

# **The inventory of linguistic relations used in the Copenhagen Dependency Treebanks**

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## Abstract

This manual describes the inventory of linguistic relations used in the Copenhagen Dependency Treebanks, a set of parallel treebanks for Danish, English, German, Italian, and Spanish annotated with respect to syntax, morphology, discourse, coreference, and translational equivalence. The manual is generated automatically from the CDT project's online relation spreadsheet.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup><http://spreadsheets.google.com/ccc?key=0ArjTKYTQS1lWcnNUWGGJrX3lZTkxDc3QxYmlqWlRXQ1E&hl=en>

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

This manual describes the relations used in the Copenhagen Dependency Treebanks. The relations are ordered in a hierarchy, where each relation may have zero or more immediate super types, and zero or more immediate subtypes. The relations are presented in detail in the following chapters, grouped by linguistic level and general relation type. Every time a relation is introduced, its name is written in the left margin, with an indication of its immediate super types and the row in the online CDT spreadsheet in which the relation was defined. An example is shown below.

**relation** The notation in the left margin indicates that we now describe the relation `relation`; it has  
isa super immediate super type `super` and is defined in row 12 in the spreadsheet. When describing a  
[12] relation, we also lists its other properties, if relevant, including its:

- *long name*: we use short names in the annotation for brevity, but long names are sometimes more descriptive, so we provide these as an alias for the short relation name;
- *deprecated names*: when renaming relations, the old name is listed as a deprecated name for backwards compatibility, but it should be avoided in future annotation;
- *immediate subtypes*: the relation names that have been specified as the immediate subtypes of the relation;
- *related types*: lists the relations that are closely related to this relation, in some way or another, and which you might want to consult for clarification or additional information;
- *examples*: small annotated text examples that illustrate how the relation is used;

In PDF versions of this document, relation names are clickable so that you can navigate through the relation hierarchy by clicking on the relation names.

## Chapter 2

# Top-level relations: ANY

ANY: directed relation  
DIM: dimension  
  DIM:LEVEL: dimension: linguistic level  
  DIM:TYPE: dimension: relation type  
    +: segment concatenation  
    IDIOM: idiomatic relation  
    PRIM: primary dependency relation  
      ADJ: adjunct relation  
      COMP: complement relation  
    SEC: secondary dependency relation  
    fill: licensed filler

Figure 2.1: The relations matching ANY-TOPICS-SYNTAX-MORPHOLOGY-DISOURSE-ANAPHORA-SEMANTICS-ALIGNMENT-RULE.

**ANY** *Directed relation*. An arbitrary directed relation between two tokens. The arrow goes from  
[4] parent (head, governor, nucleus) to child (dependent, satellite).

Subtypes: DIM RULE TOPICS.

**DIM** *Dimension* (long: DIMENSION). A dimension in the hierarchy. Eg, linguistic level and relation  
isa ANY type.

[5] Subtypes: DIM:LEVEL DIM:TYPE.

**DIM:LEVEL** *Dimension: linguistic level*. Dimension specifying the linguistic level of the relation. The  
isa DIM classification of relations into linguistic levels is slightly arbitrary (there will be borderline  
[6] cases where there is no single natural classification), and does not carry any deep linguistic  
significance. It is more a question about linguistic convention and research tradition than  
about any deep underlying difference between relations.

Subtypes: ALIGN ANA DISC MORPH SEM SYN.

**DIM:TYPE** *Dimension: relation type*. Dimension specifying the type of the relation.

isa DIM Subtypes: + IDIOM PRIM SEC fill.  
[7]

+ *Segment concatenation* (long: CONCATENATION). A concatenation relation between two ad-  
isa DIM:TYPE jacent segments. This relation is used if an indecomposable lexeme has mistakenly been seg-  
[31]

mented into two segments. Lexicalized complex expressions are instead marked as IDIOM relations with the ”#” suffix.

Related types: IDIOM.

Pica ss o



**IDIOM** *Idiomatic relation*. An idiomatic relation. Ie, a relation between tokens in a complex lexicalized expression that form a single lexical unit.

[32] Subtypes: PRIM”#”.

**PRIM** *Primary dependency relation* (long: PRIMARY). A primary dependency relation. Ie, a relation which specifies the primary head (the governor) of a token (the dependent).

[24] Subtypes: ADJ COMP.

**ADJ** *Adjunct relation* (long: ADJUNCT). A primary adjunct relation. The relation is licensed by the adjunct, ie, the lexical entry of the adjunct specifies the permissible adjunct frames for the adjunct (ie, the permissible adjunct roles and the restrictions on the governor, eg, with respect to word class). In the compositional semantics, the adjunct acts as functor with the governor as argument.

Subtypes: DISCOTHER DISCPRAG DISCSEM SYNADJ.

**COMP** *Complement relation* (long: COMPLEMENT). A primary complement relation. The relation is licensed by the governor, ie, the lexical entry of the governor specifies the complement frames that it allows (the complement frame specifies the permissible complement roles, and the lexical restrictions on the complements, eg, with respect to word class). In the compositional semantics, the complements act as arguments with the governor as functor.

Subtypes: ”@”adverb SYNCOMP.

**SEC** *Secondary dependency relation* (long: SECONDARY). A secondary dependency relation. Eg, the secondary dependency relation in filler-gap constructions such as relatives without a relative pronoun (the relativized noun is a secondary dependent of the relative verb), raising and control constructions, and elliptic coordinations.

Subtypes: ”[”PRIM”]” ”[”SEM”]”.

**fill** *Licensed filler*. A relation from a filler licenser to a phonetically empty filler that it licenses. Filler relations are never annotated explicitly in the CDT annotation, but play an important role in the underlying linguistic theory, Discontinuous Grammar. In DG, a ”filler” is a phonetically empty constituent which is licensed lexically by a ”filler licenser” lexeme (eg, the relative verb in a relative construction acts as filler licenser for a filler that essentially provides a copy of the relativized noun, and in control constructions, the controlling verb passes on a copy of the controlled complement to the subordinate verb).

## Chapter 3

# Syntactic relations: SYNTAX

SYN: syntax level

Figure 3.1: The relations matching SYNTAX-SYNCOMP-SYNADJ-TOPICS.

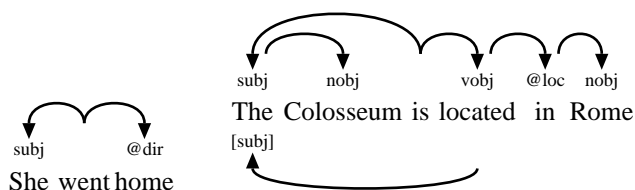
**SYN** *Syntax level* (long: SYNTAX). A relation at the syntactic level. Ie, a relation between two segments within a sentence, but not within a single word.  
 isa DIM:LEVEL  
 [16] Subtypes: SYNADJ SYNCOMP.

### 3.1 Complement relations: SYNCOMP

**SYNCOMP** *Syntactic complement*. A syntactic complement role. Complements are lexically licensed by their governors. In the functor-argument structure, they act as functors with the complements as arguments.  
 isa COMP SYN  
 [74]

Subtypes: @space @time aobj avobj dobj fobj gobj iobj nobj numa numm part pobj possd possr pred qobj robj subj vobj.

**@space** *Valency-bound location/direction adverbial*.  
 isa SYNCOMP  
 [83] Related types: dir loc.

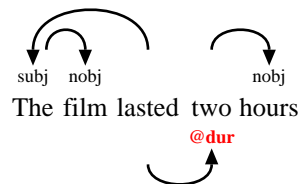


**@time** *Valency-bound time adverbial*. A valency bound time expression. Formerly analyzed as locative object, but we have decided to provide a general mechanism (@) for converting adverbial relations into valency-bound relations.  
 isa SYNCOMP  
 [99] Related types: cont dur ext hab prec succ.

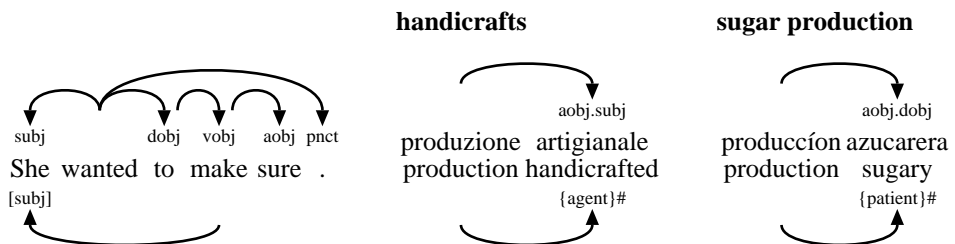


SYNCOMP: syntactic complement  
 @space: valency-bound location/direction adverbial  
 @time: valency-bound time adverbial  
 aobj: adjectival object  
 avobj: adverbial object  
 dobj: direct object  
 fobj: filler object  
 gobj: genitive object  
 iobj: indirect object  
 nobj: nominal object  
 numa: additive numeral complement  
 numm: multiplicative numeral complement  
 part: verbal particle  
 pobj: prepositional object  
 possd: possessed complement  
 possr: possessor complement  
 pred: predicative  
     predo: object predicative  
     preds: subject predicative  
 qobj: quotational object  
 robj: reflexive object  
 subj: subject  
     expl: expletive subject  
 vobj: verbal object

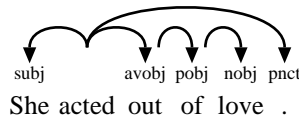
Figure 3.2: The relations matching SYNCOMP.



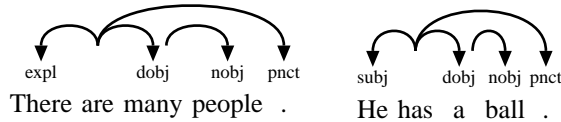
**aobj** *Adjectival object*. If the adverbial object is part of a NP which nucleus is deverbal, the following annotation possibilities are available: aobj.subj{SEMROLE} aobj.dobj{SEMROLE} aobj.pobj{SEMROLE} aobj.iobj{SEMROLE} The relevant semantic roles in this context are agent, patient, recipient, experient, location.  
 Related types: avobj.



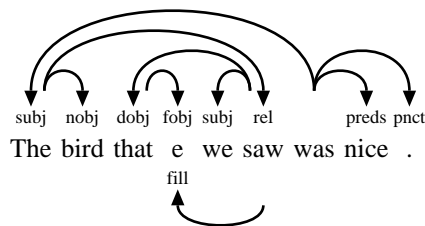
**avobj** *Adverbial object*.  
 Related types: aobj part.  
 [91]



**dobj** *Direct object*. A direct object relation. In languages with case, the direct object is typically accusative-marked.  
 isa SYNCOMP  
 [79] Related types: iobj robj.  
 Confusion<sub>1</sub>: punct<sub>100%</sub> .

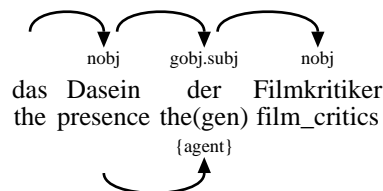


**fobj** *Filler object*. Filler objects are never annotated explicitly in the CDT annotation. In Discontinuous Grammar, a "filler" is a phonetically empty constituent which is licensed lexically by a "filler licenser" lexeme (eg, the relative verb in a relative construction acts as filler licenser for a filler that essentially provides a copy of the relativized noun). A "filler object" is reserved for the special case where a particular word (eg, a relative pronoun) must consume a filler (eg, the filler created by the relative verb). That is, most of the constructions which include a "ref" relation in the CDT involve the use of a filler object in the detailed theoretical account in Discontinuous Grammar.  
 Related types: fill ref.

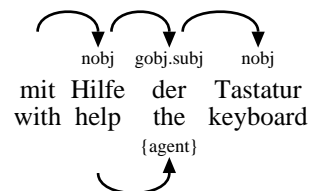


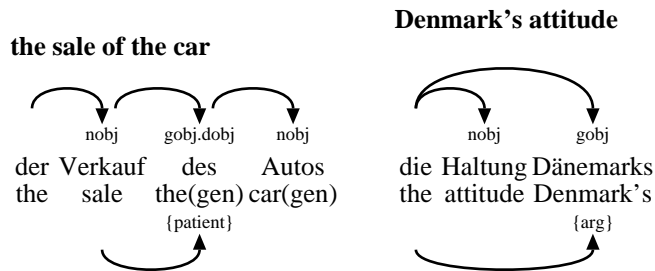
**gobj** *Genitive object*. If the genitive object is part of a NP which nucleus is deverbal, the following annotation possibilities are available: gobj.subj{SEMROLE} gobj.dobj{SEMROLE} gobj.pobj{SEMROLE} gobj.iobj{SEMROLE} The relevant semantic roles in this context are agent, patient, recipient, experient, location.  
 [81]  
 Related types: SEMROLE attrg.

#### the presence of film critics

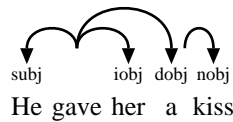


#### with help from the keyboard

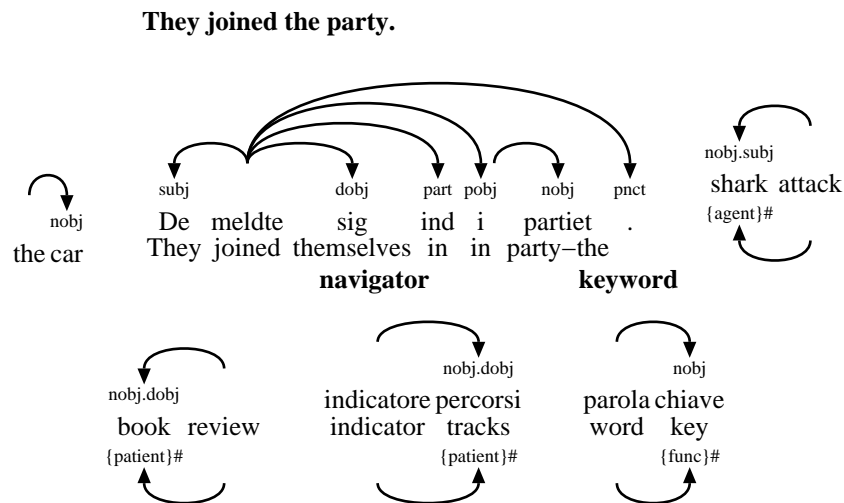




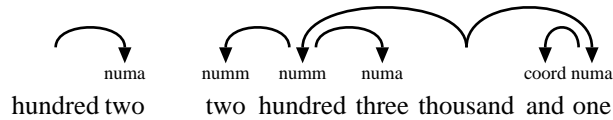
**iobj** *Indirect object.*  
isa SYNCOMP Related types: dobj.  
[82]



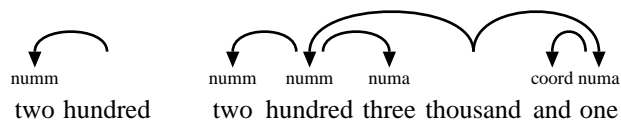
**nobj** *Nominal object.* If the nominal object is part of a NP which nucleus is deverbal, the following annotation possibilities are available: nobj.subj{SEMROLE} nobj.dobj{SEMROLE} nobj.pobj{SEMROLE} nobj.iobj{SEMROLE} The relevant semantic roles in this context are agent, patient, recipient, experient, location.  
Confusion<sub>1</sub>: pnct<sub>100%</sub> .



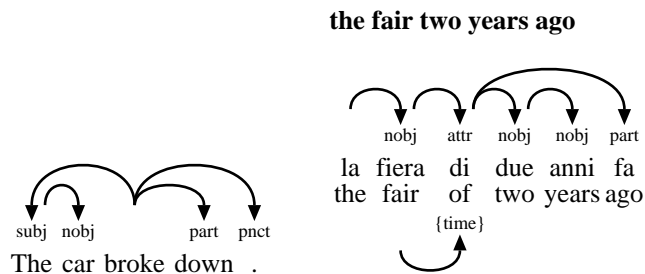
**numa** *Additive numeral complement.* An additive numeral complement relation. Numerals license one additive and one numeral complement, both optional. The numerical value associated with the expression is the value  $M * N + A$ , where  $M$  is the numerical value of the multiplicative complement,  $A$  is the numerical value of the additive complement, and  $N$  is the numerical value associated with the lexical numeral itself. Eg, "two hundred four" has value " $2 * 100 + 4$ ", "two hundred four thousand" has value " $(2 * 100 + 4) * 1000$ ", and "two hundred four thousand and twenty three" has value " $(2 * 100 + 4) * 1000 + (20 + (3))$ ".  
Related types: numm.



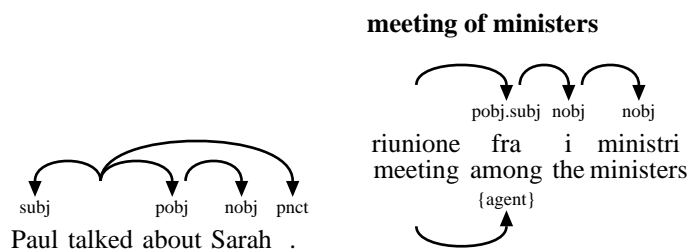
**numm** *Multiplicative numeral complement.* An multiplicative numeral complement relation. Numerals license one additive and one numeral complement, both optional. The numerical value associated with the expression is the value  $M * N + A$ , where M is the numerical value of the multiplicative complement, A is the numerical value of the additive complement, and N is the numerical value associated with the lexical numeral itself. Eg, "two hundred four" has value " $2 * 100 + 4$ ", "two hundred four thousand" has value " $(2 * 100 + 4) * 1000$ ", and "two hundred four thousand and twenty three" has value " $(2 * 100 + 4) * 1000 + (20 + (3))$ ".  
 Related types: numa.

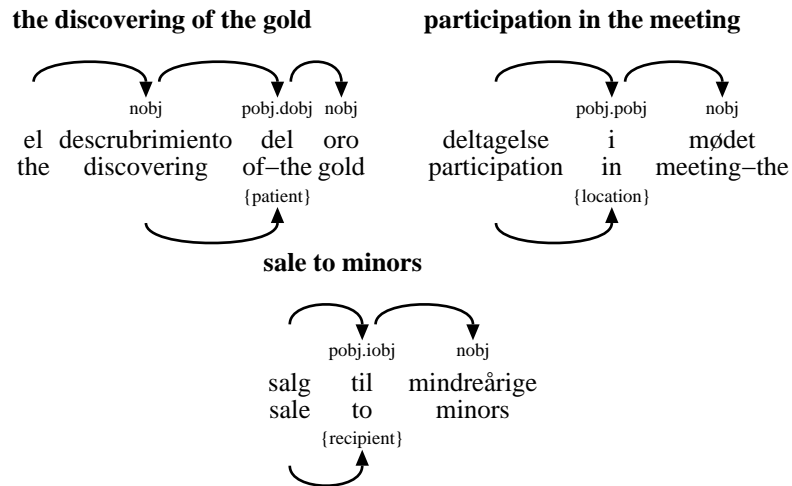


**part** *Verbal particle.* Verbal particle.  
 Related types: avobj.



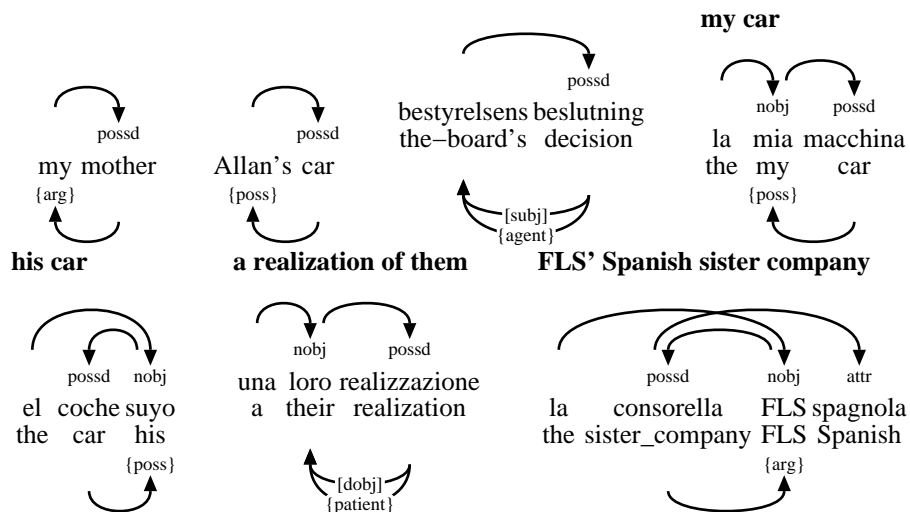
**pobj** *Prepositional object.* A prepositional object relation. The governor may be a verb, noun, adjective, adverbial, or another preposition. The preposition is analyzed as the head of the prepositional object itself. If the prepositional object is part of a deverbal NP (ie, an NP where the nucleus is derived from a verb), the CDT annotation specifies the underlying role of the NP within the PP by adding a "." followed by the underlying role to the relation, e.g., "pobj.subj" (the NP in the PP would act as subject in the underlying V), "pobj.dobj", "pobj.pobj", and "pobj.iobj"; in these cases, the semantic role "{SEMROLE}" must be annotated as well (the most relevant semantic roles in this context are "agent", "patient", "recipient", "experient", "location").  
 Related types: SEMROLE avobj.





**possd** *Possessed complement.* The possessed complement in a possessive construction. Possession is understood in a syntactic sense as any construction with a clitic genitive marker, not necessarily as possession in a narrow semantic sense. A better name may be chosen for this relation in the future.

Related types: "{\$PRIM}" SEMROLE possr.

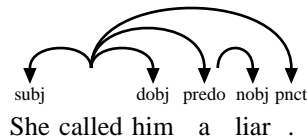


**possr** *Possessor complement.* NO LONGER IN USE  
 isa SYNCOMP The possessor complement in a possessive construction. Possession is understood in a syntactic sense as any construction with a clitic genitive marker, not necessarily as possession in a narrow semantic sense. A better name may be chosen for this relation in the future.  
 [97] Related types: poss possd.

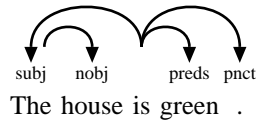
N/A

**pred** *Predicative.*  
 isa SYNCOMP Subtypes: predo preds.  
 [84] Related types: predo preds.

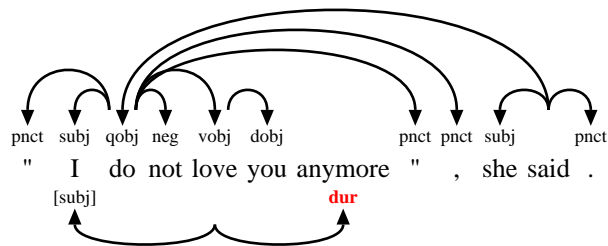
**predo** *Object predicative.*  
 isa pred Related types: preds.  
 [86]



**preds** *Subject predicative.*  
isa pred Related types: predo.  
[85]

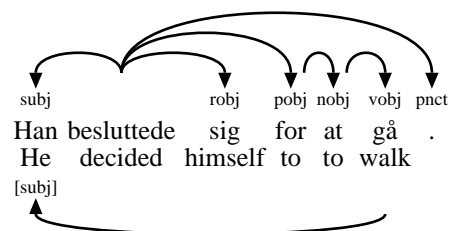


**qobj** *Quotational object.* A phrase or discourse segment functioning as directly quoted speech, typically by an attribution verb. Indirect speech is analyzed as "dobj" or "nobj".  
[98] Related types: xpl.



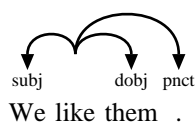
**robj** *Reflexive object.*  
isa SYNCOMP Related types: dobj.  
[88]

**He decided to walk.**



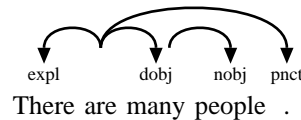
**subj** *Subject.* A subject relation. In languages with case, subjects are usually nominative-marked. Agent-roles are often encoded as subjects, but not necessarily so (eg, in passive constructions).  
[77]

Subtypes: expl.  
Related types: expl.

