus}_2, \text{lean})$, $\text{coord}(\text{agus}_2, \text{chuir})$

EXAMPLE

$[\text{Tháinig mé abhaile}] \text{agus}_1 [\text{chonaic mé an litir}] \text{agus}_2 [\text{bhí áthas orm}]$: ‘I came home and I saw the letter and I was happy’

$\text{coord}(\text{agus}_1, \text{Tháinig})$, $\text{coord}(\text{agus}_1, \text{agus}_2)$, $\text{coord}(\text{agus}_2, \text{chonaic})$, $\text{coord}(\text{agus}_2, \text{bhí})$

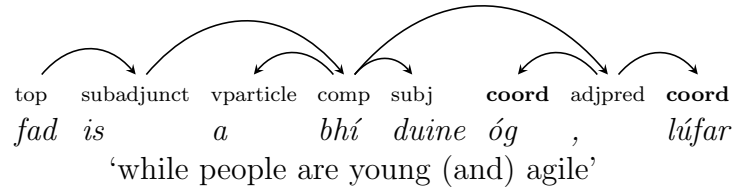


- Punctuation can be the head of the coordination.

EXAMPLE

fad is a bhí daoine óg, lúfar : ‘while people are young (and) agile’

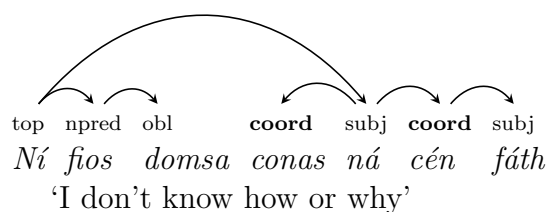
$\text{adjpred}(\text{bhí}, ,)$, $\text{coord}(, , \text{óg})$, $\text{coord}(, , \text{lúfar})$



- The particle *ná*, which has many other functions such as subordinating conjunction, can also mean ‘nor’.

EXAMPLE

*Ní fios domsa [conas] **ná** [cén fáth] : ‘I don’t know [how] **nor** [why]’*



A.14 Punctuation

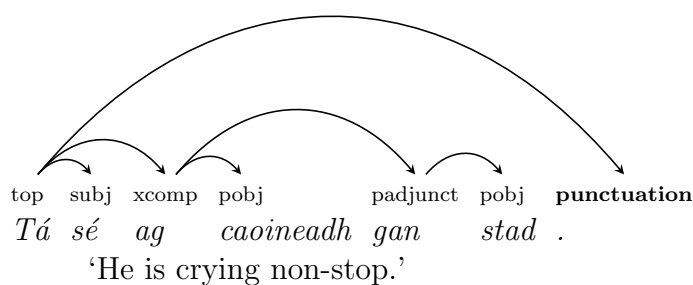
All punctuation is labelled **punctuation**.

- Initial and Final punctuation always attach to the root (top)

EXAMPLE

Tá sé ag caoineadh gan stad . : ‘He is crying non-stop.’

punctuation(Tá, .)

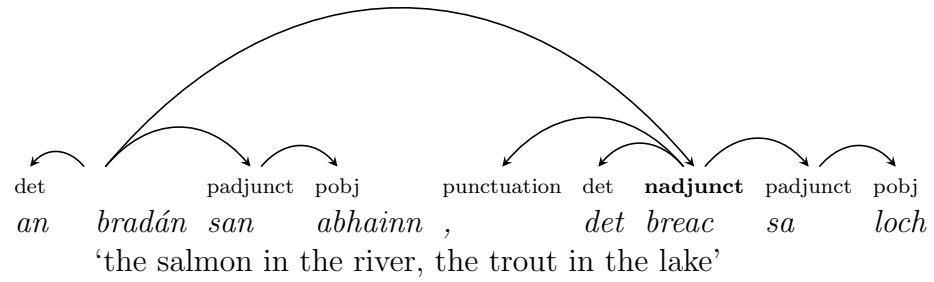


- Internal punctuation always attaches to the following head word.

EXAMPLE

an bradáin san abhainn, an breac sa loch : ‘the salmon in the river, the trout in the lake’

punctuation(breac, ,)

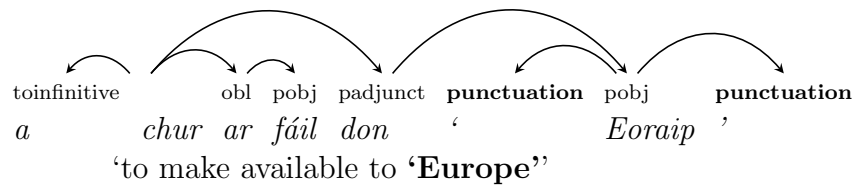


- If a word or phrase is within quotes or brackets, both quotes or brackets are dependent on that word, or the head of the phrase.

EXAMPLE

a chur ar fáil don ‘Eoraip’ : ‘to make available to **‘Europe’**’

punctuation(Eoraip, ‘), punctuation(Eoraip, ‘)



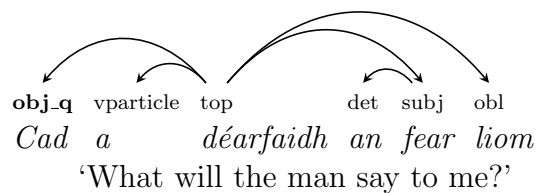
A.15 Questions

We regard the verb as the sentential head and mark the WH-element as a dependent of that verb, labelled as **subj-q**, **obj-q** or **advadjunct-q**.

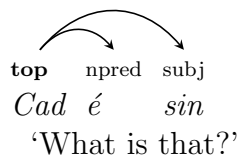
EXAMPLE

Cad *a déarfaidh an fear liom* : ‘**What** will the man say to me?’

obj-q(déarfaidh, Cad)



- When there is no verb present, however, WH-elements such as *cad*, for example, should be treated as an interrogative copula.



A.16 MWEs - Multiword Expressions

We do not label multi-word-expressions in this release of the treebank as there has not been enough research carried out yet on idioms and multi-word expressions in Irish.¹⁶

¹⁶Katie Ní Loinsigh in Fiontar, DCU is doing a PhD in this area at present. Expected publication date is 2016.