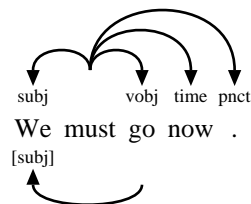


**expl** *Expletive subject*. An expletive subject relation. The expletive subject is typically a situational place adverbial like "there" or time adverbial like "now", and is only possible for verbs that support the expletive alternation. The expletive alternation applies to all verbs that do not have a direct object (this observation, due to Richard Hudson, can be used as a test to distinguish between direct and indirect objects in verbs that take a single object). The alternation creates a new lexicalization of the verb by demoting the original subject to the vacant direct object role (with the restriction that only indefinites are allowed in this direct object role), and letting the subject role be filled by a situational place or time adverbial.

Related types: subj.



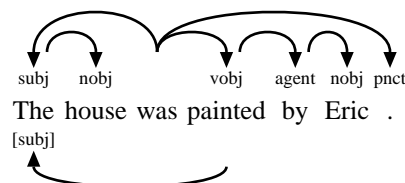
**vobj** *Verbal object*.  
 isa SYNCOMP Related types: ["\$PRIM"]".  
 [87]



## 3.2 Adverbial adjunct relations: ADVERB

**ADVERB** *Adverbial* (deprecated other). V/N/P->adverbial  
 isa SYNADJ Subtypes: agent cause conc concom cond cons exem man neg other prg quant resem source space time.  
 [138]

**agent** *Agent adverbial*. The passivized agent in passives.  
 isa ADVERB  
 [166]

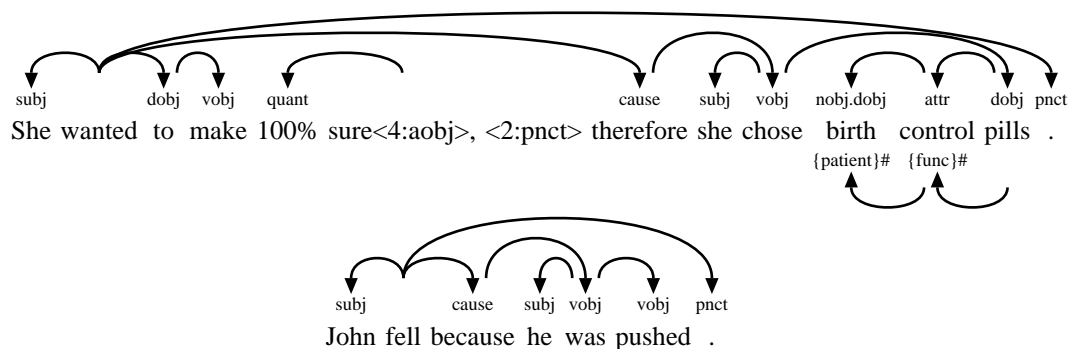


**cause** *Causation adverbial*. Causation adverbial. Describes why the event occurred.  
 isa ADVERB Subtypes: goal.  
 [156]

ADVERB: adverbial

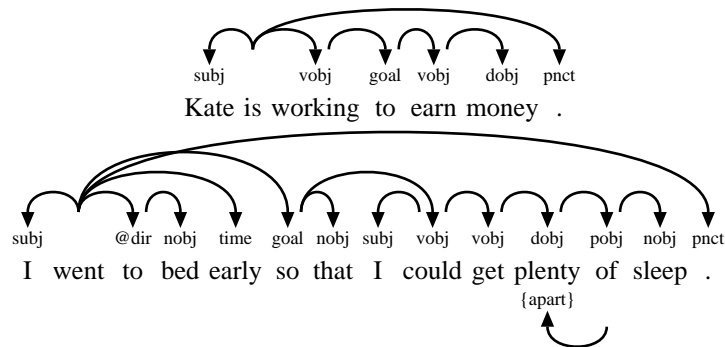
- agent: agent adverbial
- cause: causation adverbial
  - goal: goal adverbial
- conc: concession adverbial
- concom:
- cond: condition adverbial
- cons: consequence adverbial
- exem: example adverbial
- man: manner adverbial
  - accom: companionship adverbial
  - inst: instrument adverbial
- neg: negation adverbial
- other: other adverbial
- prg: pragmatic adverbial
  - discmark: sentence-initial discourse marker
  - epi: epistemic adverbial
  - eval: evaluation adverbial
  - focal: focalizer adverbial
  - scene: pragmatic condition and structural adverbial
    - add: additive adverbial
    - contr: contrast adverbial
    - elab: elaboration adverbial
- quant: degree adverbial
- resem: comparison adverbial
  - ”QUALIA: resemblance wrt. \$qualia relation
- source: source attribution adverbial
- space: space adverbial
  - dir: direction adverbial
  - loc: location adverbial
- time: time adverbial
  - iter: habituality adverb

Figure 3.3: The relations matching ADVERB.

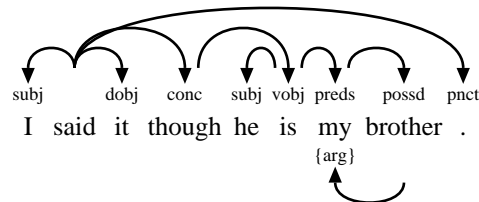


**goal** *Goal adverbial*. Describes the intended goal of the event/action.  
 isa cause Related types: reas.  
 [157]



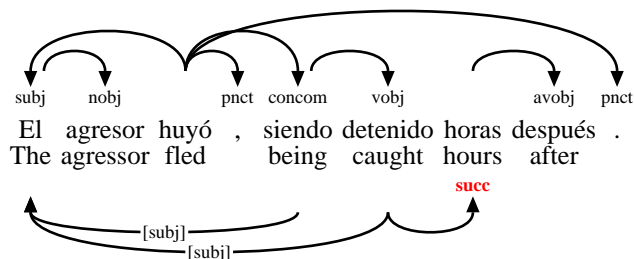


**conc** *Concession adverbial* (long: concession). Describes the concession of the event/action.  
isa ADVERB  
[160]

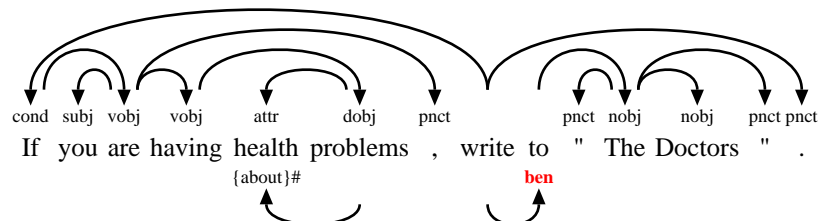


**concom** . Gerunds in Romance  
isa ADVERB Related types: vobj.  
[164]

**The agressor fled and/but got caught hours later.**

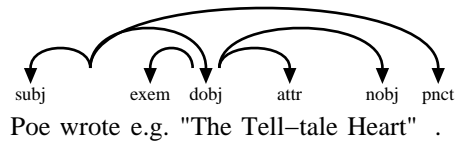


**cond** *Condition adverbial* (long: condition). Describes the condition of the event/action.  
isa ADVERB Related types: pcond.  
[159]

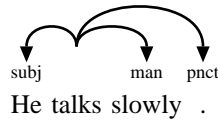


**cons** *Consequence adverbial* (long: consequence). Describes the consequence of the event/action.  
isa ADVERB Related types: xtop.  
[158]

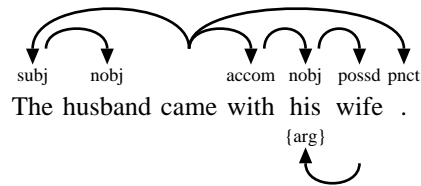
**exem** *Example adverbial* (long: exemplification, deprecated ex). Exemplification; subordinated the object which is added to a list.  
isa ADVERB  
[163]



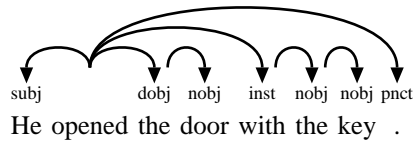
**man** *Manner adverbial* (long: manner). The way things are done  
 isa ADVERB Subtypes: accom inst.  
 [153] Related types: fpredo.



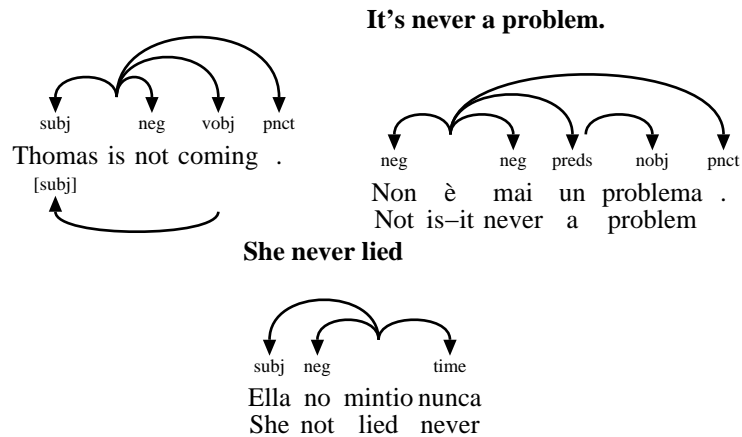
**accom** *Companionship adverbial* (long: accompainship, deprecated comp). Companionship  
 isa man Related types: man.  
 [154]



**inst** *Instrument adverbial* (long: instrument). Instrument/means  
 isa man Related types: man.  
 [155]



**neg** *Negation adverbial*. Negation of a verbal  
 isa ADVERB  
 [167]

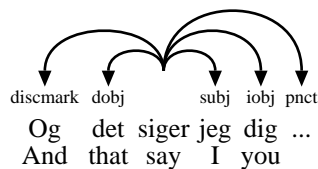


**other** *Other adverbial*.  
isa ADVERB

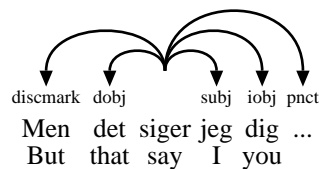
[168] **prg** *Pragmatic adverbial* (long: pragmatic). Sentence level.  
isa ADVERB  
Subtypes: discmark epi eval focal scene.  
[139]

**discmark** *Sentence-initial discourse marker* (long: discoursemarker). Discourse marker  
isa prg  
Related types: coord.  
[144]

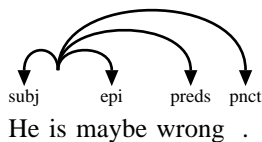
**And I'm telling you...**



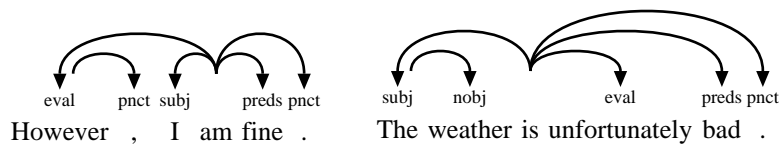
**But I'm telling you...**



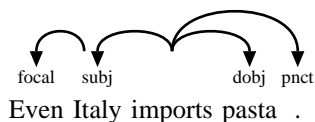
**epi** *Epistemic adverbial* (long: epistemic). Regarding the level of truth in the expression  
isa prg  
Related types: eval.  
[142]



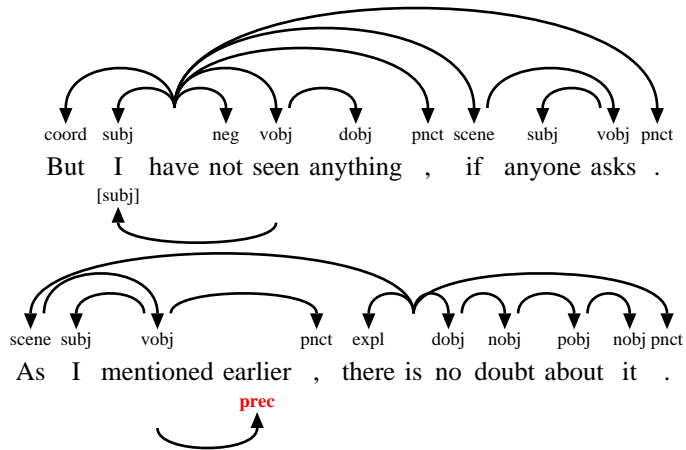
**eval** *Evaluation adverbial* (long: evaluation, deprecated evalatt). Evaluating and attitude adverbials  
isa prg  
Related types: epi.  
[143]



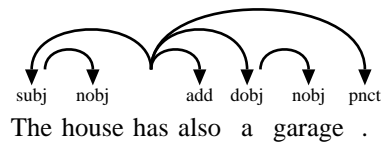
**focal** *Focalizer adverbial* (long: focalizator). Focalization of a noun  
isa prg  
Related types: quant.  
[140]



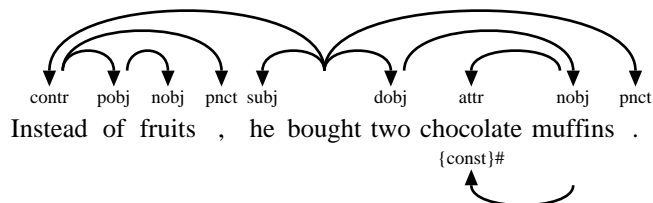
**scene** *Pragmatic condition and structural adverbial* (deprecated prgcondpcondbgstruct). Setting the  
isa prg scene  
[141] Subtypes: add contr elab.  
Related types: cond.



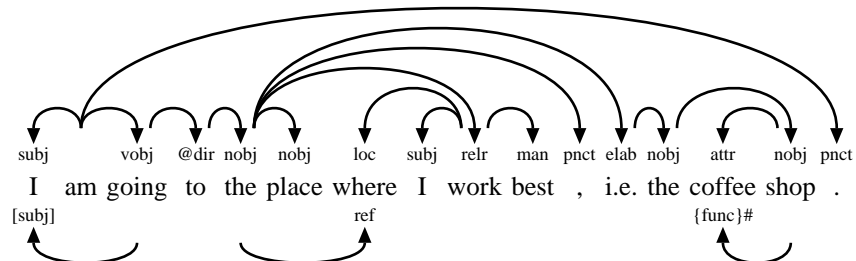
**add** *Additive adverbial* (long: additive). Additive information  
 isa scene  
 [147]



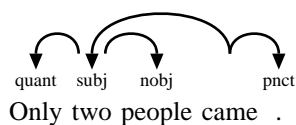
**contr** *Contrast adverbial* (long: contrast). Opposition  
 isa scene Related types: struct.  
 [145]



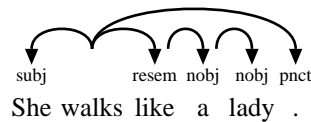
**elab** *Elaboration adverbial* (long: elaboration). More detailed description  
 isa scene  
 [146]



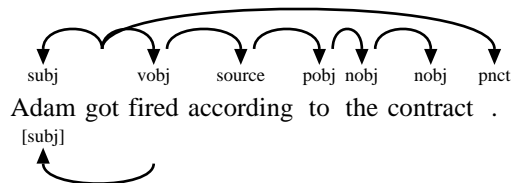
**quant** *Degree adverbial* (long: quantification, deprecated degr). Modifies the object or verbal by degree  
 isa ADVERB Related types: focal.  
 [165]



**resem** *Comparison adverbial* (long: resemblance, deprecated comparecomp). Comparison  
 isa ADVERB Subtypes: ""QUALIA.  
 [161]

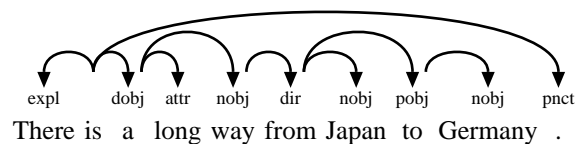


**""QUALIA** *Resemblance wrt. \$qualia relation*.  
 isa RULE resem  
**source** *Source attribution adverbial*. Reference/source  
 isa ADVERB  
 [162]

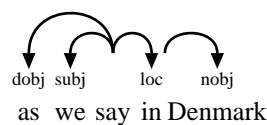


**space** *Space adverbial*. Space adverbials  
 isa ADVERB Subtypes: dir loc.  
 [150]

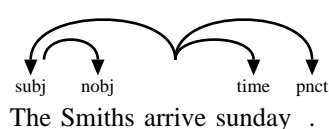
**dir** *Direction adverbial* (long: direction). Movement from one place to another; direction  
 isa space Related types: loc.  
 [152]



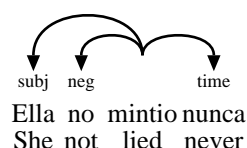
**loc** *Location adverbial* (long: location). Location  
 isa space Related types: dir.  
 [151]



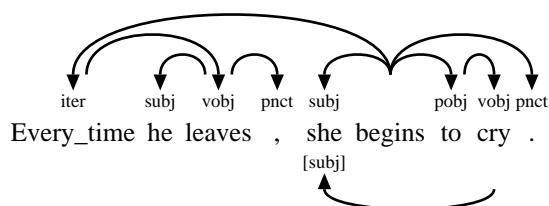
**time** *Time adverbial*. Time relating adverbials  
 isa ADVERB Subtypes: iter.  
 [148]



**She never lied**



**iter** *Habituality adverb* (deprecated hab). Habitual; repeated habit  
 isa time Related types: dur ext.  
 [149]



### 3.3 Other adjunct relations: SYNADJ

SYNADJ: syntactic adjunct  
 GAP: gapping dependent  
 "<"PRIM...":"INTEGER">": gapping dependent  
 app: apposition  
 appa: parenthetic apposition (comma)  
 xpl: explication  
 appr: restrictive apposition (no comma)  
 attr: attributive  
 attrg: genitive attributive  
 conj: conjunct relation  
 coord: coordinator relation  
 correl: correlative coordinator relation  
 fpred: free predicative  
 fpredo: free direct-object predicative  
 fpreds: free subject predicative  
 mod: modifier/adverbial  
 modp: parenthetic modifier  
 name: part of name  
 namef: first name  
 namel: last name  
 title: person title  
 pnct: punctuation  
 rel: relative clause  
 relelab: elaborating relative clause  
 relpa: parenthetic relative clause  
 relr: restrictive relative clause  
 voc: vocative  
 xtop: external topic with resuming pronoun

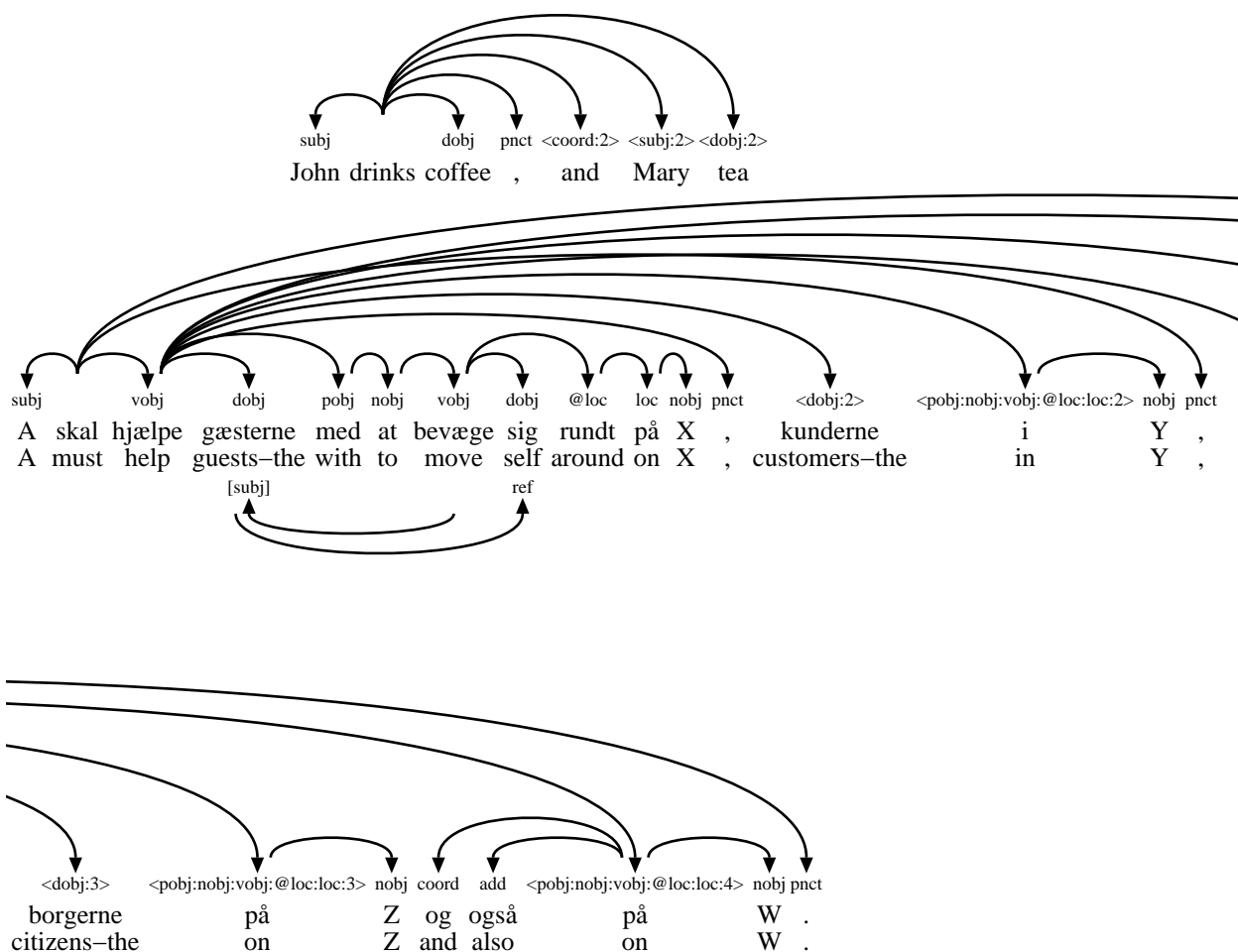
Figure 3.4: The relations matching SYNADJ-ADVERB.

**SYNADJ** *Syntactic adjunct*. A syntactic adjunct role. Adjuncts license their governors. In the functor-argument structure, they act as modifiers (ie, functors) which as their argument take the governor along with its complements and lower-scoped adjuncts.  
 [75]

Subtypes: ADVERB GAP app attr attrg conj coord correl fpred mod name pnct rel voc xtop.

**GAP** *Gapping dependent* (long: GAPPING). A relation between a gapping dependent in a secondary conjunct and the head of the first conjunct. In gapping coordinations, the secondary conjuncts have an elided head, so the remaining material in the secondary conjuncts is instead analyzed as gapping dependents of the head of the first conjunct. In the final CDT annotation, the annotation of gapping dependents will eventually be used to insert a phonetically empty head for the gapped conjuncts, and the gapping dependents will be attached to this gapped head.

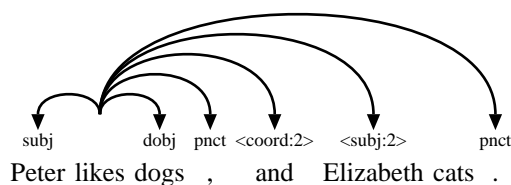
Subtypes: "<"PRIM...":INTEGER">".



"<"PRIM...":INTEGER">" *Gapping dependent*. First conjunct->gapping dependent

isa GAP RULE

[350]



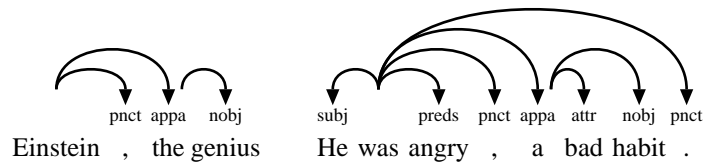
**app** *Apposition*. An appositional relation between two phrases, typically NPs. The head of the first NP in the apposition is always analyzed as the head of the second NP.

isa SYNADJ

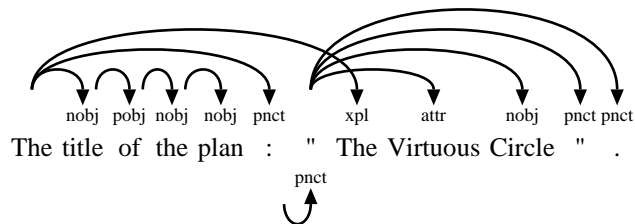
[113]

Subtypes: appa appr.  
Related types: appa appr.

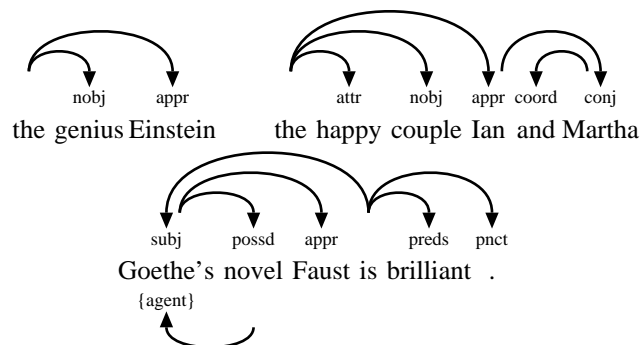
**appa** *Parenthetic apposition (comma).*  
isa app Subtypes: xpl.  
[114] Related types: appr xpl.



**xpl** *Explication.* Explication of an NP or VP.  
isa appa Related types: qobj.  
[127]



**appr** *Restrictive apposition (no comma).*  
isa app Related types: appa.  
[115]

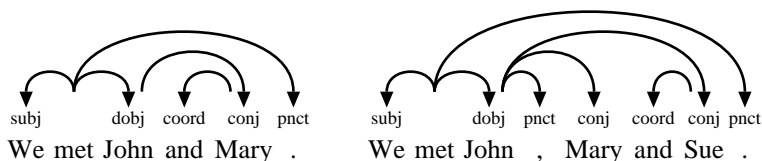


**attr** *Attributive* (deprecated attrdatrr). An attributive relation, typically between an adjective and a noun/determiner. In Germanic languages, adjectives are assumed to modify the determiner (because of the strong/weak congruence between determiner and adjective), or the noun if no determiner is present; in Romance languages, adjectives are assumed to modify the noun even if there is a determiner, and the determiner is only analyzed as the head if no noun is present (eg, in partitive constructions). The only exception to this rule is when the adjective and the noun form a compound, in which case the adjective is always analyzed as a "attr#" dependent of the lexical noun in both Germanic and Romance languages, even if a determiner is present.  
Related types: SEMROLE attrg pobj.

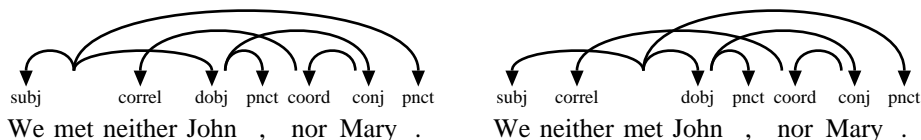




**coord** *Coordinator relation.* A dependency relation between a coordinating conjunction and a secondary conjunct. The coordinator is analyzed as a dependent of the secondary conjunct.  
 isa SYNADJ [104] Secondary conjuncts are in turn analyzed as "conj"-dependents of the first conjunct.  
 Related types: conj correl discmark.



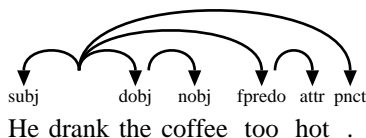
**correl** *Correlative coordinator relation.*  
 isa SYNADJ Related types: conj coord.  
 [105]



**fpred** *Free predicative.*  
 isa SYNADJ Subtypes: fpredo fpreds.  
 [108] Related types: fpredo fpreds.

V->free predicative

**fpredo** *Free direct-object predicative.*  
 isa fpred Related types: fpreds man.  
 [110]



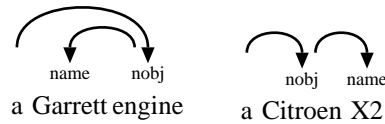
**fpreds** *Free subject predicative.*  
 isa fpred Related types: fpredo.  
 [109]



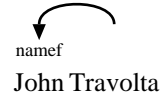
**mod** *Modifier/adverbial.* Deprecated name for adverbials  
 isa SYNADJ Subtypes: modp.  
 [133]

**modp** *Parenthetic modifier.* Deprecated name for parenthetic modifiers  
 isa mod Related types: {elab}.  
 [135]

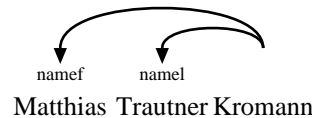
**name** *Part of name.* Part of a name.  
 isa SYNADJ Subtypes: namef namel title.  
 [121]



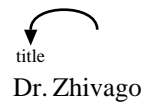
**namef** *First name.* A first name.  
 isa name Related types: namef title.  
 [122]



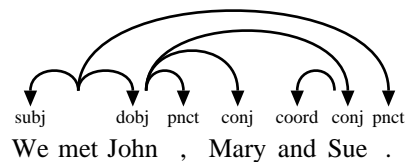
**namel** *Last name.* A second last name  
 isa name Related types: namef title.  
 [123]



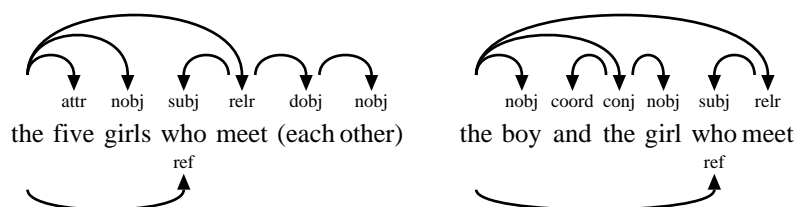
**title** *Person title.* A title in a name. If the title is determined by an article, eg. the director Smith, the title must be annotated as "nobj" and the name as "appr".  
 [124] Related types: namef namef.



**punct** *Punctuation.*  
 isa SYNADJ Confusion<sub>2</sub>: nobj<sub>50%</sub> dobj<sub>50%</sub> .  
 [106]



**rel** *Relative clause.* A relation between a relative clause and a relativized NP/VP. The finite verb in the relative clause is analyzed as a "rel" dependent of the head of the relativized NP/VP (ie, the determiner if present, otherwise the noun). If there is a relative pronoun, it receives an incoming "ref" arrow from the head of the relativized NP/VP; otherwise, the head of the relativized NP/VP must function as a secondary dependent of some word within the relative clause (often the relative verb itself).  
 [116] Subtypes: relelab relpa relr.  
 Related types: relelab relpa relr.



**relelab** *Elaborating relative clause.* Ledsætning med sætningsantecedent i hovedsætning; da: hvilket,

isa rel it: il che, cosa che

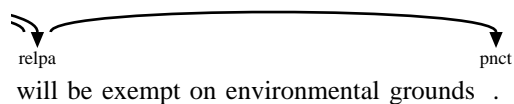
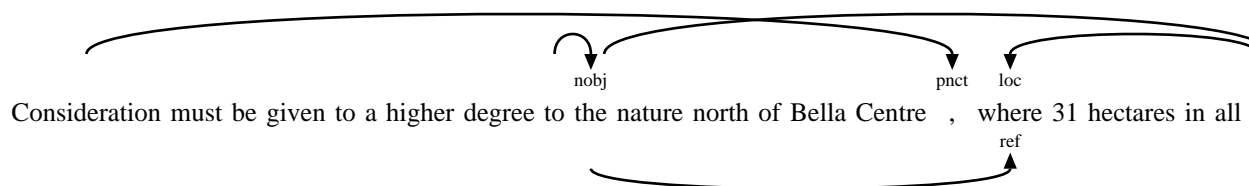
[119] Related types: relpa relr.

V→V

**relpa** *Parenthetic relative clause.*

isa rel Related types: relelab relr.

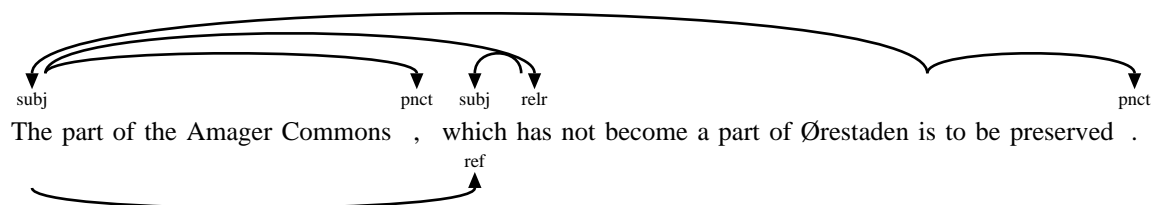
[118]



**relr** *Restrictive relative clause.*

isa rel Related types: relelab relpa.

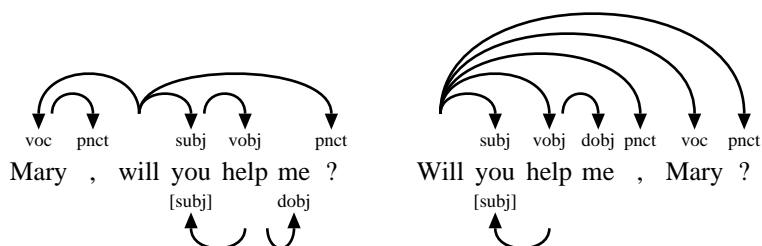
[117]



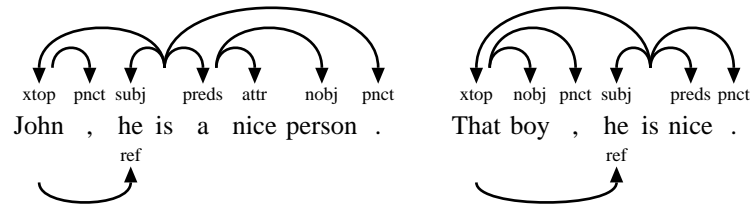
**voc** *Vocative.* Vocative specification. The person to whom the statement is directed.

isa SYNADJ

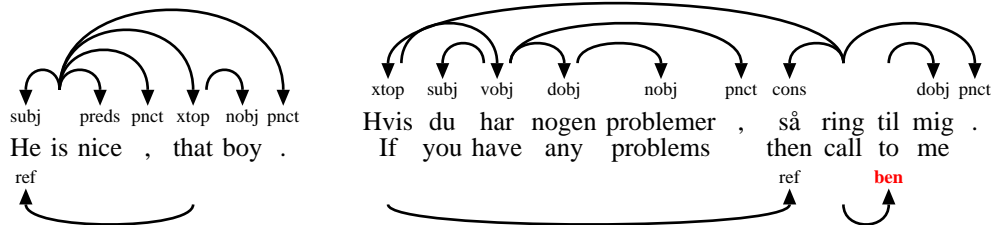
[126]



**xtop** *External topic with resuming pronoun.* An external topic is a sentence-initial NP whose only function is to provide the antecedent for a pronoun later in the sentence. Eg in "John, he is a nice person". Here "John" is the "xtop" of "is", and "he" is the subject of "is".  
 Related types: cons ref xtop.



**If you are having any problems, call me.**



## Chapter 4

# Morphological relations: MORPHOLOGY

MORPH: morphology level  
"§"PRIM: morphology specification

Figure 4.1: The relations matching MORPHOLOGY-MORPHCOMP-MORPHDERIV-TOPICS.

**MORPH** *Morphology level* (long: MORPHOLOGY). A relation at the morphological level. Ie, a relation between two word segments within a single word.  
isa DIM:LEVEL [15]  
Subtypes: "§"PRIM MORPHCOMP MORPHDERIV.

**"§"PRIM** *Morphology specification.*  
isa MORPH RULE [353]

### 4.1 Compositional relations: MORPHCOMP

**MORPHCOMP** *Compositional semantic relations.* A semantic relation is created between two (or more) elements which could potentially be used as stems. (A compound contains at least two roots.)  
isa MORPH [253]

Subtypes: ABOUT AGENT CONST EVAL FUNC LOC OTHER POSS RESEM SOURCE TIME:MC.

**ABOUT** *Noun-noun compound (about).* Non-head has an aboutness meaning wrt. head.  
isa MORPHCOMP [340]  
(theme: skattelov 'tax law' = lov –[skat]te/ABOUT)

**AGENT** *Noun-noun compound (agentive).* Non-head has an agentive meaning wrt. head.  
isa MORPHCOMP Subtypes: AGENT. [332]

(agent: politikontrol 'police control' = kontrol –politi/AGENT)

**CONST** *Noun-noun compound (constitutive).* Non-head has a constitutive meaning wrt. head.  
isa MORPHCOMP Subtypes: CONST:apart CONST:elab CONST:exem CONST:rest. [331]

MORPHCOMP: compositional semantic relations  
 ABOUT: noun-noun compound (about)  
 AGENT: noun-noun compound (agentive)  
 CONST: noun-noun compound (constitutive)  
   CONST:apart: part of relation  
   CONST:elab: elaboration  
   CONST:exem: exemplification  
   CONST:rest: restatement  
 EVAL: noun-noun compound (evaluative)  
 FUNC: noun-noun compound (function)  
 LOC: noun-noun compound (position)  
 OTHER: noun-noun compound (other)  
 POSS: noun-noun compound (possession)  
 RESEM: noun-noun compound (resemblance)  
 SOURCE: noun-noun compound (origin)  
 TIME:MC: noun-noun compound (time)

Figure 4.2: The relations matching MORPHCOMP.

(constitutive: træbord 'wooden table' = bord –træ/CONST)

**CONST:apart** *Part of relation.* S is a part of N

isa CONST  
 [213] Typical connectives: [da] Herunder, Heri.

**CONST:elab** *Elaboration* (deprecated ELAB:spec,ELAB:exp). S elaborates and expands knowledge of N; may be

isa CONST  
 [212] difficult to distinguish from CONJ  
 Typical connectives: [it] Cioè.  
 Related types: CONJ.

**CONST:exem** *Exemplification.* S gives examples of elements or phenomena mentioned in N

isa CONST  
 [211] Typical connectives: [en] For example.

**CONST:rest** *Restatement.* S states N again in a different way

isa CONST  
 [214] Typical connectives: [da] Dvs.; [it] Ossia, In altre parole, Cioè; [en] In other words, Or.

**EVAL** *Noun-noun compound (evaluative).* Non-head has an evaluative meaning wrt. head.

isa MORPHCOMP  
 [338]

coche de lujo 'luksusbil'

**FUNC** *Noun-noun compound (function).* Non-head has a functional meaning wrt. head.

isa MORPHCOMP  
 [334]

(function: krigsskib 'war ship' = skib –[krig]s/FUNC)

**LOC** *Noun-noun compound (position).* Non-head has a locative meaning wrt. head.

isa MORPHCOMP  
 [336]

(position: loftlampe 'ceiling lamp' = lampe –loft/POS)

**OTHER** *Noun-noun compound (other).* If in doubt about the meaning relation between head and non-head.  
 isa MORPHCOMP [341]

**POSS** *Noun-noun compound (possession).* Non-head has a possessive meaning wrt. head.  
 isa MORPHCOMP [335]  
 (possession: politibil = bil –politi/POSS)

**RESEM** *Noun-noun compound (resemblance).* Denotations of head and non-head resemble each other.  
 isa MORPHCOMP [339]

silla de tijeras 'saksestol' [klapstol], válvula de mariposa 'sommerfugleventil'

**SOURCE** *Noun-noun compound (origin).* Non-head has a meaning of origin wrt. head.  
 isa MORPHCOMP [333]

(origin: rørsukker 'cane sugar' = sukker –rør/ORIGIN)

**TIME:MC** *Noun-noun compound (time).* Non-head has a temporal meaning wrt. head.  
 isa MORPHCOMP [337]

(time: oktoberregn 'October rain' = regn –oktober/TIME)

## 4.2 Derivational relations: MORPHDERIV

MORPHDERIV: derivational semantic relations

Figure 4.3: The relations matching MORPHDERIV-PREFIX-SUFFIX.

**MORPHDERIV** *Derivational semantic relations.* A semantic relation is created between a base and an affix  
 isa MORPH Subtypes: PREFIX SUFFIX.  
 [252]

### 4.2.1 Prefix relations: PREFIX

**PREFIX** *Semantic relations appearing with prefixes.* A semantic relation is created between a base and a prefix.  
 isa MORPHDERIV [255]  
 Subtypes: MOD NEG PRE:other SPACE TIME\$ TRANS.

**MOD** *Modification.* Prefix conveys modification in a broad sense.  
 isa PREFIX Subtypes: MOD:eval MOD:qual MOD:quant.  
 [274]

**MOD:eval** *Evaluation (deprecated MOD:man).* Prefix conveys evaluation  
 isa MOD [276]



PREFIX: semantic relations appearing with prefixes  
 MOD: modification  
   MOD:eval: evaluation  
   MOD:qual: qualification  
   MOD:quant: quantification  
 NEG: negation  
   NEG:contr: contrast  
   NEG:priv: privation  
   NEG:rev: reversion  
 PRE:other: other prefix relation  
 SPACE: space  
   SPACE:dir: direction  
   SPACE:loc: location  
   SPACE:source: source  
 TIME\$: time  
 TRANS: transitivity

Figure 4.4: The relations matching PREFIX.

(manner: maleducado = educado –mal/MOD:eval)

**MOD:qual** *Qualification* (deprecated MOD:qual+MOD:rel+GRAD:qual). Prefix conveys qualification.

isa MOD  
 [277]

(qualification: paleochristian = christian –paleo/MOD:qual)

**MOD:quant** *Quantification* (deprecated MOD:cuant+GRAD:size). Prefix conveys quantification.

isa MOD  
 [275]

(quantification: multicultural = cultural –multi/MOD:quant)

**NEG** *Negation*. Prefix conveys negation in a broad sense.

isa PREFIX  
 Subtypes: NEG:contr NEG:priv NEG:rev.  
 [266]

**NEG:contr** *Contrast* (deprecated NEG:oppo). Prefix conveys contrast.

isa NEG  
 [267]

(opposition: antihero = hero –anti/NEG:contr)

**NEG:priv** *Privation*. Prefix conveys privation.

isa NEG  
 [268]

(privation: desalt = salt –de/NEG:priv)

**NEG:rev** *Reversion* (deprecated ASPEC:rev). Prefix conveys reversion.

isa NEG  
 [269]

(reversion: deactivate = activate –de/NEG:rev)

**PRE:other** *Other prefix relation.* If in doubt about the meaning conveyed by the prefix  
isa PREFIX

**SPACE**<sup>[278]</sup> *Space* (deprecated LOC). Prefix expresses space in a broad sense.  
isa PREFIX Subtypes: SPACE:dir SPACE:loc SPACE:source.  
[258]

**SPACE:dir** *Direction* (deprecated LOC:dir). Prefix expresses direction.  
isa SPACE  
[260]

(direction/origin: deverbal = verbal –de/SPACE:dir)

**SPACE:loc** *Location* (deprecated LOC:pos). Prefix expresses location.  
isa SPACE  
[259]

(position: intramural = mural –intra/SPACE:pos)

**SPACE:source** *Source* (deprecated LOC:proce). Prefix conveys source.  
isa SPACE  
[261]

(origin: extraer: = traer –ex/SPACE:source)

**TIMES** *Time.* Prefix conveys time in a broad sense.  
isa PREFIX

**TRANS**<sup>[263]</sup> *Transitivity.* Prefix conveys transitivity.  
isa PREFIX  
[273]

(transitivising: påsejle 'collide': sejle –på/TRANS)

## 4.2.2 Suffix relations: SUFFIX

**SUFFIX** *Semantic relations appearing with suffixes.* A semantic relation is created between a base  
isa MORPHDERIV and a suffix.  
[256] Subtypes: AUG DENUM DER\$v DERan:qual DERna DERnn DERnv DERv DIMIN PEJ.

**AUG** *Augmentation.* Suffix conveys augmentation.  
isa SUFFIX  
[279]

(augmentative: perrazo 'big dog' = perro +azo/AUG)

**DENUM** *Adjective-numeral derivation.* Suffix creates denominal adjectives in a broad sense.  
isa SUFFIX Subtypes: DENUM:apart DENUM:ord DENUM:quant.  
[327]

**DENUM:apart** *Adjective-partitive derivation* (deprecated DENUM:part). Suffix creates partitive numerals.  
isa DENUM  
[329]

"kardinal=doce – partitiv=doceavo" 'tolv/tolvtedel'

**DENUM:ord** *Adjective-ordinal derivation.* Suffix creates ordinals.  
isa DENUM  
[328]

SUFFIX: semantic relations appearing with suffixes

- AUG: augmentation
- DENUM: adjective-numeral derivation
  - DENUM:apart: adjective-partitive derivation
  - DENUM:ord: adjective-ordinal derivation
  - DENUM:quant: adjective-multiplicative derivation
- DER\$v: verb derivation
- DERan:qual: adjective derivation
- DERna: noun-adjective derivation
  - DERna:disp: noun-adjective derivation (disposition)
  - DERna:other: noun-adjective derivation (other)
  - DERna:poss: noun-adjective derivation (possession)
  - DERna:rel: noun-adjective derivation (relational)
    - DERna:deono: noun-adjective derivation (naming)
      - DERna.deono.place: noun-adjective derivation (naming places)
      - DERna.deono.pers: noun-adjective derivation (naming persons)
    - DERna:rel.norm: noun-adjective derivation (normal)
  - DERna:resem: noun-adjective derivation (resemblance)
  - DERna:telic: noun-adjective derivation (effect)
- DERnn: noun-noun derivation
  - DERnn:agent: noun-noun derivation (agent)
  - DERnn:assoc: noun-noun derivation (association)
  - DERnn:capac: noun-noun derivation (capacity)
  - DERnn:cont: noun-noun derivation (container)
  - DERnn:loc: noun-noun derivation (location)
  - DERnn:other: noun-noun derivation (other)
  - DERnn:quant: noun-noun derivation (quantification)
  - DERnn:telic: noun-noun derivation (telic)
  - DERnn:time: noun-noun derivation (time)
- DERnv: verb-noun derivation
  - DERnv:agent: verb-noun derivation (agent)
  - DERnv:core: verb-noun derivation (core)
  - DERnv:exper: verb-noun derivation (experiencer)
  - DERnv:inst: verb-noun derivation (instrument)
  - DERnv:loc: verb-noun derivation (location)
  - DERnv:other: verb-noun derivation (other)
  - DERnv:patient: verb-noun derivation (patient)
  - DERnv:recip: verb-noun derivation (recipient)
- DERv:
- DIMIN: diminution
- PEJ: pejoration

Figure 4.5: The relations matching SUFFIX.

"kardinal=dos – ordinal=segundo" 'to/anden'

**DENUM:quant** *Adjective-multiplicative derivation.* Suffix creates multiplicative numerals.

isa DENUM

[330]

"kardinal=cinco – multiplikativ=quíntuplo" 'fem/femdobbelte'

**DER\$v** *Verb derivation.* Suffix triggers a derivation

isa SUFFIX

[282]

**DERan:qual** *Adjective derivation* (deprecated QUAL). Suffix creates deadjectival nouns.

isa SUFFIX

[296]

(deadjectival noun: bitterness = bitter +ness/DERan:qual)

**DERna** *Noun-adjective derivation* (deprecated DENOM). Suffix creates denominal adjectives in a broad sense.

isa SUFFIX

[316]

Subtypes: DERna:disp DERna:other DERna:poss DERna:rel DERna:resem DERna:telic.

**DERna:disp** *Noun-adjective derivation (disposition)* (deprecated DENOM:disp). Suffix creates denominal adjectives that express disposition.

isa DERna

[324]

"que tiene afición por N" (mujeriego – "que afición por las mujeres" 'kvindeglad/som er glad for kvinder')

**DERna:other** *Noun-adjective derivation (other)* (deprecated DENOM:other). If in doubt about the meaning conveyed by the suffix

isa DERna

[326]

**DERna:poss** *Noun-adjective derivation (possession)* (deprecated DENOM:poss). Suffix creates denominal adjectives that express possession.

isa DERna

[323]

"que posee/tiene/lleva N" (barbudo – "que lleva barba" 'skægget/som bærer skæg')

**DERna:rel** *Noun-adjective derivation (relational)* (deprecated DENOM:rel). Suffix creates denominal adjectives with a relational meaning.

isa DERna

[317]

Subtypes: DERna:deono DERna:rel.norm.

**DERna:deono** *Noun-adjective derivation (naming)* (deprecated DENOM:rel.deono). Suffix creates relational adjectives with the meaning of "naming".

isa DERna:rel

[319]

Subtypes: DERna:deono.place DERna:deono.pers.

**DERna:deono.place** *Noun-adjective derivation (naming places)* (deprecated DENOM:rel.deono.place). Suffix creates relational adjectives with the meaning of "naming" of places.

isa DERna:deono

[321]

Madrileño 'som har at gøre med/kommer fra Madrid'

**DERna:deono.pers** *Noun-adjective derivation (naming persons)* (deprecated DENOM:rel.deono.pers). Suffix creates relational adjectives with the meaning of "naming" persons.

isa DERna:deono

[320]

Cervantino 'som har at gøre med Cervantes'

**DERna:rel.norm** *Noun-adjective derivation (normal)* (deprecated DENOM:rel.norm). Suffix creates relational adjectives with a "normal" meaning aspect.

isa DERna:rel

[318]

(denominal adjective: presidential = president +ial/DENOM:rel.norm)

**DERna:resem** *Noun-adjective derivation (resemblance)* (deprecated DENOM:resem). Suffix creates denominal  
isa DERna adjectives that express resemblance.  
[322]

"que se parece a N" (sanchopancesco – "que se parece a Sancho Panza" 'sanchopanzask/som ligner Sancho Panz

**DERna:telic** *Noun-adjective derivation (effect)* (deprecated DENOM:eff). Suffix creates denominal adjectives  
isa DERna that express an effect.  
[325]

"que causa simpatía" (simpático – "que causa simpatía" 'sympatisk/som vækker sympati')

**DERnn** *Noun-noun derivation* (deprecated NOPRED). Suffix creates non-predicative nouns (from other  
isa SUFFIX nouns) in a broad sense.  
[297] Subtypes: DERnn:agent DERnn:assoc DERnn:capac DERnn:cont DERnn:loc DERnn:other DERnn:quant DERnn:telic  
DERnn:time.

**DERnn:agent** *Noun-noun derivation (agent)* (deprecated NOPRED:agent). Suffix creates non-predicative nouns  
isa DERnn expressing an agent role.  
[298]

(agent derivation: miller = mill +er/DERnn:agent)

**DERnn:assoc** *Noun-noun derivation (association)* (deprecated NOPRED:script). Suffix creates non-predicative  
isa DERnn nouns expressing a script/notion related to the original noun.  
[305]

(script derivation: pontaje 'brobetaling' = puente +aje/DERnn:assoc)

**DERnn:capac** *Noun-noun derivation (capacity)* (deprecated NOPRED:capac). Suffix creates non-predicative  
isa DERnn nouns expressing a capacity.  
[303]

(capacity derivation: cestada 'kurvfuld' = cesta +ada/DERnn:capac)

**DERnn:cont** *Noun-noun derivation (container)* (deprecated NOPRED:cont). Suffix creates non-predicative  
isa DERnn nouns expressing a container.  
[300]

(container derivation: azucarero 'sugar bowl' = azucar +ero/DERnn:cont)

**DERnn:loc** *Noun-noun derivation (location)* (deprecated NOPRED:loc). Suffix creates non-predicative nouns  
isa DERnn expressing a location.  
[304]

(locative derivation: arenal 'sandet strækning' = arena +al/DERnn:loc)

**DERnn:other** *Noun-noun derivation (other)* (deprecated NOPRED:other). If in doubt about the meaning conveyed by the suffix  
isa DERnn  
[306]

**DERnn:quant** *Noun-noun derivation (quantification)* (deprecated NOPRED:set). Suffix creates non-predicative nouns expressing a quantification.  
isa DERnn  
[302]

(set derivation: perrada 'hundekobbel' = perro +ada/DERnn:quant)

**DERnn:telic** *Noun-noun derivation (telic)* (deprecated NOPRED:result). Suffix creates non-predicative nouns expressing a telic result.  
isa DERnn  
[299]

(result derivation: puñalada 'knivstik' = puñal +ada/DERnn:telic)

**DERnn:time** *Noun-noun derivation (time)* (deprecated NOPRED:temp). Suffix creates non-predicative nouns expressing a temporal aspect.  
isa DERnn  
[301]

(temporal derivation: temporada 'tidsrum/sæson' = tiempo +ada/DERnn:time)

**DERnv** *Verb-noun derivation* (long: DEVERBN, deprecated PRED). Suffix creates deverbal nouns in a broad sense.  
isa SUFFIX  
[287] Subtypes: DERnv:agent DERnv:core DERnv:exper DERnv:inst DERnv:loc DERnv:other DERnv:patient DERnv:recip.

**DERnv:agent** *Verb-noun derivation (agent)*. Suffix creates deverbal nouns absorbing the agent role.  
isa DERnv  
[288]

(agent derivation: singer = sing +er/DERnv:agent)

**DERnv:core** *Verb-noun derivation (core)*. Suffix creates deverbal nouns expressing a nominalized version of the situation denoted by the original verb.  
isa DERnv  
[290]

(core derivation: exploitation = exploit@V +ation/DERnv:core)

**DERnv:exper** *Verb-noun derivation (experiencer)*. Suffix creates deverbal nouns absorbing the experiencer role.  
isa DERnv  
[289]

(experiencer derivation: admirer = admire +r/DERnv:exper)

**DERnv:inst** *Verb-noun derivation (instrument)*. Suffix creates deverbal nouns expressing the instrument related to the meaning of the original noun.  
isa DERnv  
[294]

(instrument derivation: exprimidor 'saftpresser' = exprimir +dor/DERnv:inst)

**DERnv:loc** *Verb-noun derivation (location).* Suffix creates deverbal nouns expressing the location related to the meaning of the original noun.  
isa DERnv  
[293]

(locative derivation: comedor 'spisestue' = comer +dor/DERnv:loc)

**DERnv:other** *Verb-noun derivation (other).* If in doubt about the meaning conveyed by the suffix  
isa DERnv

**DERnv:patient** *Verb-noun derivation (patient).* Suffix creates deverbal nouns absorbing the patient role.  
isa DERnv  
[291]

(result derivation: hallazgo 'fund' = hallar +azgo/DERnv:result)

**DERnv:recip** *Verb-noun derivation (recipient).* Suffix creates deverbal nouns absorbing the recipient role  
isa DERnv  
[292]

(recipient derivation: beneficiario 'den begunstigede' = beneficiar +ario/DERnv:recip)

**DERv** (long: DEVERB, deprecated DEVERB).  
isa SUFFIX

**DIM** *Diminution.* Suffix conveys diminution.  
isa SUFFIX  
[280]

(diminutive: viejecito 'little old man' = viejo +ecito/DIM)

**PEJ** *Pejoration.* Suffix conveys a pejorative sense.  
isa SUFFIX  
[281]

(pejorative: vinacho 'bad vine' = vino +acho/PEJ)

## Chapter 5

# Discourse relations: DISCOURSE

DISC: discourse level  
"α"PRIM: discourse specification  
DISCOTHER:  
  JOINT: no clear relation  
  REP: repaired  
  SCENE: scene

Figure 5.1: The relations matching DISCOURSE-DISCFUNC-DISCSEM-TOPICS.

**DISC** *Discourse level* (long: DISCOURSE). A relation at the discourse level. Ie, a relation between  
isa DIM:LEVEL segments in different sentences or clauses.  
[17] Subtypes: "α"PRIM DISCOTHER DISCPRAG DISCSEM.

**"α"PRIM** *Discourse specification*. A primary syntactic relation that has been used as a discourse rela-  
isa DISC RULE tion for stylistic purposes.  
[352]

**DISCOTHER** .  
isa ADJ DISC Subtypes: JOINT REP SCENE.  
[200]

**JOINT** *No clear relation*. The dependent text segment adds a completely new content without any  
isa DISCOTHER clear discourse relation to the governing segment  
[250] Confusion<sub>4</sub>: CONJ<sub>50%</sub> JOINT<sub>50%</sub> .

**REP** *Repaired* (deprecated STRUCT:rep). Dependent text segment is interrupted and unfinished and  
isa DISCOTHER "repaired" by the following and governing text segments, which completes it  
[249]

**SCENE** *Scene* (deprecated STRUCT:prepPREP). Dependent text segment expresses the scene of the fol-  
isa DISCOTHER lowing and governing text, e.g. headings, titles  
[248] Confusion<sub>4</sub>: SCENE<sub>100%</sub> .



DISCPRAG: pragmatic and illocutionary discourse relations  
 ANSW: answer  
 CONSOL: consolidation  
   CONSOL:inst: instrumental  
   CONSOL:motiv: motivation  
   CONSOL:source: justification  
 DIREC: directive act  
 EXPR: expressive act  
 INTACT: interactional signals  
   INTACT:attn: attention  
   INTACT:inter: interruption  
 QUEST: question

Figure 5.2: The relations matching DISCFUNC.

## 5.1 Functional relations: DISCFUNC

**DISCPRAG** *Pragmatic and illocutionary discourse relations* (deprecated DISCFUNC). The dependent text segment expresses a change in speech act or pragmatic function (speaker's intention) wrt the governing segment; the label indicates the speech act or function of the dependent segment; regarding speaker's intentions and speech acts we consider the narrating asserting speech act as our default value.

Subtypes: ANSW CONSOL DIREC EXPR INTACT QUEST.

**ANSW** *Answer*. Governing text segment contains question or problem, dependent text segment answer or solution  
 isa DISCPRAG [237] Confusion<sub>1</sub>: ANSW<sub>100%</sub> .

**CONSOL** *Consolidation* (deprecated SUPPORT?).  
 isa DISCPRAG [243] Subtypes: CONSOL:inst CONSOL:motiv CONSOL:source.

**CONSOL:inst** *Instrumental* (deprecated CONSOL:enabl). S is instrumental in helping reader or recipient to carry out the action mentioned in N; frequent in directive texts  
 isa CONSOL [245]

**CONSOL:motiv** *Motivation*. S motivates reader or recipient to carry out the action mentioned in N  
 isa CONSOL [246] Confusion<sub>1</sub>: AGENTIVE:expl<sub>100%</sub> .

**CONSOL:source** *Justification* (deprecated JUSTCONSOL:just). S expresses a source that justifies N wrt its content (reason for mentioning it or sim.) thereby strengthening it argumentatively  
 isa CONSOL [244] Typical connectives: [da] Fordi, Eftersom.  
 Confusion<sub>1</sub>: AGENTIVE:reas<sub>50%</sub> AGENTIVE:expl<sub>50%</sub> .

**DIREC** *Directive act*. Dependent text segment contains an order, command or request  
 isa DISCPRAG [238] e.g. imperatives

**EXPR** *Expressive act*. Dependent text segment contains an expression of the speaker's attitudes or emotions, e.g. congratulations, excuses or thanks  
 isa DISCPRAG [239]

[en] I'm sorry!; My condolences!

**INTACT** *Interactional signals.*

isa DISCPRAG Subtypes: INTACT:attn INTACT:inter.  
[240]

**INTACT:attn** *Attention.* S contains an attention signal

isa INTACT  
[241]

[da] Ja; Nâ; OK; [it] Sì; Beh; [en] Yeah, Oh, Really?

**INTACT:inter** *Interruption.* S contains an interruption signal

isa INTACT  
[242]

[da] Jamen; [it] Ma; [en] But... But

**QUEST** *Question .* The dependent text segment contains a question with or without an answer

isa DISCPRAG  
[236]

## 5.2 Semantic relations: DISCSEM

DISCSEM: semantic discourse relations

- AGENTIVE: cause relation (discourse)
  - AGENTIVE:expl: explanation relation in discourse
  - AGENTIVE:reas: reason relation (discourse)
  - AGENTIVE:subj: subjective cause
- CONC: concession
- COND: condition
- CONJ: conjunction
  - CONJ:add: conjunction, addition
  - CONJ:elab: conjunction, elaboration
  - CONJ:seq: sequence
- CONTR: contrast
  - CONTR:dir: direct contrast
  - CONTR:subj: subjective contrast
- DISJ: disjunction
  - DISJ:dir: direct disjunction
  - DISJ:subj: subjective disjunction
- FORMAL: formal description
  - FORMAL:descr: neutral description
  - FORMAL:eval: positive/negative evaluation
- TIME: temporal relation
  - TIME:cont: contemporaneity
  - TIME:post: temporal succession
  - TIME:pre: temporal precedence

Figure 5.3: The relations matching DISCSEM.

**DISCSEM** *Semantic discourse relations.* The relations hold between the propositions of the governing

isa ADJ DISC and dependent text segments and are defined in semantic terms; relations are mono- or multi-  
[198] inuclear; the four “prg”-subtypes express changes of speech act like the DISCPRAG, however

the semantic relations are so dominant that they should determine the main type of the relation

Subtypes: AGENTIVE CONC COND CONJ CONTR DISJ FORMAL TIME.

**AGENTIVE** *Cause relation (discourse).* S expresses "bringing about" or cause in a broad sense

isa DISCSEM  
[202] Subtypes: AGENTIVE:expl AGENTIVE:reas AGENTIVE:sbj.

**AGENTIVE:expl** *Explanation relation in discourse.* An explanation relation. The satellite explains the nucleus.

isa AGENTIVE The relation is more general and elaborating than "reason".

[203] Typical connectives: [da] Nemlig; [it] Infatti; [en] In fact, Indeed.

Related types: reason.

Confusion<sub>11</sub>: AGENTIVE:reas<sub>30%</sub> CONJ<sub>27%</sub> AGENTIVE:expl<sub>18%</sub> CONSOL:motiv<sub>9%</sub> vobj<sub>6%</sub> conj<sub>5%</sub> CONSOL:source<sub>5%</sub>

.

**AGENTIVE:reas** *Reason relation (discourse).* S expresses a specific and concrete reason

isa AGENTIVE Typical connectives: [da] Fordi, Eftersom; [en] Since, Because.

[204] Confusion<sub>7</sub>: AGENTIVE:expl<sub>48%</sub> vobj<sub>24%</sub> DESCR:eval<sub>14%</sub> conj<sub>7%</sub> CONSOL:source<sub>7%</sub> .

**AGENTIVE:sbj** *Subjective cause.* The speaker uses the cause as a subjective/personal argument to support a claim

isa AGENTIVE

[205] Typical connectives: Because, In fact, Indeed.

**CONC** *Concession.* S admits or acknowledges a fact wrt N, which may however not have the expected consequence or effect

isa DISCSEM

[218] Confusion<sub>2</sub>: CONJ<sub>50%</sub> CONC<sub>25%</sub> CONTR:dir<sub>25%</sub> .

**COND** *Condition.*

isa DISCSEM

**CONJ** *Conjunction.* Dependent text segment elaborates and expands knowledge of governing text

isa DISCSEM segment or adds a new subject somehow related to it

[225] Subtypes: CONJ:add CONJ:elab CONJ:seq.

Confusion<sub>28</sub>: CONJ<sub>60%</sub> AGENTIVE:expl<sub>11%</sub> JOINT<sub>5%</sub> CONTR:sbj<sub>5%</sub> conj<sub>5%</sub> rel<sub>4%</sub> qobj<sub>4%</sub> CONC<sub>4%</sub> DESCR:eval<sub>2%</sub> CONTR:dir<sub>2%</sub> .

**CONJ:add** *Conjunction, addition.* Dependent text segment adds a new subject somehow related to the

isa CONJ governing text segment; in cases of uncertainty between add and elab we do not specify the

[226] subtype

**CONJ:elab** *Conjunction, elaboration* (deprecated ELAB:spec,ELAB:exp,CONST:elab). Dependent text seg-

isa CONJ ment elaborates and expands knowledge of governing text segment; in cases of uncertainty

[227] between add and elab we do not specify the subtype

**CONJ:seq** *Sequence.* Dependent text segment is part of list or sequence linked to governing text segment

isa CONJ as e.g. in recipes, sport results etc.

[228]

**CONTR** *Contrast.*

isa DISCSEM Subtypes: CONTR:dir CONTR:sbj.

[229] Confusion<sub>1</sub>: CONTR:sbj<sub>33%</sub> conj<sub>33%</sub> CONTR:dir<sub>33%</sub> .

**CONTR:dir** *Direct contrast.* The contrast lies between the governing and dependent text segment

isa CONTR Typical connectives: [da] Men, Derimod.

[230]

Confusion<sub>6</sub>: CONTR:subj<sub>33%</sub> expl<sub>17%</sub> CONC<sub>17%</sub> conj<sub>11%</sub> CONJ<sub>8%</sub> CONTR:dir<sub>8%</sub> CONTR<sub>6%</sub> .

**CONTR:subj** *Subjective contrast* (deprecated CONTR:prg). The contrast lies between an explicit and a subjectively inferred text segment

[231] Typical connectives: [da] Men.

Confusion<sub>11</sub>: conj<sub>30%</sub> CONTR:subj<sub>24%</sub> CONTR:dir<sub>20%</sub> CONJ<sub>14%</sub> coord<sub>9%</sub> CONTR<sub>3%</sub> .

**DISJ** *Disjunction.*

isa DISCSEM Typical connectives: [da] Eller.

[232] Subtypes: DISJ:dir DISJ:subj.

**DISJ:dir** *Direct disjunction.* The disjunction lies between the governing and dependent text segment

[233] **DISJ:subj** *Subjective disjunction* (deprecated DISJ:prg). The disjunction lies between the dependent and a subjectively inferred text segment

[234]

**FORMAL** *Formal description.* S describes N, N may be a first-order or second-order entity

isa DISCSEM Subtypes: FORMAL:descr FORMAL:eval.  
[215]

**FORMAL:descr** *Neutral description* (deprecated DESCR:qual). S expresses an objective and/or neutral description of N

[216]

**FORMAL:eval** *Positive/negative evaluation* (deprecated DESCR:eval). S expresses a personal and/or subjective positive or negative description of N

isa FORMAL  
[217] Confusion<sub>2</sub>: CONJ<sub>50%</sub> AGENTIVE:reas<sub>50%</sub> .

**TIME** *Temporal relation* (deprecated CIRCUM). There is a clear temporal relation between N and S

isa DISCSEM Subtypes: TIME:cont TIME:post TIME:pre.  
[220]

**TIME:cont** *Contemporaneity.* S is contemporary with N (now includes abolished TIME:dur)

isa TIME Typical connectives: [da] Samtidig, Mens, Så længe, Da.  
[221]

**TIME:post** *Temporal succession* (deprecated TIME:succ). Prefix conveys succession.

isa TIME  
[265]

(temporal succession: postmodernism = modernism –post/TIME:post)

**TIME:pre** *Temporal precedence* (deprecated TIME:prec). Prefix conveys precedence.

isa TIME  
[264]

(temporal precedence: prehistorical = historical –pre/TIME:pre)

## Chapter 6

# Anaphor relations: ANAPHORA

ANA: anaphoric level  
anaphor:

Figure 6.1: The relations matching ANAPHORA-coref-assoc-TOPICS.

**ANA** *Anaphoric level* (long: ANAPHORA). An anaphoric relation. Ie, a relation between an anaphor (pronoun, definite description, etc.) and an antecedent which either is a coreferent, or which provides access to a coreferent via its qualia structure. The relation goes from antecedent to anaphor.

Subtypes: anaphor.

**anaphor** . This section concerns anaphors as well as cataphors; cataphors may by and large express the same relations with their postcedents as anaphors with their antecedents; the relations are therefore labelled identically and will be distinguished solely by the edge direction: from left to right (anaphors) or from right to left (cataphors); because of their much higher frequency, we shall limit ourselves to examples of anaphors

Subtypes: assoc coref.

## 6.1 Coreference relations: coref

coref: coreference  
coref-iden: coreferential NP with lexical identity  
coref-res: resumptive anaphor  
    coref-res.prg: pragmatic coreference  
coref-var: coreferential NP with lexical variety  
ref: syntactically determined coreference

Figure 6.2: The relations matching coref.

**coref** *Coreference*. Anaphor denotes same entity as antecedent; all coreferential pronouns are labelled this way

Subtypes: coref-iden coref-res coref-var ref.

Confusion<sub>1</sub>: coref<sub>100%</sub> .

**coref-iden** *Coreferential NP with lexical identity* (deprecated coref-id).

isa coref

[183]

(antecedent→anaphor) a car → the car // a yellow car → the yellow car

**coref-res** *Resumptive anaphor* (deprecated nowincludescoref-res.cause).

isa coref Subtypes: coref-res.prg.

[185] Confusion<sub>1</sub>: coref-res<sub>100%</sub> .

**coref-res.prg** *Pragmatic coreference*. Takes up a statement and evaluates it with respect to speech act; I will

isa coref-res be there tomorrow → the threat / promise / warning / statement

[186]

**coref-var** *Coreferential NP with lexical variety*.

isa coref

[184]

a car → the vehicle // a yellow car → the car

**ref** *Syntactically determined coreference*. Syntactically determined coreference (eg, relative pro-

isa coref nouns, external topics)

[182] Confusion<sub>38</sub>: ref<sub>100%</sub> .

antecedent→anaphor

## 6.2 Associative anaphor relations: assoc

assoc: associative anaphor

”assoc-”QUALIA: associative anaphor wrt. qualia

assoc-agentive: associative anaphor (agentive)

assoc-const: associative anaphor (constitutive)

assoc-formal: associative anaphor (formal)

assoc-formal.loc: associative locative anaphor

assoc-telic: associative anaphor (telic)

Figure 6.3: The relations matching assoc.

**assoc** *Associative anaphor*. Anaphor denotes entity which is associated with antecedent

isa anaphor

[188]

Subtypes: ”assoc-”QUALIA assoc-agentive assoc-const assoc-formal assoc-telic.

**”assoc-”QUALIA** *Associative anaphor wrt. qualia*. Anaphor denotes entity which is associated with antecedent

isa RULE assoc

[189]

**assoc-agentive** *Associative anaphor (agentive)* (deprecated assoc-agent?). Anaphor is associated with antecedent

isa assoc wrt its agentive qualia (creator, factory, producer, author, etc.)

[191]

a car → the factory; a piece of music → the composer

**assoc-const** *Associative anaphor (constitutive)* (deprecated assoc-loc?). Anaphor is associated with antecedent wrt its constitutive qualia (parts, material, etc.)  
isa assoc  
[190]

ex. a car → the wheels, the numberplate, the driver's seat; a hotel → the kitchen; a bunch of flowers → the

roses; a couple → the man; the Italian partitive "ne", ex. some wine → ne vuoi (un po')?

**assoc-formal** *Associative anaphor (formal)*. Anaphor is associated with antecedent wrt its formal qualia (shape, dimension, colour, etc.)  
isa assoc  
[192] Subtypes: assoc-formal.loc.

a car → the size, the colour; a building → the height

**assoc-formal.loc** *Associative locative anaphor*. The anaphor is located in the antecedent  
isa assoc-formal  
[193]

a village → the church, the inn, the train station

**assoc-telic** *Associative anaphor (telic)* (deprecated assoc-scope?). Anaphor is associated with antecedent wrt its telic qualia (purpose, function, etc.)  
isa assoc  
[194]

a car → the driver, the passengers; a hotel → the guests, the receptionist

## Chapter 7

# Semantic relations: SEMANTICS

SEM: semantic level

Figure 7.1: The relations matching SEMANTICS-QUALIA-SEMROLE-TOPICS.

**SEM** *Semantic level* (long: SEMANTICS). A relation at the semantic level. Ie, a relation between functors, arguments, and modifiers.  
isa DIM:LEVEL  
[18] Subtypes: QUALIA SEMROLE.

### 7.1 Qualia relations: QUALIA

QUALIA: qualia roles  
const: constitutive qualia  
formal: formal qualia  
agentive: agentive qualia  
telic: telic qualia  
about: about qualia

Figure 7.2: The relations matching QUALIA.

**QUALIA** *Qualia roles*. A semantic qualia role. Ie, a relation that links a lexeme to a particular role associated with that lexeme. Eg, "music" to the act of "composing" (agentive), "performing" (telic), etc.  
isa SEM  
[33] Subtypes: const formal telic.

**const** *Constitutive qualia*. Relates to material or part-whole qualia  
isa QUALIA  
[40]

N->P.material/part



**formal** *Formal qualia*. A qualia role that relates a lexeme to a hyperonym (super type) wrt. form, dimension, quality, shape, size, etc.  
 isa QUALIA [37]  
 Subtypes: agentive.

**agentive** *Agentive qualia*. A qualia role that relates a lexeme to its agentive qualia, ie, the act that made it come into being.  
 isa formal [38]

N→P.agent

**telic** *Telic qualia*. Relates to purpose qualia  
 isa QUALIA [41]  
 Subtypes: about.

**about** *About qualia*. Relates to hyponym (subtype)  
 isa telic [42]

## 7.2 Thematic role relations: SEMROLE

SEMROLE:

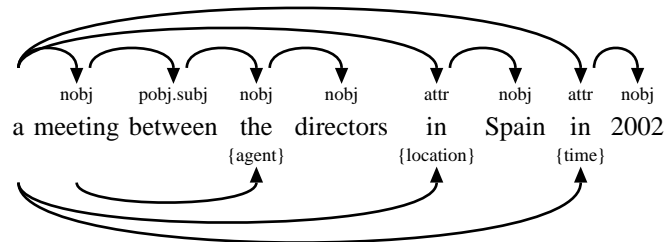
- {about}:
- {agent}: An object or a person that performs an action
- {apart}:
- {arg}:
- {cause}:
- {class}:
- {const}:
- {elab}:
- {eval}:
- {experiencer}: The receiver of an emotion or a physical impact
- {form}:
- {func}:
- {goal}:
- {iden}:
- {location}: The location where something is situated or happens
- {loc}:
- {other}: No specific semantic role
- {patient}: An object or a person that is the subject of the action or the one who is located somewhere
- {poss}:
- {quant}:
- {recipient}: The receiver of something
- {resem}:
- {source}:
- {time}:

Figure 7.3: The relations matching SEMROLE.

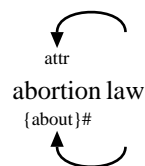
**SEMROLE** . A semantic relation. All the relations of the semantic roles run under the text line. The  
 isa SEM [47]  
 syntactic relation that runs over the text line is determined by the word class of the lemma

in question. In NP constructions, the syntactic head of an adjunct is assumed to also act as the semantic head of the adjunct, ie, the semantic relation mirrors the syntactic relation in this respect.

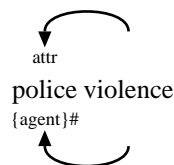
Subtypes: {about} {agent} {apart} {arg} {cause} {class} {const} {elab} {eval} {experiencer} {form} {func} {goal} {iden} {location} {loc} {other} {patient} {poss} {quant} {recipient} {resem} {source} {time}.



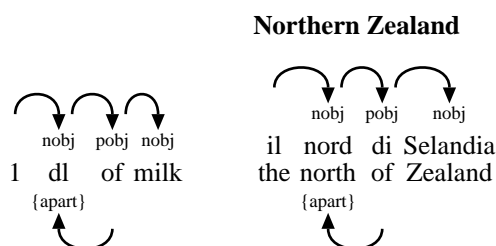
**{about}** . Used in noun phrases where the satellite indicates the content or genre of the nucleus.  
isa SEMROLE  
[60]



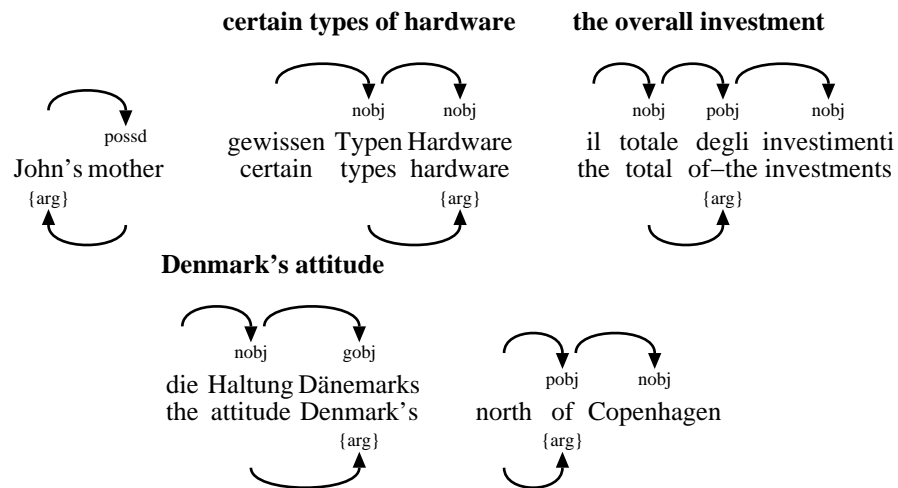
**{agent}** *An object or a person that performs an action.* Used in noun phrases where there is a deverbal relation between the nucleus and the satellite. Often realized as a subject.  
isa SEMROLE  
[67] Confusion<sub>1</sub>: {arg}<sub>100%</sub> .



**{apart}** (long: arbitrarypart). Used in noun phrases where the satellite represents an arbitrary part of the nucleus. Please note that the semantic relation goes from the satellite to the nucleus in opposition to the main part of the other semantic roles.  
[61]



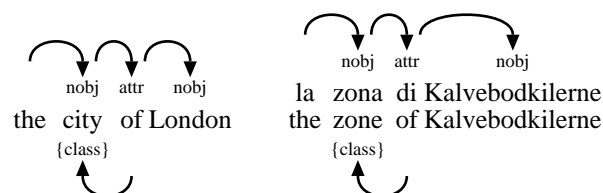
**{arg}** (long: argument). Used in noun phrases where there is a deadjectival relation or another similar relationship between the nucleus and the satellite.  
isa SEMROLE  
[66] Confusion<sub>2</sub>: {arg}<sub>50%</sub> {agent}<sub>50%</sub> .



**{cause}** . Used in noun phrases where the satellite is the person or object that performs the non-volitional action indicated by the nucleus.  
isa SEMROLE [52]

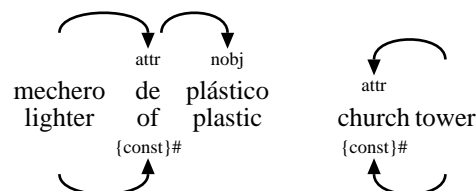
ildebrand sultedød

**{class}** . Used in noun phrases where the satellite indicates the super type or classification of the nucleus. This is in opposition to the identity relation which denotes the opposit relationship between the two units. Please note that the semantic relation goes from the satellite to the nucleus in opposition to the main part of the other semantic roles.  
Related types: {iden}.  
isa SEMROLE [62]



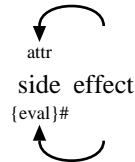
**{const}** (long: constituent). Used in noun phrases where the satellite represents a part, material or essential constituent of the nucleus.  
isa SEMROLE [49]

**plastic lighter**



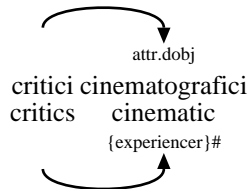
**{elab}** (long: elaboration). Often used together with parenthetic modifiers  
Related types: modp.  
isa SEMROLE [48]

**{eval}** (long: evaluation). Used in noun phrases where there is a descriptive relation between the nucleus and the satellite. The relation is often a subjective description from the writer who either evaluates the relationship in a positive or negative manner.  
isa SEMROLE [58]



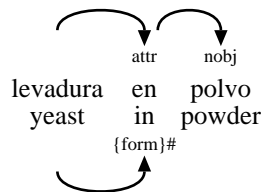
**{experiencer}** . *The receiver of an emotion or a physical impact.* Used in noun phrases where there is a deverbal relation between the nucleus and the satellite. Often realized as a direct object  
isa SEMROLE  
[69]

#### film critics

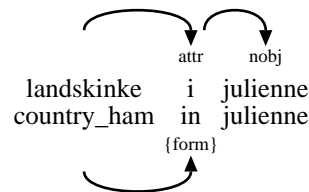


**{form}** . Used in noun phrases where the satellite indicates the shape or form of the nucleus.  
isa SEMROLE  
[64]

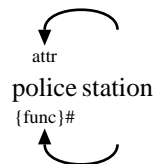
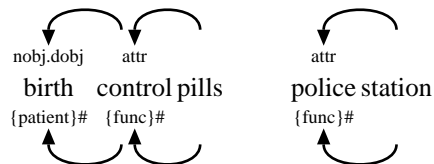
#### baking powder



#### country ham in julienne strips

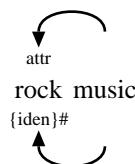


**{func}** (long: function). Used in noun phrases where the satellite determinates the function of the nucleus.  
isa SEMROLE  
[54]

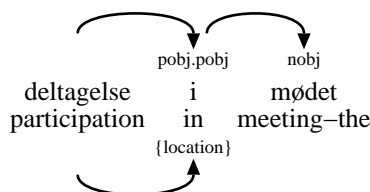


**{goal}** . Used in noun phrases where the satellite determinates the goal or the intention for which the nucleus is destined.  
isa SEMROLE  
[53]

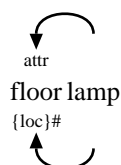
**{iden}** (long: identity). Used in noun phrases where the satellite indicates the identity of the nucleus. In this case it is also possible to equate the satellite to the nucleus i.e. that the nucleus represents the super type of the satellite.  
isa SEMROLE  
[65]  
Related types: {class}.



**{location}** *The location where something is situated or happens.* Used in noun phrases where there is a deverbal relation between the nucleus and the satellite. Often realized as a prepositional object  
 isa SEMROLE [71]



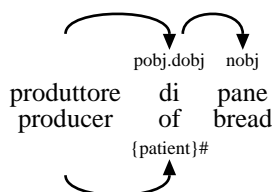
**{loc}** (long: location, deprecated {pos}). Used in noun phrases where the satellite indicates the location of the position or the location of nucleus.  
 isa SEMROLE [56]



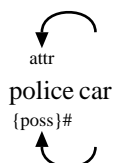
**{other}** *No specific semantic role.* Used when none of the other semantic roles are suitable or when in doubt.  
 isa SEMROLE [72]

**{patient}** *An object or a person that is the subject of the action or the one who is located somewhere.* Used in noun phrases where there is a deverbal relation between the nucleus and the satellite. Often realized as a direct object  
 isa SEMROLE [68]

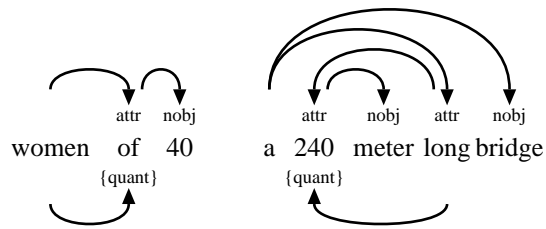
#### bread producer



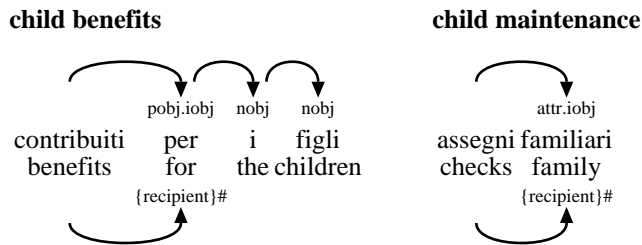
**{poss}** (long: possession). Used in noun phrases where there is a possession relation between the nucleus and the satellite. Often the satellite is the owner or possessor of the nucleus.  
 isa SEMROLE [55]



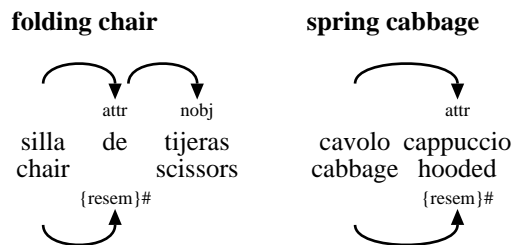
**{quant}** (long: quantity). Used in noun phrases where the satellite indicates the quantity in numbers or another countable unit of the nucleus.  
 isa SEMROLE [63]



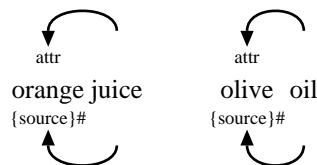
**{recipient}** *The receiver of something.* Used in noun phrases where there is a deverbal relation between the nucleus and the satellite. Often realized as an indirect object  
 isa SEMROLE [70]



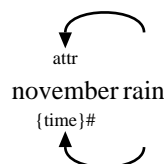
**{resem}** (long: resemblance). Used in noun phrases where there is a resemblance between the nucleus and the satellite.  
 isa SEMROLE [59]



**{source}** (deprecated {origin}). Used in noun phrases where the satellite is the source from which the nucleus derives or is deduced.  
 isa SEMROLE [51]



**{time}** . Used in noun phrases where the satellite indicates some kind of temporal aspect of the nucleus.  
 isa SEMROLE [57]



## Chapter 8

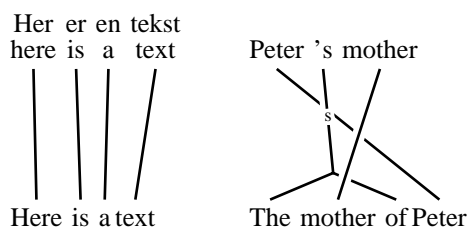
# Word alignment relations: ALIGN

ALIGN: alignment level  
"": unlabeled word alignment  
f: fuzzy word alignment

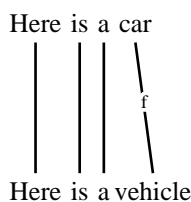
Figure 8.1: The relations matching ALIGN-TOPICS.

**ALIGN** *Alignment level* (long: ALIGNMENT). A relation at the word alignment level. Ie, an alignment relation that expresses a translational equivalence between two sets of words (and their iated phrases), either in terms of form or meaning. Null alignments - ie, a set of words in one text which does not correspond to any set of words in the other text - are encoded as a set of words that is aligned to itself.  
Subtypes: "" f.

"" *Unlabeled word alignment* (long: align). An unlabeled word alignment is represented as a word alignment where the label is an empty string. It is used to represent the default word alignment, where there is full translational equivalence between the two sets of words.



**f** *Fuzzy word alignment* (long: fuzzy). A semantically fuzzy word alignment.  
isa ALIGN  
[371]



## Chapter 9

# Rule schemata for complex relations: RULE

RULE: relation rule  
 "ANY": disambiguation  
 "DISC": down-head in attribution  
 "<PRIM...:INTEGER>": gapping dependent  
 "@adverb": valency-bound adverbial  
 ["PRIM"]": pattern for secondary syntactic dependency relation formed from primary syntactic dependency relation  
 "assoc-QUALIA": associative anaphor wrt. qualia  
 {"SEM"}": pattern for secondary semantic dependency relation formed from primary semantic dependency relation  
 "QUALIA": resemblance wrt. \$qualia relation  
 "PRIM": discourse specification  
 "§PRIM": morphology specification  
 ANY"&ANY: both-and relation  
 ANY|ANY: either-or relation  
 DISC": down-dependent in attribution  
 PRIM"#": pattern for idiomatic primary dependency  
 PRIM"/CONNECTOR: explicit connector  
 PRIM"/("CONNECTOR)": implicit connector  
 PRIM"/ATTRINTEGER: attribution  
 PRIM{"THEM"}": pattern for primary dependency relation with thematic role

Figure 9.1: The relations matching RULE-TOPICS.

**RULE** *Relation rule.* Rule for specifying complex relations.

isa ANY Subtypes: "ANY" "DISC" "<PRIM...:INTEGER>" "@adverb" ["PRIM"] "assoc-QUALIA" {"SEM"} "QUALIA"  
 [8] "PRIM" "§PRIM" ANY"&ANY ANY|ANY DISC" PRIM"# PRIM"/CONNECTOR PRIM"/("CONNECTOR)"  
 PRIM"/ATTRINTEGER PRIM{"THEM"}".

"ANY" *Disambiguation.*

isa RULE

"DISC" *Down-head in attribution.* The head in the relation is one step further down in the attribution

isa RULE chain

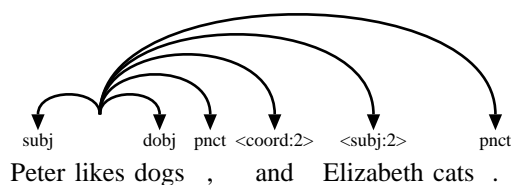
[362]



"<"PRIM...">:"INTEGER">" *Gapping dependent*. First conjunct->gapping dependent

isa GAP RULE

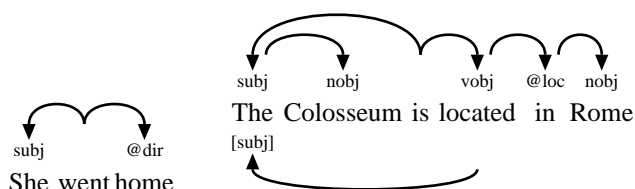
[350]



"@adverb" *Valency-bound adverbial*. A complement relation which can be interpreted as an obligatory,

isa COMP RULE valency-bound adverbial relation.

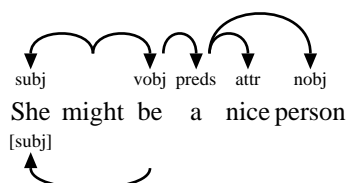
[364] Related types: cont dir dur ext hab loc prec succ time.



"["PRIM"]" *Pattern for secondary syntactic dependency relation formed from primary syntactic dependency relation*. Governor->secondary syntactic dependent; \$PRIM must be non-secondary

isa RULE SEC

[348] Related types: "["\$PRIM"]".



"assoc-"QUALIA *Associative anaphor wrt. qualia*. Anaphor denotes entity which is associated with antecedent

isa RULE assoc

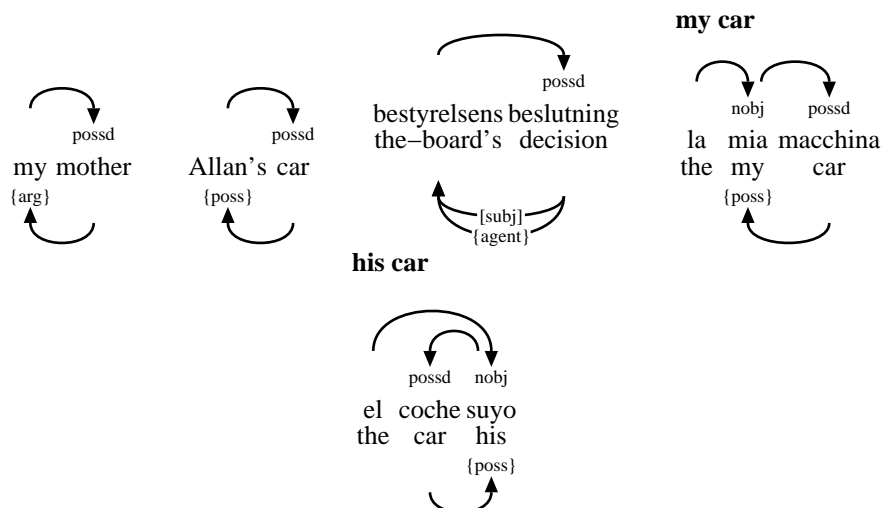
[189]

"{"SEM"}" *Pattern for secondary semantic dependency relation formed from primary semantic dependency relation*. Governor->secondary semantic dependent; \$PRIM must be non-secondary

isa RULE SEC

[349]

Related types: "["\$PRIM"]".



**””QUALIA** *Resemblance wrt. \$qualia relation.*  
 isa RULE resem

**”α”PRIM** *Discourse specification. A primary syntactic relation that has been used as a discourse relation for stylistic purposes.*  
 isa DISC RULE  
 [352]

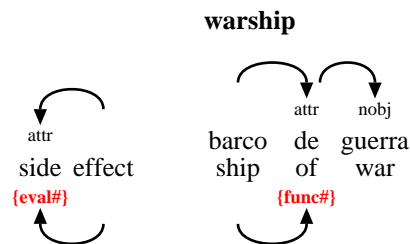
**”§”PRIM** *Morphology specification.*  
 isa MORPH RULE

**ANY”&”ANY** *Both-and relation. Both relations hold*  
 isa RULE

**ANY”|”ANY** *Either-or relation. One of the relations holds*  
 isa RULE

**DISC”** *Down-dependent in attribution. The dependent in the relation is one step further down in the attribution chain*  
 isa RULE  
 [355]  
 [363]

**PRIM”#”** *Pattern for idiomatic primary dependency. Head->dependent within idiom*  
 isa IDIOM RULE  
 [346]

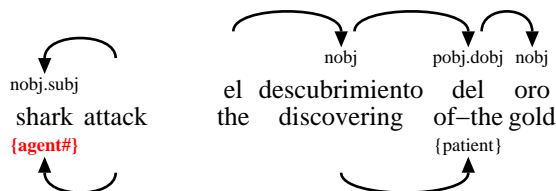


**PRIM”/”CONNECTOR** *Explicit connector. The discourse relation has explicit connector \$CONNECTOR*  
 isa RULE

**PRIM”/(”CONNECTOR)”** *Implicit connector. The discourse relation has implicit connector \$CONNECTOR*  
 isa RULE

**PRIM”/ATTR”INTEGER** *Attribution. Specifies the person to whom the utterance is attributed (ATTR or ATTR1, ATTR2, ... when there is more than one person)*  
 isa RULE  
 [341]  
 [351]

**PRIM”{”THEM”}** *Pattern for primary dependency relation with thematic role. \$PRIM must be non-thematic; the thematic roles can be agent, patient, recipient, experient, location.*  
 isa RULE  
 [347]



## Chapter 10

# Relations misplaced outside the ANY hierarchy

TELIC: telic  
TELIC:cons.dir: direct, physical consequence, result  
TELIC:cons.sbj: pragmatic/personal conclusion, deduction  
TELIC:goal: goal relation (discourse)  
DERva: verb-adjective derivation  
DERva:act: verb-adjective derivation (active)  
DERva:act.disp: verb-adjective derivation (pure)  
DERva:act.epi: verb-adjective derivation (disposition)  
DERva:pas: verb-adjective derivation (potentiality)  
DERva:pas.deon: verb-adjective derivation (passive potentiality)  
DERva:pas.epi: verb-adjective derivation (passive participles)  
DERva:pas.part: verb-adjective derivation (passive)  
DERvv: verb-verb derivation  
MISPLACED: misplaced relation  
DERav: adjective-verb derivation  
DERadvv: adverb-verb derivation  
ITER: iteration

Figure 10.1: The relations matching -ANY.

**TELIC** *Telic* (deprecated ASPEC:term+resul). Prefix conveys termination or result.

[272] Subtypes: TELIC:cons.dir TELIC:cons.sbj TELIC:goal.

(terminative: oplåse 'open' = låse -op/TELIC)

**TELIC:cons.dir** *Direct, physical consequence, result* (deprecated TELIC:dir). Physical, objectively observed consequence or result

isa TELIC

[208] Typical connectives: [da] Derfor, Af den grund.

**TELIC:cons.sbj** *Pragmatic/personal conclusion, deduction* (deprecated TELIC:subj). Subjective conclusion or deduction on behalf of the speaker

isa TELIC

[209] Typical connectives: [da] Derfor, Af den grund.

**TELIC:goal** *Goal relation (discourse)*. S expresses goal, purpose, aim

isa TELIC  
[207] Typical connectives: [da] For (at).

**DERva** *Verb-adjective derivation* (deprecated DERV). Suffix creates deverbal adjectives in a broad sense.  
[308]

Subtypes: DERva:act DERva:pas DERva:pas.part.

**DERva:act** *Verb-adjective derivation (active)* (deprecated DEVERB:act.pure). Suffix creates active adjectives.

isa DERva  
[309] Subtypes: DERva:act.disp DERva:act.epi.

**DERva:act.disp** *Verb-adjective derivation (pure)* (deprecated DEVERB:act.disp). Suffix creates active adjectives with the meaning aspect "pure".

isa DERva:act  
[310]

"que V" (conmover – "que conmueve" 'gribende/der griber')

**DERva:act.epi** *Verb-adjective derivation (disposition)* (deprecated DEVERB:act.poten). Suffix creates active adjectives with the meaning aspect "disposition".

isa DERva:act  
[311]

"que suele V, que tiende a V" (adulón – "que suele adular, que tiende a adular" 'smigre/som plejer eller har

tendens til at være krybende

**DERva:pas** *Verb-adjective derivation (potentiality)* (deprecated DEVERB:pas). Suffix creates active adjectives with the meaning aspect "potentiality".

isa DERva  
[312] Subtypes: DERva:pas.deon DERva:pas.epi.

(deverbal adjective: transportable = transport +able/DERva:pas.epi)

**DERva:pas.deon** *Verb-adjective derivation (passive potentiality)* (deprecated DEVERB:pas.deon). Suffix creates passive adjectives with the meaning aspect "potentiality".

isa DERva:pas  
[315]

"que puede {ser PP/Vse}" (transportable – "máquina que puede {ser transportada/transportarse}

'transportabel/maskine som kan blive transporteret/transporteres

**DERva:pas.epi** *Verb-adjective derivation (passive participles)* (deprecated DEVERB:pas.poten). Suffix creates passive adjectives with the form of participles.  
 isa DERva:pas [314]

"que {ha sido/está/es} PP" (comprado – "hombre que {ha sido/está/es} comprado 'mand som er blevet/er/bliver

købt"

**DERva:pas.part** *Verb-adjective derivation (passive)* (deprecated DEVERB:pas.part). Suffix creates passive adjectives.  
 isa DERva [313]

**DERvv** *Verb-verb derivation* (deprecated DER:vv). Suffix triggers a derivation from a verb to another verb.  
 [285]

(verb→verb derivation: adormecer 'lull to sleep' = dormir +[a][ecer]/DERvv)

**MISPLACED** *Misplaced relation.* A relation is misplaced if it fails to have ANY as a transitive super type.  
 [9] This should never happen, and the problem must be corrected if a misplaced relation shows up here.

**DERav** *Adjective-verb derivation* (deprecated DER:av). Suffix triggers a derivation from an adjective to a verb.  
 [284]

(adjective→verb derivation: darken = dark +en/DERav)

**DERadvv** *Adverb-verb derivation.* Suffix triggers a derivation from an adverb to a verb  
 [286]

**ITER** *Iteration* (deprecated ASPEC:iter). Prefix conveys iteration.  
 isa ITER Subtypes: ITER.  
 [270]

(iterative: redefine = define –re/ITER)

# Appendix A

## Top-level relations: ANY

ANY: directed relation  
DIM: dimension  
  DIM:LEVEL: dimension: linguistic level  
  DIM:TYPE: dimension: relation type  
    +: segment concatenation  
    IDIOM: idiomatic relation  
    PRIM: primary dependency relation  
      ADJ: adjunct relation  
      COMP: complement relation  
    SEC: secondary dependency relation  
    fill: licensed filler

Figure A.1: The relations matching ANY-TOPICS-SYNTAX-MORPHOLOGY-DISCOURSE-ANAPHORA-SEMANTICS-ALIGNMENT-RULE.

**ANY** *Directed relation*. An arbitrary directed relation between two tokens. The arrow goes from  
[4] parent (head, governor, nucleus) to child (dependent, satellite).

Subtypes: DIM RULE TOPICS.

**DIM** *Dimension* (long: DIMENSION). A dimension in the hierarchy. Eg, linguistic level and relation  
isa ANY type.

[5] Subtypes: DIM:LEVEL DIM:TYPE.

**DIM:LEVEL** *Dimension: linguistic level*. Dimension specifying the linguistic level of the relation. The  
isa DIM classification of relations into linguistic levels is slightly arbitrary (there will be borderline  
[6] cases where there is no single natural classification), and does not carry any deep linguistic  
significance. It is more a question about linguistic convention and research tradition than  
about any deep underlying difference between relations.

Subtypes: ALIGN ANA DISC MORPH SEM SYN.

**DIM:TYPE** *Dimension: relation type*. Dimension specifying the type of the relation.

isa DIM Subtypes: + IDIOM PRIM SEC fill.  
[7]

+ *Segment concatenation* (long: CONCATENATION). A concatenation relation between two ad-  
isa DIM:TYPE jacent segments. This relation is used if an indecomposable lexeme has mistakenly been seg-  
[31]

mented into two segments. Lexicalized complex expressions are instead marked as IDIOM relations with the ”#” suffix.

Related types: IDIOM.



**IDIOM** *Idiomatic relation*. An idiomatic relation. Ie, a relation between tokens in a complex lexicalized expression that form a single lexical unit.

[32] Subtypes: PRIM”#”.

**PRIM** *Primary dependency relation* (long: PRIMARY). A primary dependency relation. Ie, a relation which specifies the primary head (the governor) of a token (the dependent).

[24] Subtypes: ADJ COMP.

**ADJ** *Adjunct relation* (long: ADJUNCT). A primary adjunct relation. The relation is licensed by the adjunct, ie, the lexical entry of the adjunct specifies the permissible adjunct frames for the adjunct (ie, the permissible adjunct roles and the restrictions on the governor, eg, with respect to word class). In the compositional semantics, the adjunct acts as functor with the governor as argument.

Subtypes: DISCOTHER DISCPRAG DISCSEM SYNADJ.

**COMP** *Complement relation* (long: COMPLEMENT). A primary complement relation. The relation is licensed by the governor, ie, the lexical entry of the governor specifies the complement frames that it allows (the complement frame specifies the permissible complement roles, and the lexical restrictions on the complements, eg, with respect to word class). In the compositional semantics, the complements act as arguments with the governor as functor.

Subtypes: ”@”adverb SYNCOMP.

**SEC** *Secondary dependency relation* (long: SECONDARY). A secondary dependency relation. Eg, the secondary dependency relation in filler-gap constructions such as relatives without a relative pronoun (the relativized noun is a secondary dependent of the relative verb), raising and control constructions, and elliptic coordinations.

Subtypes: ”[”PRIM”]” ”[”SEM”]”.

**fill** *Licensed filler*. A relation from a filler licenser to a phonetically empty filler that it licenses. Filler relations are never annotated explicitly in the CDT annotation, but play an important role in the underlying linguistic theory, Discontinuous Grammar. In DG, a ”filler” is a phonetically empty constituent which is licensed lexically by a ”filler licenser” lexeme (eg, the relative verb in a relative construction acts as filler licenser for a filler that essentially provides a copy of the relativized noun, and in control constructions, the controlling verb passes on a copy of the controlled complement to the subordinate verb).

## Appendix B

# Syntactic relations: SYNTAX

SYN: syntax level

Figure B.1: The relations matching SYNTAX-SYNCOMP-SYNADJ-TOPICS.

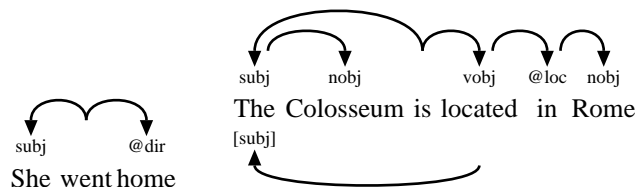
**SYN** *Syntax level* (long: SYNTAX). A relation at the syntactic level. Ie, a relation between two segments within a sentence, but not within a single word.  
 isa DIM:LEVEL  
 [16] Subtypes: SYNADJ SYNCOMP.

### B.1 Complement relations: SYNCOMP

**SYNCOMP** *Syntactic complement*. A syntactic complement role. Complements are lexically licensed by their governors. In the functor-argument structure, they act as functors with the complements as arguments.  
 isa COMP SYN  
 [74]

Subtypes: @space @time aobj avobj dobj fobj gobj iobj nobj numa numm part pobj possd possr pred qobj robj subj vobj.

**@space** *Valency-bound location/direction adverbial*.  
 isa SYNCOMP  
 [83] Related types: dir loc.

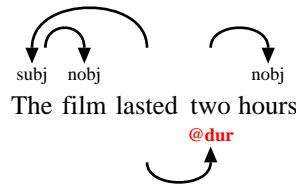


**@time** *Valency-bound time adverbial*. A valency bound time expression. Formerly analyzed as locative object, but we have decided to provide a general mechanism (@) for converting adverbial relations into valency-bound relations.  
 isa SYNCOMP  
 [99] Related types: cont dur ext hab prec succ.

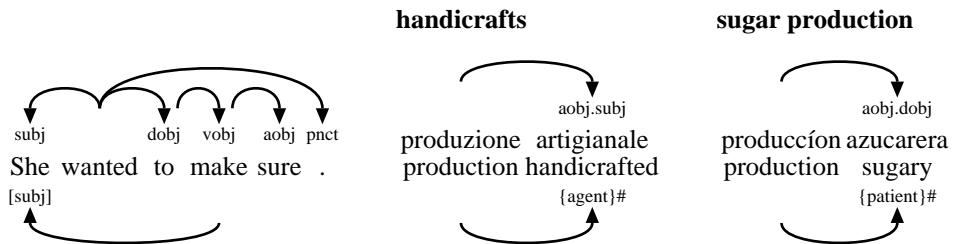


SYNCOMP: syntactic complement  
 @space: valency-bound location/direction adverbial  
 @time: valency-bound time adverbial  
 aobj: adjectival object  
 avobj: adverbial object  
 dobj: direct object  
 fobj: filler object  
 gobj: genitive object  
 iobj: indirect object  
 nobj: nominal object  
 numa: additive numeral complement  
 numm: multiplicative numeral complement  
 part: verbal particle  
 pobj: prepositional object  
 possd: possessed complement  
 possr: possessor complement  
 pred: predicative  
     predo: object predicative  
     preds: subject predicative  
 qobj: quotational object  
 robj: reflexive object  
 subj: subject  
     expl: expletive subject  
 vobj: verbal object

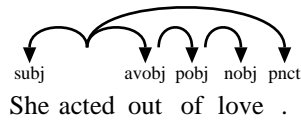
Figure B.2: The relations matching SYNCOMP.



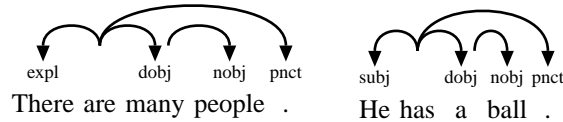
**aobj** *Adjectival object*. If the adverbial object is part of a NP which nucleus is deverbal, the following annotation possibilities are available: aobj.subj{SEMROLE} aobj.dobj{SEMROLE} aobj.pobj{SEMROLE} aobj.iobj{SEMROLE} The relevant semantic roles in this context are agent, patient, recipient, experient, location.  
 Related types: avobj.



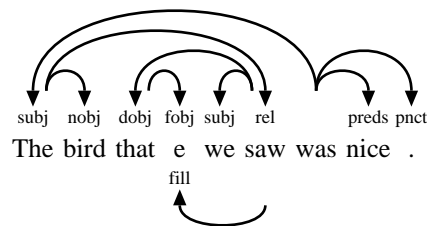
**avobj** *Adverbial object*.  
 Related types: aobj part.  
 [91]



**dobj** *Direct object*. A direct object relation. In languages with case, the direct object is typically accusative-marked.  
 isa SYNCOMP  
 [79] Related types: iobj robj.  
 Confusion<sub>1</sub>: pnct<sub>100%</sub> .

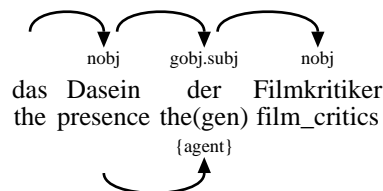


**fobj** *Filler object*. Filler objects are never annotated explicitly in the CDT annotation. In Discontinuous Grammar, a "filler" is a phonetically empty constituent which is licensed lexically by a "filler licenser" lexeme (eg, the relative verb in a relative construction acts as filler licenser for a filler that essentially provides a copy of the relativized noun). A "filler object" is reserved for the special case where a particular word (eg, a relative pronoun) must consume a filler (eg, the filler created by the relative verb). That is, most of the constructions which include a "ref" relation in the CDT involve the use of a filler object in the detailed theoretical account in Discontinuous Grammar.  
 Related types: fill ref.

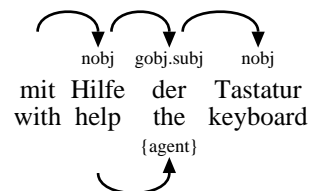


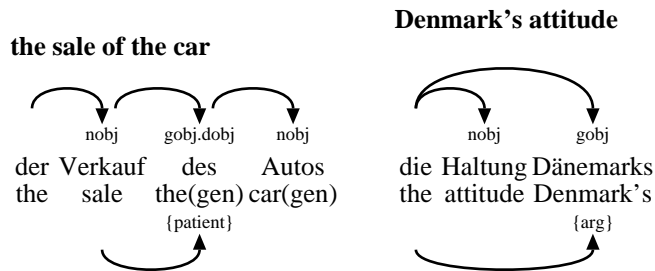
**gobj** *Genitive object*. If the genitive object is part of a NP which nucleus is deverbal, the following annotation possibilities are available: gobj.subj{SEMROLE} gobj.dobj{SEMROLE} gobj.pobj{SEMROLE} gobj.iobj{SEMROLE} The relevant semantic roles in this context are agent, patient, recipient, experient, location.  
 [81]  
 Related types: SEMROLE attrg.

#### the presence of film critics

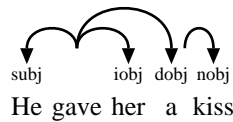


#### with help from the keyboard

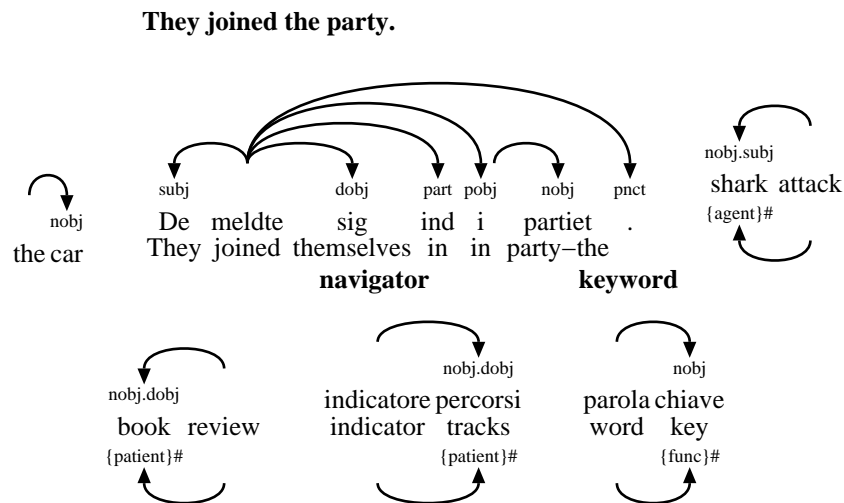




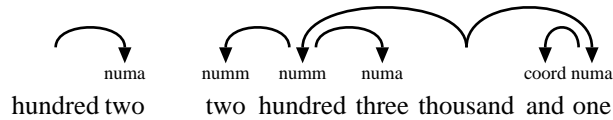
**iobj** *Indirect object.*  
isa SYNCOMP Related types: dobj.  
[82]



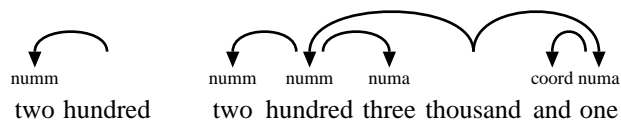
**nobj** *Nominal object.* If the nominal object is part of a NP which nucleus is deverbal, the following annotation possibilities are available: nobj.subj{SEMROLE} nobj.dobj{SEMROLE} nobj.pobj{SEMROLE} nobj.iobj{SEMROLE} The relevant semantic roles in this context are agent, patient, recipient, experient, location.  
Confusion<sub>1</sub>: pnct<sub>100%</sub> .



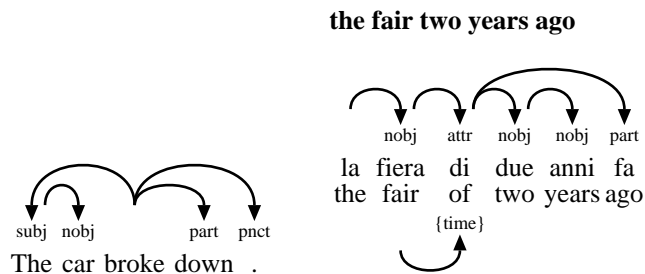
**numa** *Additive numeral complement.* An additive numeral complement relation. Numerals license one additive and one numeral complement, both optional. The numerical value associated with the expression is the value  $M * N + A$ , where M is the numerical value of the multiplicative complement, A is the numerical value of the additive complement, and N is the numerical value associated with the lexical numeral itself. Eg, "two hundred four" has value " $2 * 100 + 4$ ", "two hundred four thousand" has value " $(2 * 100 + 4) * 1000$ ", and "two hundred four thousand and twenty three" has value " $(2 * 100 + 4) * 1000 + (20 + (3))$ ".  
Related types: numm.



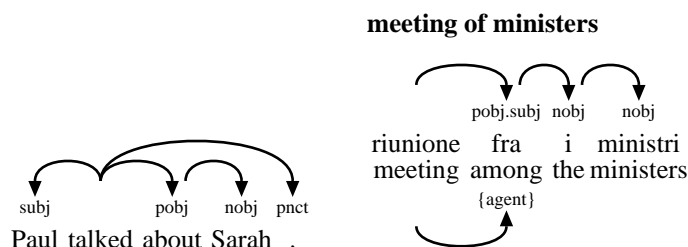
**numm** *Multiplicative numeral complement.* An multiplicative numeral complement relation. Numerals license one additive and one numeral complement, both optional. The numerical value associated with the expression is the value  $M * N + A$ , where M is the numerical value of the multiplicative complement, A is the numerical value of the additive complement, and N is the numerical value associated with the lexical numeral itself. Eg, "two hundred four" has value " $2 * 100 + 4$ ", "two hundred four thousand" has value " $(2 * 100 + 4) * 1000$ ", and "two hundred four thousand and twenty three" has value " $(2 * 100 + 4) * 1000 + (20 + (3))$ ".  
 Related types: numa.

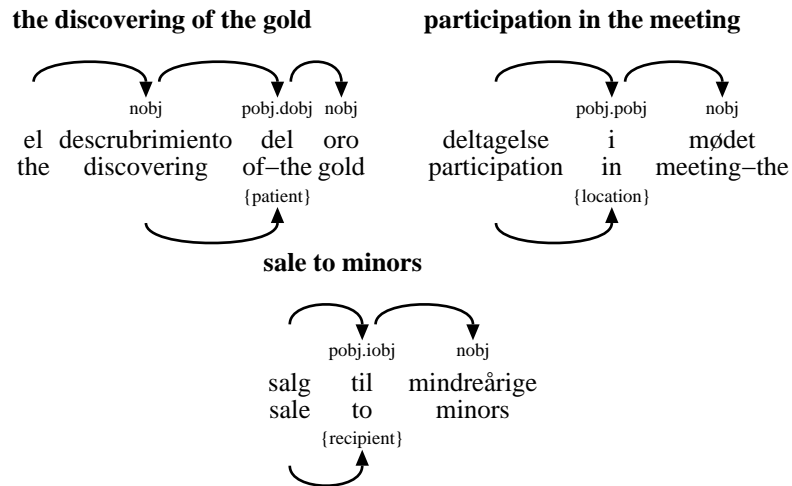


**part** *Verbal particle.* Verbal particle.  
 Related types: avobj.



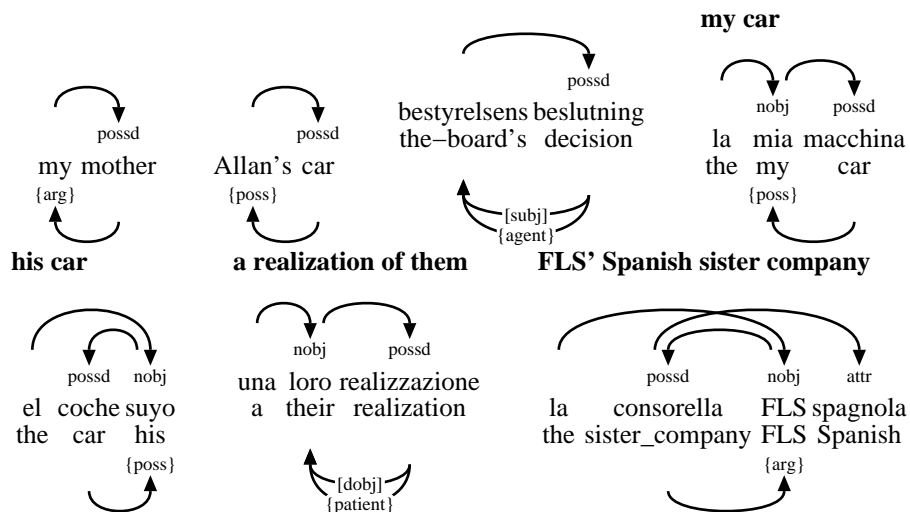
**pobj** *Prepositional object.* A prepositional object relation. The governor may be a verb, noun, adjective, adverbial, or another preposition. The preposition is analyzed as the head of the prepositional object itself. If the prepositional object is part of a deverbal NP (ie, an NP where the nucleus is derived from a verb), the CDT annotation specifies the underlying role of the NP within the PP by adding a "." followed by the underlying role to the relation, e.g., "pobj.subj" (the NP in the PP would act as subject in the underlying V), "pobj.dobj", "pobj.pobj", and "pobj.iobj"; in these cases, the semantic role "{SEMROLE}" must be annotated as well (the most relevant semantic roles in this context are "agent", "patient", "recipient", "experient", "location").  
 Related types: SEMROLE avobj.





**possd** *Possessed complement.* The possessed complement in a possessive construction. Possession is understood in a syntactic sense as any construction with a clitic genitive marker, not necessarily as possession in a narrow semantic sense. A better name may be chosen for this relation in the future.

Related types: "{\$PRIM}" SEMROLE possr.

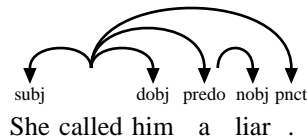


**possr** *Possessor complement.* NO LONGER IN USE  
 isa SYNCOMP The possessor complement in a possessive construction. Possession is understood in a syntactic sense as any construction with a clitic genitive marker, not necessarily as possession in a narrow semantic sense. A better name may be chosen for this relation in the future.  
 [97] Related types: poss possd.

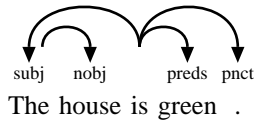
N/A

**pred** *Predicative.*  
 isa SYNCOMP Subtypes: predo preds.  
 [84] Related types: predo preds.

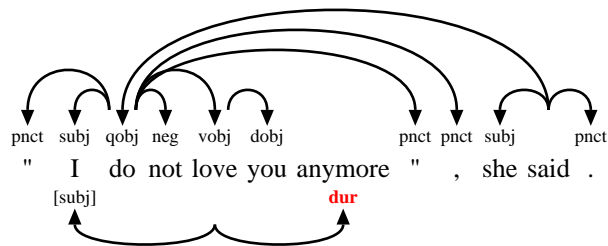
**predo** *Object predicative.*  
 isa pred Related types: preds.  
 [86]



**preds** *Subject predicative.*  
isa pred Related types: predo.  
[85]

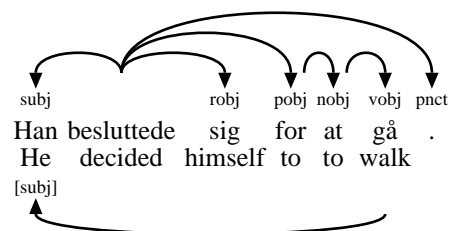


**qobj** *Quotational object.* A phrase or discourse segment functioning as directly quoted speech, typically by an attribution verb. Indirect speech is analyzed as "dobj" or "nobj".  
[98] Related types: xpl.



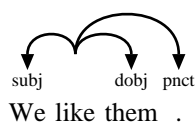
**robj** *Reflexive object.*  
isa SYNCOMP Related types: dobj.  
[88]

**He decided to walk.**



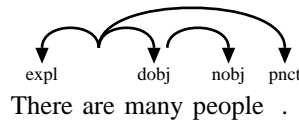
**subj** *Subject.* A subject relation. In languages with case, subjects are usually nominative-marked. Agent-roles are often encoded as subjects, but not necessarily so (eg, in passive constructions).  
[77]

Subtypes: expl.  
Related types: expl.

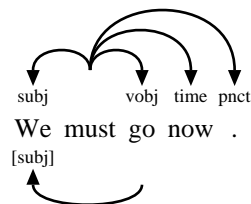


**expl** *Expletive subject*. An expletive subject relation. The expletive subject is typically a situational place adverbial like "there" or time adverbial like "now", and is only possible for verbs that support the expletive alternation. The expletive alternation applies to all verbs that do not have a direct object (this observation, due to Richard Hudson, can be used as a test to distinguish between direct and indirect objects in verbs that take a single object). The alternation creates a new lexicalization of the verb by demoting the original subject to the vacant direct object role (with the restriction that only indefinites are allowed in this direct object role), and letting the subject role be filled by a situational place or time adverbial.

Related types: subj.



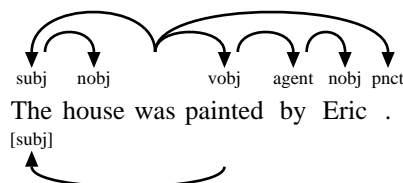
**vobj** *Verbal object*.  
 isa SYNCOMP Related types: ["\$PRIM"]".  
 [87]



## B.2 Adverbial adjunct relations: ADVERB

**ADVERB** *Adverbial* (deprecated other). V/N/P->adverbial  
 isa SYNADJ Subtypes: agent cause conc concom cond cons exem man neg other prg quant resem source space time.  
 [138]

**agent** *Agent adverbial*. The passivized agent in passives.  
 isa ADVERB  
 [166]

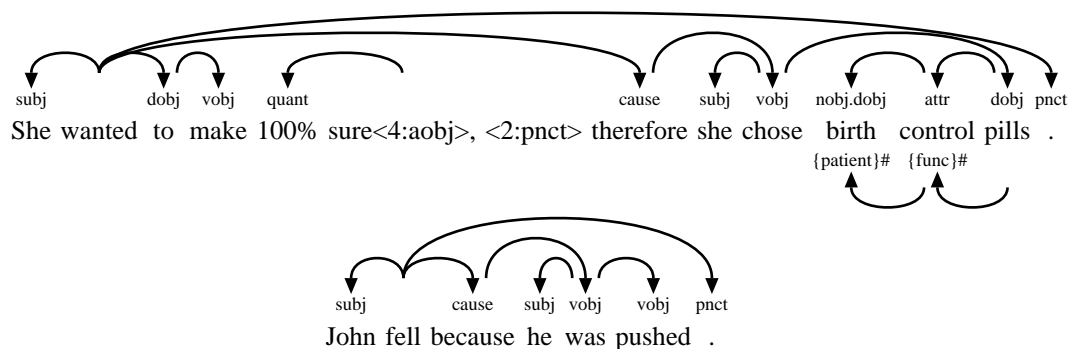


**cause** *Causation adverbial*. Causation adverbial. Describes why the event occurred.  
 isa ADVERB Subtypes: goal.  
 [156]

ADVERB: adverbial

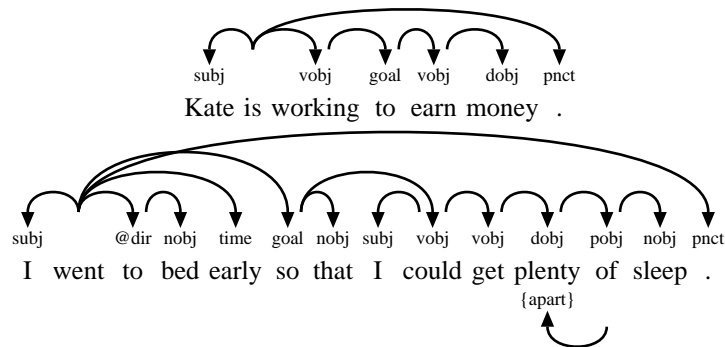
- agent: agent adverbial
- cause: causation adverbial
  - goal: goal adverbial
- conc: concession adverbial
- concom:
- cond: condition adverbial
- cons: consequence adverbial
- exem: example adverbial
- man: manner adverbial
  - accom: companionship adverbial
  - inst: instrument adverbial
- neg: negation adverbial
- other: other adverbial
- prg: pragmatic adverbial
  - discmark: sentence-initial discourse marker
  - epi: epistemic adverbial
  - eval: evaluation adverbial
  - focal: focalizer adverbial
  - scene: pragmatic condition and structural adverbial
    - add: additive adverbial
    - contr: contrast adverbial
    - elab: elaboration adverbial
- quant: degree adverbial
- resem: comparison adverbial
  - ”QUALIA: resemblance wrt. \$qualia relation
- source: source attribution adverbial
- space: space adverbial
  - dir: direction adverbial
  - loc: location adverbial
- time: time adverbial
  - iter: habituality adverb

Figure B.3: The relations matching ADVERB.

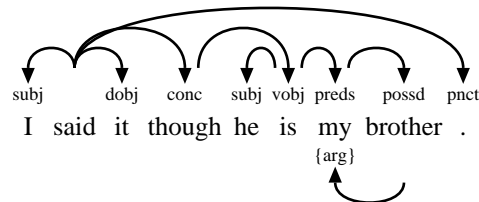


**goal** *Goal adverbial*. Describes the intended goal of the event/action.  
 isa cause Related types: reas.  
 [157]



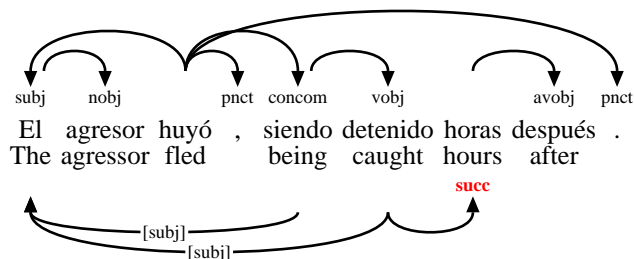


**conc** *Concession adverbial* (long: concession). Describes the concession of the event/action.  
isa ADVERB  
[160]

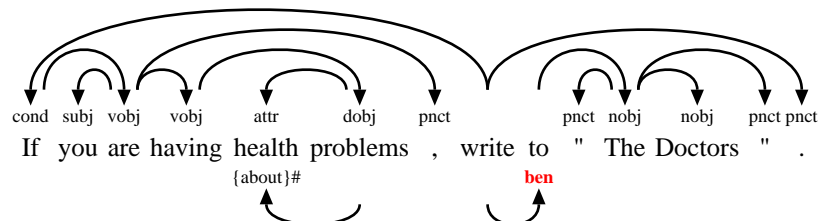


**concom** . Gerunds in Romance  
isa ADVERB Related types: vobj.  
[164]

**The agressor fled and/but got caught hours later.**

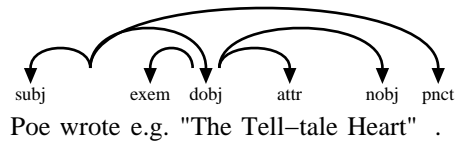


**cond** *Condition adverbial* (long: condition). Describes the condition of the event/action.  
isa ADVERB Related types: pcond.  
[159]

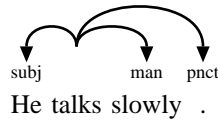


**cons** *Consequence adverbial* (long: consequence). Describes the consequence of the event/action.  
isa ADVERB Related types: xtop.  
[158]

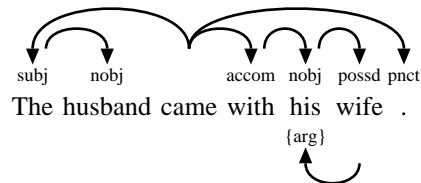
**exem** *Example adverbial* (long: exemplification, deprecated ex). Exemplification; subordinated the object which is added to a list.  
isa ADVERB  
[163]



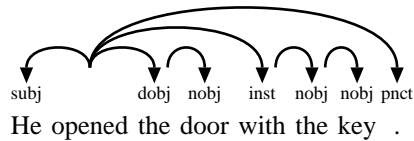
**man** *Manner adverbial* (long: manner). The way things are done  
 isa ADVERB Subtypes: accom inst.  
 [153] Related types: fpredo.



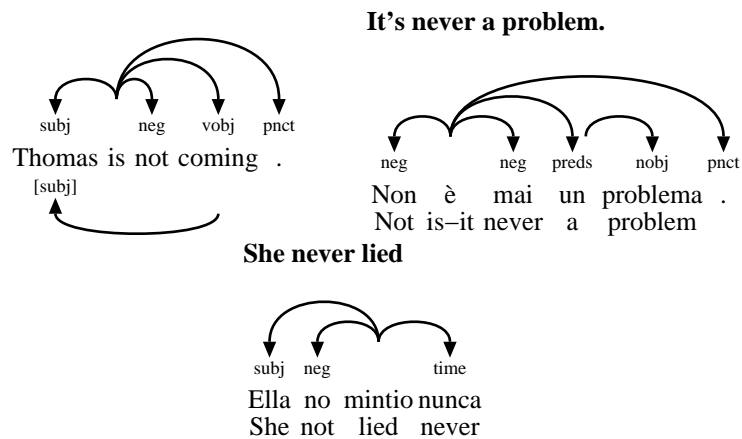
**accom** *Companionship adverbial* (long: accompainship, deprecated comp). Companionship  
 isa man Related types: man.  
 [154]



**inst** *Instrument adverbial* (long: instrument). Instrument/means  
 isa man Related types: man.  
 [155]



**neg** *Negation adverbial*. Negation of a verbal  
 isa ADVERB  
 [167]

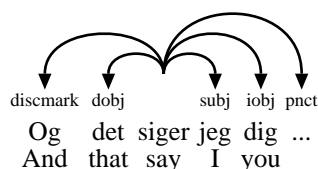


**other** *Other adverbial*.  
isa ADVERB

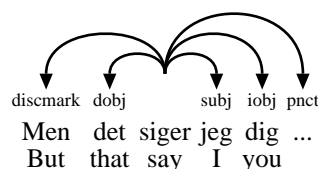
[168] **prg** *Pragmatic adverbial* (long: pragmatic). Sentence level.  
isa ADVERB Subtypes: discmark epi eval focal scene.  
[139]

**discmark** *Sentence-initial discourse marker* (long: discoursemarker). Discourse marker  
isa prg Related types: coord.  
[144]

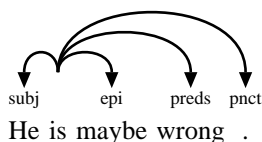
**And I'm telling you...**



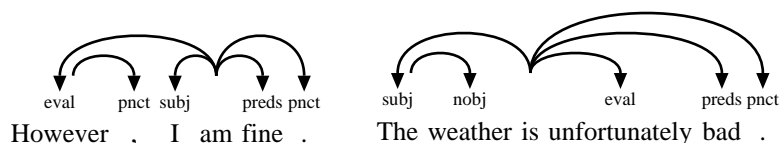
**But I'm telling you...**



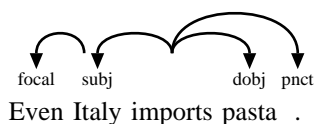
**epi** *Epistemic adverbial* (long: epistemic). Regarding the level of truth in the expression  
isa prg Related types: eval.  
[142]



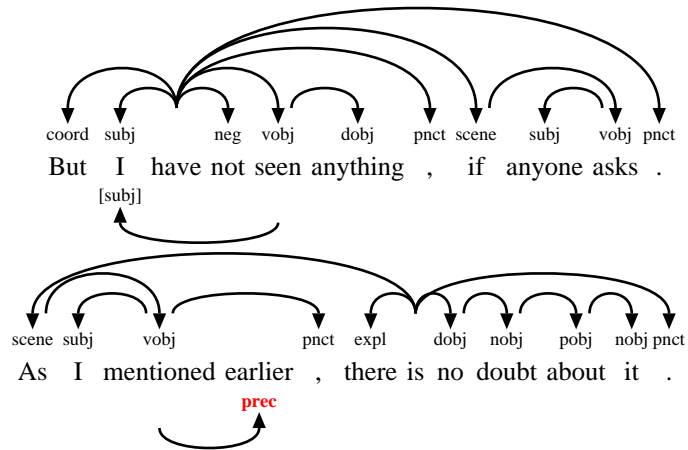
**eval** *Evaluation adverbial* (long: evaluation, deprecated evalatt). Evaluating and attitude adverbials  
isa prg Related types: epi.  
[143]



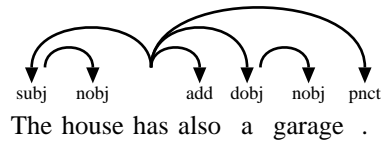
**focal** *Focalizer adverbial* (long: focalizator). Focalization of a noun  
isa prg Related types: quant.  
[140]



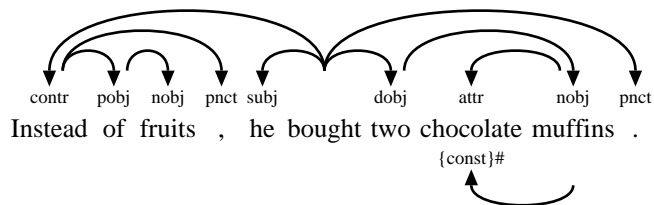
**scene** *Pragmatic condition and structural adverbial* (deprecated prgcondpcondbgstruct). Setting the  
isa prg scene  
[141] Subtypes: add contr elab.  
Related types: cond.



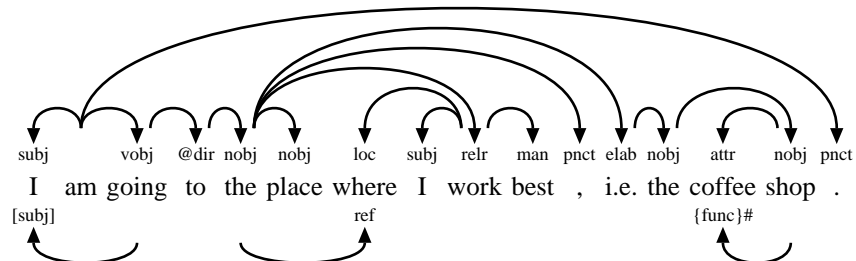
**add** *Additive adverbial* (long: additive). Additive information  
 isa scene  
 [147]



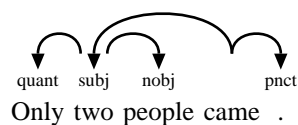
**contr** *Contrast adverbial* (long: contrast). Opposition  
 isa scene Related types: struct.  
 [145]



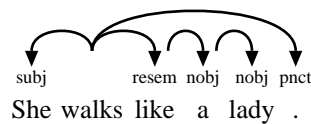
**elab** *Elaboration adverbial* (long: elaboration). More detailed description  
 isa scene  
 [146]



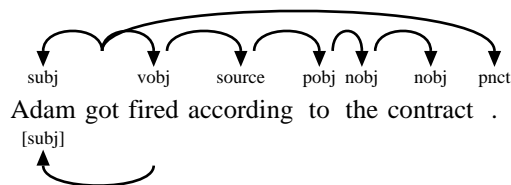
**quant** *Degree adverbial* (long: quantification, deprecated degr). Modifies the object or verbal by degree  
 isa ADVERB Related types: focal.  
 [165]



**resem** *Comparison adverbial* (long: resemblance, deprecated comparecomp). Comparison  
 isa ADVERB Subtypes: ""QUALIA.  
 [161]

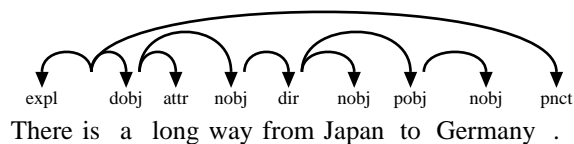


**""QUALIA** *Resemblance wrt. \$qualia relation*.  
 isa RULE resem  
 [144]  
**source** *Source attribution adverbial*. Reference/source  
 isa ADVERB  
 [162]

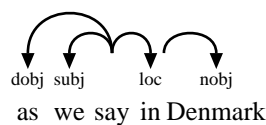


**space** *Space adverbial*. Space adverbials  
 isa ADVERB Subtypes: dir loc.  
 [150]

**dir** *Direction adverbial* (long: direction). Movement from one place to another; direction  
 isa space Related types: loc.  
 [152]

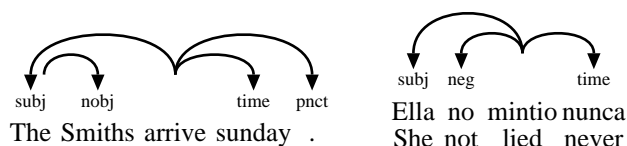


**loc** *Location adverbial* (long: location). Location  
 isa space Related types: dir.  
 [151]

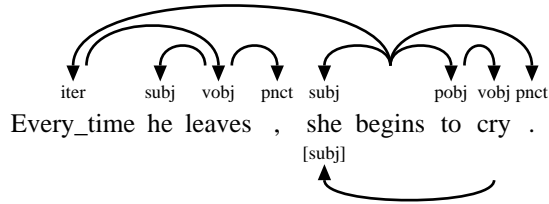


**time** *Time adverbial*. Time relating adverbials  
 isa ADVERB Subtypes: iter.  
 [148]

**She never lied**



**iter** *Habituality adverb* (deprecatd hab). Habitual; repeated habit  
 isa time Related types: dur ext.  
 [149]



### B.3 Other adjunct relations: SYNADJ

SYNADJ: syntactic adjunct  
 GAP: gapping dependent  
 "<"PRIM...":"INTEGER">": gapping dependent  
 app: apposition  
 appa: parenthetic apposition (comma)  
 xpl: explication  
 appr: restrictive apposition (no comma)  
 attr: attributive  
 attrg: genitive attributive  
 conj: conjunct relation  
 coord: coordinator relation  
 correl: correlative coordinator relation  
 fpred: free predicative  
 fpredo: free direct-object predicative  
 fpreds: free subject predicative  
 mod: modifier/adverbial  
 modp: parenthetic modifier  
 name: part of name  
 namef: first name  
 namel: last name  
 title: person title  
 pnct: punctuation  
 rel: relative clause  
 relelab: elaborating relative clause  
 relpa: parenthetic relative clause  
 relr: restrictive relative clause  
 voc: vocative  
 xtop: external topic with resuming pronoun

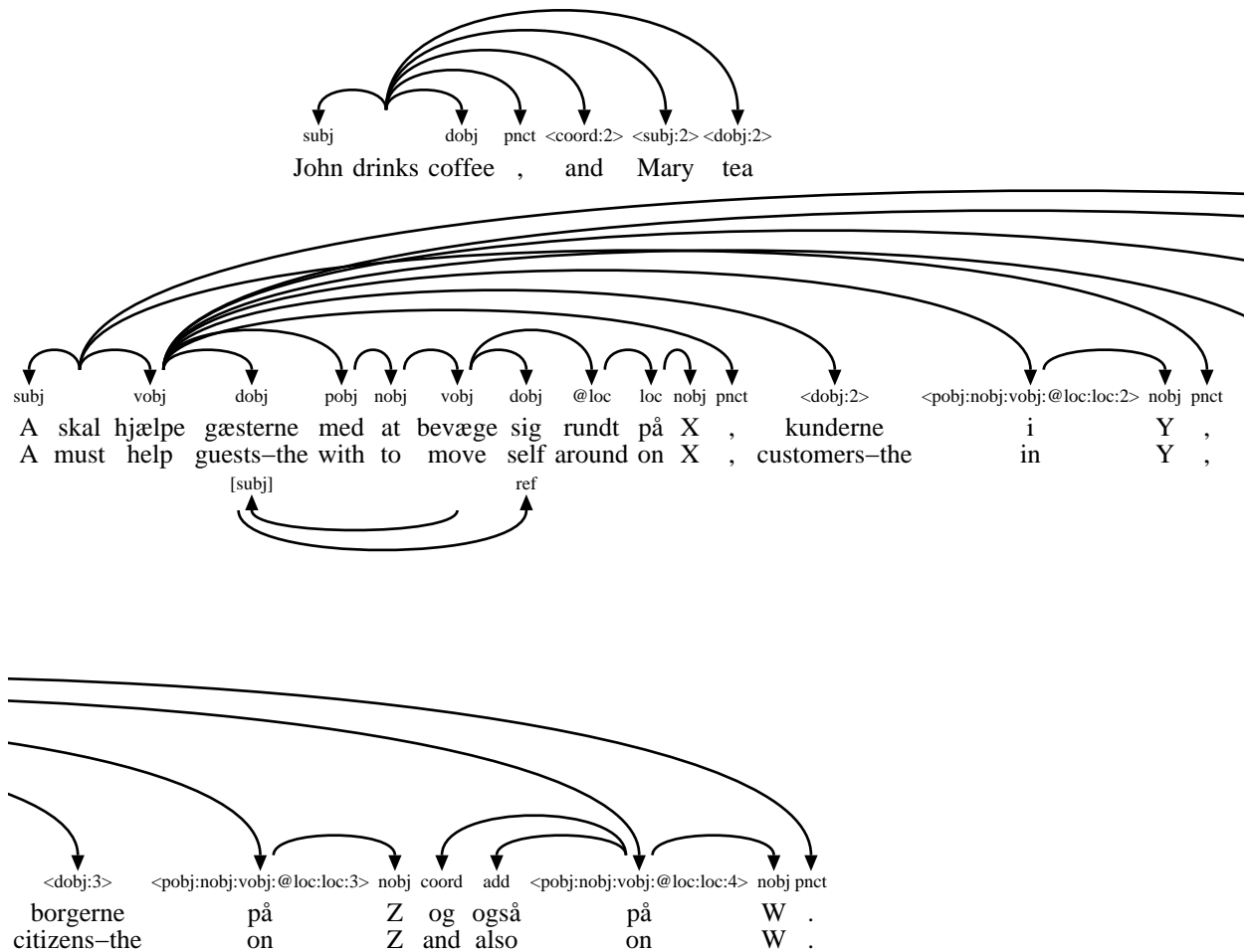
Figure B.4: The relations matching SYNADJ-ADVERB.

**SYNADJ** *Syntactic adjunct*. A syntactic adjunct role. Adjuncts license their governors. In the functor-argument structure, they act as modifiers (ie, functors) which as their argument take the governor along with its complements and lower-scoped adjuncts.  
 [75]

Subtypes: ADVERB GAP app attr attrg conj coord correl fpred mod name pnct rel voc xtop.

**GAP** *Gapping dependent* (long: GAPPING). A relation between a gapping dependent in a secondary conjunct and the head of the first conjunct. In gapping coordinations, the secondary conjuncts have an elided head, so the remaining material in the secondary conjuncts is instead analyzed as gapping dependents of the head of the first conjunct. In the final CDT annotation, the annotation of gapping dependents will eventually be used to insert a phonetically empty head for the gapped conjuncts, and the gapping dependents will be attached to this gapped head.

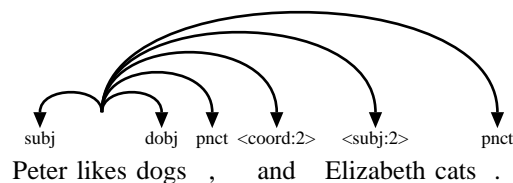
Subtypes: "<PRIM...>:INTEGER">".



"<PRIM...>:INTEGER"> *Gapping dependent*. First conjunct->gapping dependent

isa GAP RULE

[350]



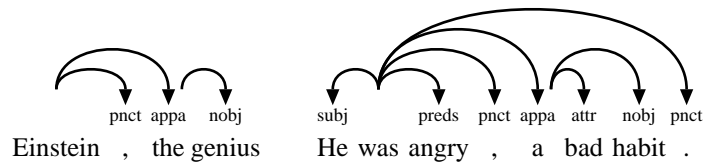
**app** *Apposition*. An appositional relation between two phrases, typically NPs. The head of the first NP in the apposition is always analyzed as the head of the second NP.

isa SYNADJ

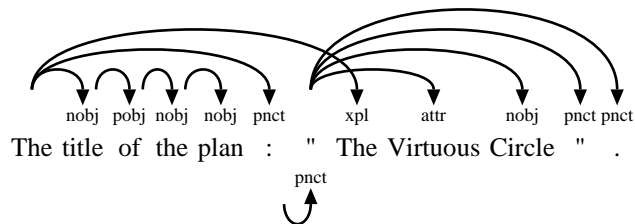
[113]

Subtypes: appa appr.  
Related types: appa appr.

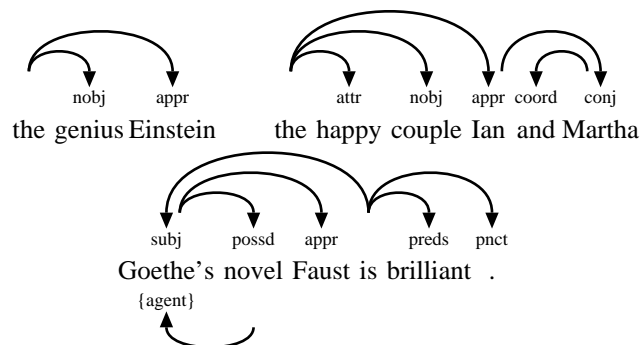
**appa** *Parenthetic apposition (comma)*.  
isa app Subtypes: xpl.  
[114] Related types: appr xpl.



**xpl** *Explication*. Explication of an NP or VP.  
isa appa Related types: qobj.  
[127]



**appr** *Restrictive apposition (no comma)*.  
isa app Related types: appa.  
[115]

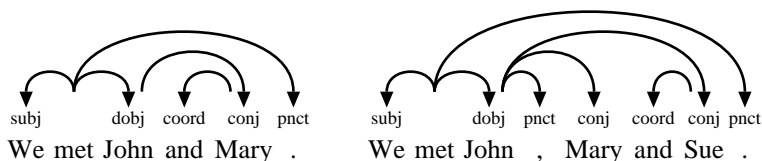


**attr** *Attributive* (deprecated attrdatrr). An attributive relation, typically between an adjective and a noun/determiner. In Germanic languages, adjectives are assumed to modify the determiner (because of the strong/weak congruence between determiner and adjective), or the noun if no determiner is present; in Romance languages, adjectives are assumed to modify the noun even if there is a determiner, and the determiner is only analyzed as the head if no noun is present (eg, in partitive constructions). The only exception to this rule is when the adjective and the noun form a compound, in which case the adjective is always analyzed as a "attr#" dependent of the lexical noun in both Germanic and Romance languages, even if a determiner is present.  
Related types: SEMROLE attrrg pobj.

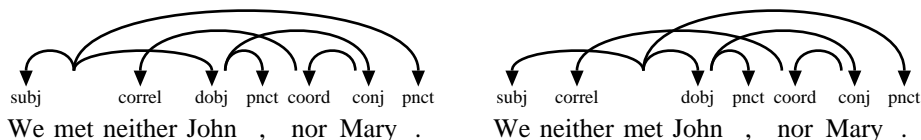




**coord** *Coordinator relation.* A dependency relation between a coordinating conjunction and a secondary conjunct. The coordinator is analyzed as a dependent of the secondary conjunct.  
 isa SYNADJ [104] Secondary conjuncts are in turn analyzed as "conj"-dependents of the first conjunct.  
 Related types: conj correl discmark.



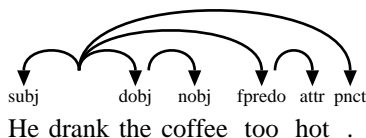
**correl** *Correlative coordinator relation.*  
 isa SYNADJ Related types: conj coord.  
 [105]



**fpred** *Free predicative.*  
 isa SYNADJ Subtypes: fpredo fpreds.  
 [108] Related types: fpredo fpreds.

V->free predicative

**fpredo** *Free direct-object predicative.*  
 isa fpred Related types: fpreds man.  
 [110]



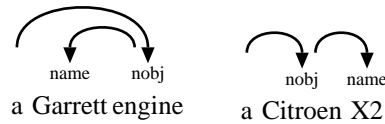
**fpreds** *Free subject predicative.*  
 isa fpred Related types: fpredo.  
 [109]



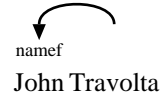
**mod** *Modifier/adverbial.* Deprecated name for adverbials  
 isa SYNADJ Subtypes: modp.  
 [133]

**modp** *Parenthetic modifier.* Deprecated name for parenthetic modifiers  
 isa mod Related types: {elab}.  
 [135]

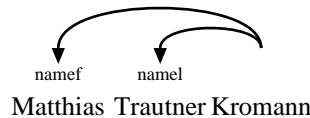
**name** *Part of name.* Part of a name.  
 isa SYNADJ Subtypes: namef namel title.  
 [121]



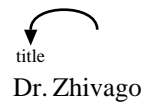
**namef** *First name.* A first name.  
 isa name Related types: namef title.  
 [122]



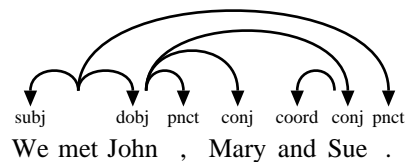
**namel** *Last name.* A second last name  
 isa name Related types: namef title.  
 [123]



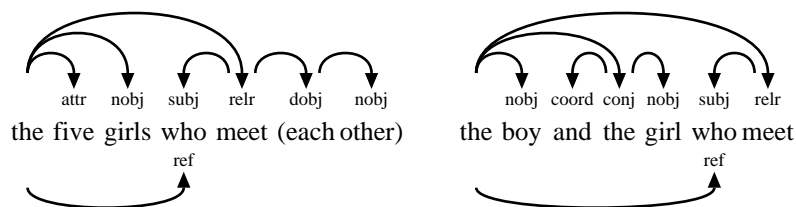
**title** *Person title.* A title in a name. If the title is determined by an article, eg. the director Smith, the title must be annotated as "nobj" and the name as "appr".  
 [124] Related types: namef namef.



**punct** *Punctuation.*  
 isa SYNADJ Confusion<sub>2</sub>: nobj<sub>50%</sub> dobj<sub>50%</sub> .  
 [106]



**rel** *Relative clause.* A relation between a relative clause and a relativized NP/VP. The finite verb in the relative clause is analyzed as a "rel" dependent of the head of the relativized NP/VP (ie, the determiner if present, otherwise the noun). If there is a relative pronoun, it receives an incoming "ref" arrow from the head of the relativized NP/VP; otherwise, the head of the relativized NP/VP must function as a secondary dependent of some word within the relative clause (often the relative verb itself).  
 [116]  
 Subtypes: relelab relpa relr.  
 Related types: relelab relpa relr.



**relelab** *Elaborating relative clause.* Ledsætning med sætningsantecedent i hovedsætning; da: hvilket,

isa rel it: il che, cosa che

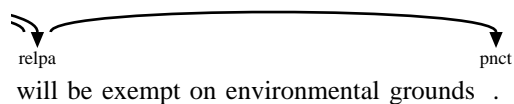
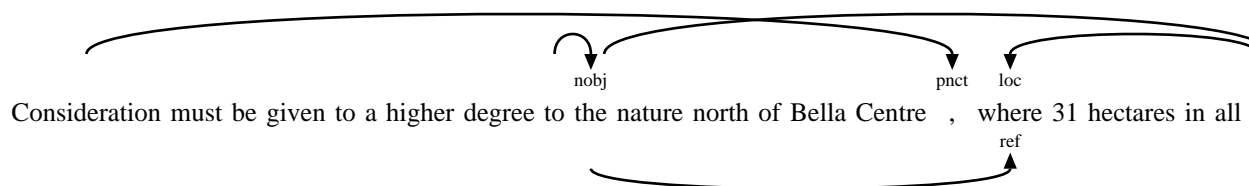
[119] Related types: relpa relr.

V→V

**relpa** *Parenthetic relative clause.*

isa rel Related types: relelab relr.

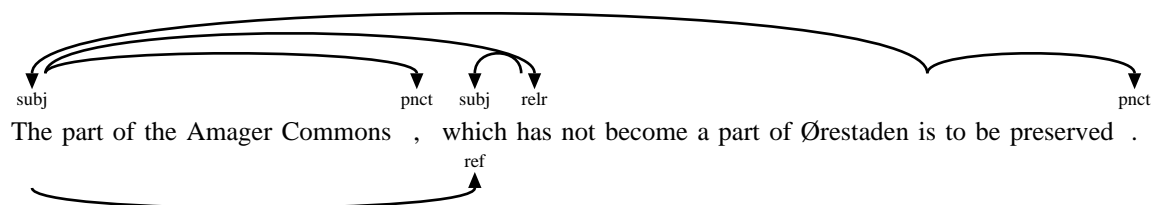
[118]



**relr** *Restrictive relative clause.*

isa rel Related types: relelab relpa.

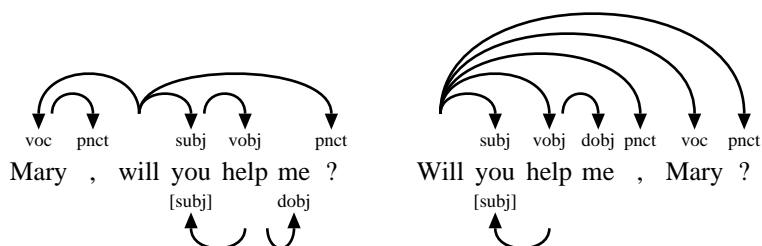
[117]



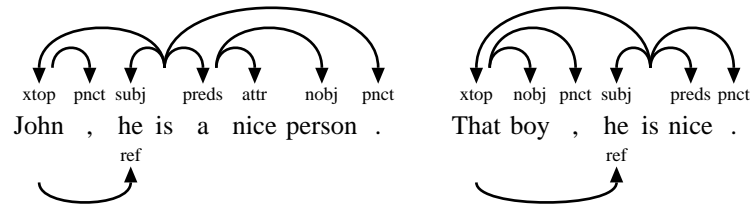
**voc** *Vocative.* Vocative specification. The person to whom the statement is directed.

isa SYNADJ

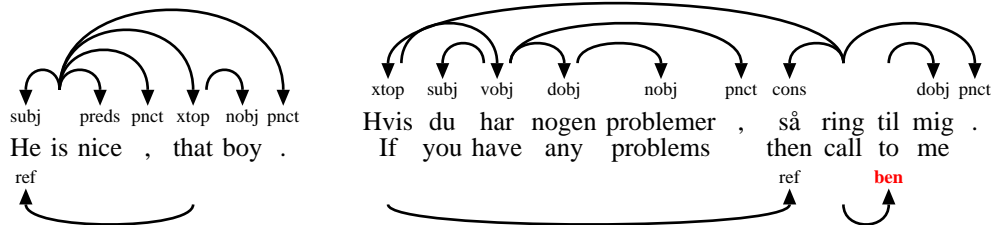
[126]



**xtop** *External topic with resuming pronoun.* An external topic is a sentence-initial NP whose only function is to provide the antecedent for a pronoun later in the sentence. Eg in "John, he is a nice person". Here "John" is the "xtop" of "is", and "he" is the subject of "is".  
 Related types: cons ref xtop.



**If you are having any problems, call me.**



## Appendix C

# Morphological relations: MORPHOLOGY

MORPH: morphology level  
"§"PRIM: morphology specification

Figure C.1: The relations matching MORPHOLOGY-MORPHCOMP-MORPHDERIV-TOPICS.

**MORPH** *Morphology level* (long: MORPHOLOGY). A relation at the morphological level. Ie, a relation between two word segments within a single word.  
isa DIM:LEVEL [15]  
Subtypes: "§"PRIM MORPHCOMP MORPHDERIV.

**"§"PRIM** *Morphology specification.*  
isa MORPH RULE [353]

### C.1 Compositional relations: MORPHCOMP

**MORPHCOMP** *Compositional semantic relations.* A semantic relation is created between two (or more) elements which could potentially be used as stems. (A compound contains at least two roots.)  
isa MORPH [253]

Subtypes: ABOUT AGENT CONST EVAL FUNC LOC OTHER POSS RESEM SOURCE TIME:MC.

**ABOUT** *Noun-noun compound (about).* Non-head has an aboutness meaning wrt. head.  
isa MORPHCOMP [340]  
(theme: skattelov 'tax law' = lov –[skat]te/ABOUT)

**AGENT** *Noun-noun compound (agentive).* Non-head has an agentive meaning wrt. head.  
isa MORPHCOMP Subtypes: AGENT. [332]

(agent: politikontrol 'police control' = kontrol –politi/AGENT)

**CONST** *Noun-noun compound (constitutive).* Non-head has a constitutive meaning wrt. head.  
isa MORPHCOMP Subtypes: CONST:apart CONST:elab CONST:exem CONST:rest. [331]

MORPHCOMP: compositional semantic relations  
 ABOUT: noun-noun compound (about)  
 AGENT: noun-noun compound (agentive)  
 CONST: noun-noun compound (constitutive)  
   CONST:apart: part of relation  
   CONST:elab: elaboration  
   CONST:exem: exemplification  
   CONST:rest: restatement  
 EVAL: noun-noun compound (evaluative)  
 FUNC: noun-noun compound (function)  
 LOC: noun-noun compound (position)  
 OTHER: noun-noun compound (other)  
 POSS: noun-noun compound (possession)  
 RESEM: noun-noun compound (resemblance)  
 SOURCE: noun-noun compound (origin)  
 TIME:MC: noun-noun compound (time)

Figure C.2: The relations matching MORPHCOMP.

(constitutive: træbord 'wooden table' = bord –træ/CONST)

**CONST:apart** *Part of relation.* S is a part of N

isa CONST  
 [213] Typical connectives: [da] Herunder, Heri.

**CONST:elab** *Elaboration* (deprecated ELAB:spec,ELAB:exp). S elaborates and expands knowledge of N; may be

isa CONST  
 [212] difficult to distinguish from CONJ  
 Typical connectives: [it] Cioè.  
 Related types: CONJ.

**CONST:exem** *Exemplification.* S gives examples of elements or phenomena mentioned in N

isa CONST  
 [211] Typical connectives: [en] For example.

**CONST:rest** *Restatement.* S states N again in a different way

isa CONST  
 [214] Typical connectives: [da] Dvs.; [it] Ossia, In altre parole, Cioè; [en] In other words, Or.

**EVAL** *Noun-noun compound (evaluative).* Non-head has an evaluative meaning wrt. head.

isa MORPHCOMP  
 [338]

coche de lujo 'luksusbil'

**FUNC** *Noun-noun compound (function).* Non-head has a functional meaning wrt. head.

isa MORPHCOMP  
 [334]

(function: krigsskib 'war ship' = skib –[krig]s/FUNC)

**LOC** *Noun-noun compound (position).* Non-head has a locative meaning wrt. head.

isa MORPHCOMP  
 [336]

(position: loftlampe 'ceiling lamp' = lampe –loft/POS)

**OTHER** *Noun-noun compound (other)*. If in doubt about the meaning relation between head and non-head.  
 isa MORPHCOMP [341]

**POSS** *Noun-noun compound (possession)*. Non-head has a possessive meaning wrt. head.  
 isa MORPHCOMP [335]  
 (possession: politibil = bil –politi/POSS)

**RESEM** *Noun-noun compound (resemblance)*. Denotations of head and non-head resemble each other.  
 isa MORPHCOMP [339]

silla de tijeras 'saksestol' [klapstol], válvula de mariposa 'sommerfugleventil'

**SOURCE** *Noun-noun compound (origin)*. Non-head has a meaning of origin wrt. head.  
 isa MORPHCOMP [333]

(origin: rørsukker 'cane sugar' = sukker –rør/ORIGIN)

**TIME:MC** *Noun-noun compound (time)*. Non-head has a temporal meaning wrt. head.  
 isa MORPHCOMP [337]

(time: oktoberregn 'October rain' = regn –oktober/TIME)

## C.2 Derivational relations: MORPHDERIV

MORPHDERIV: derivational semantic relations

Figure C.3: The relations matching MORPHDERIV-PREFIX-SUFFIX.

**MORPHDERIV** *Derivational semantic relations*. A semantic relation is created between a base and an affix  
 isa MORPH Subtypes: PREFIX SUFFIX.  
 [252]

### C.2.1 Prefix relations: PREFIX

**PREFIX** *Semantic relations appearing with prefixes*. A semantic relation is created between a base and a prefix.  
 isa MORPHDERIV [255]  
 Subtypes: MOD NEG PRE:other SPACE TIME\$ TRANS.

**MOD** *Modification*. Prefix conveys modification in a broad sense.  
 isa PREFIX Subtypes: MOD:eval MOD:qual MOD:quant.  
 [274]

**MOD:eval** *Evaluation* (deprecated MOD:man). Prefix conveys evaluation  
 isa MOD [276]



PREFIX: semantic relations appearing with prefixes  
 MOD: modification  
   MOD:eval: evaluation  
   MOD:qual: qualification  
   MOD:quant: quantification  
 NEG: negation  
   NEG:contr: contrast  
   NEG:priv: privation  
   NEG:rev: reversion  
 PRE:other: other prefix relation  
 SPACE: space  
   SPACE:dir: direction  
   SPACE:loc: location  
   SPACE:source: source  
 TIME\$: time  
 TRANS: transitivity

Figure C.4: The relations matching PREFIX.

(manner: maleducado = educado –mal/MOD:eval)

**MOD:qual** *Qualification* (deprecated MOD:qual+MOD:rel+GRAD:qual). Prefix conveys qualification.

isa MOD  
 [277]

(qualification: paleochristian = christian –paleo/MOD:qual)

**MOD:quant** *Quantification* (deprecated MOD:cuant+GRAD:size). Prefix conveys quantification.

isa MOD  
 [275]

(quantification: multicultural = cultural –multi/MOD:quant)

**NEG** *Negation*. Prefix conveys negation in a broad sense.

isa PREFIX  
 Subtypes: NEG:contr NEG:priv NEG:rev.  
 [266]

**NEG:contr** *Contrast* (deprecated NEG:oppo). Prefix conveys contrast.

isa NEG  
 [267]

(opposition: antihero = hero –anti/NEG:contr)

**NEG:priv** *Privation*. Prefix conveys privation.

isa NEG  
 [268]

(privation: desalt = salt –de/NEG:priv)

**NEG:rev** *Reversion* (deprecated ASPEC:rev). Prefix conveys reversion.

isa NEG  
 [269]

(reversion: deactivate = activate –de/NEG:rev)

**PRE:other** *Other prefix relation.* If in doubt about the meaning conveyed by the prefix  
isa PREFIX

**SPACE**<sup>[278]</sup> *Space* (deprecated LOC). Prefix expresses space in a broad sense.  
isa PREFIX Subtypes: SPACE:dir SPACE:loc SPACE:source.  
[258]

**SPACE:dir** *Direction* (deprecated LOC:dir). Prefix expresses direction.  
isa SPACE  
[260]

(direction/origin: deverbal = verbal –de/SPACE:dir)

**SPACE:loc** *Location* (deprecated LOC:pos). Prefix expresses location.  
isa SPACE  
[259]

(position: intramural = mural –intra/SPACE:pos)

**SPACE:source** *Source* (deprecated LOC:proce). Prefix conveys source.  
isa SPACE  
[261]

(origin: extraer: = traer –ex/SPACE:source)

**TIMES** *Time.* Prefix conveys time in a broad sense.  
isa PREFIX

**TRANS**<sup>[263]</sup> *Transitivity.* Prefix conveys transitivity.  
isa PREFIX  
[273]

(transitivising: påsejle 'collide': sejle –på/TRANS)

## C.2.2 Suffix relations: SUFFIX

**SUFFIX** *Semantic relations appearing with suffixes.* A semantic relation is created between a base  
isa MORPHDERIV and a suffix.  
[256] Subtypes: AUG DENUM DER\$v DERan:qual DERna DERnn DERnv DERv DIMIN PEJ.

**AUG** *Augmentation.* Suffix conveys augmentation.  
isa SUFFIX  
[279]

(augmentative: perrazo 'big dog' = perro +azo/AUG)

**DENUM** *Adjective-numeral derivation.* Suffix creates denominal adjectives in a broad sense.  
isa SUFFIX Subtypes: DENUM:apart DENUM:ord DENUM:quant.  
[327]

**DENUM:apart** *Adjective-partitive derivation* (deprecated DENUM:part). Suffix creates partitive numerals.  
isa DENUM  
[329]

"kardinal=doce – partitiv=doceavo" 'tolv/tolvtedel'

**DENUM:ord** *Adjective-ordinal derivation.* Suffix creates ordinals.  
isa DENUM  
[328]

SUFFIX: semantic relations appearing with suffixes

- AUG: augmentation
- DENUM: adjective-numeral derivation
  - DENUM:apart: adjective-partitive derivation
  - DENUM:ord: adjective-ordinal derivation
  - DENUM:quant: adjective-multiplicative derivation
- DER\$v: verb derivation
- DERan:qual: adjective derivation
- DERna: noun-adjective derivation
  - DERna:disp: noun-adjective derivation (disposition)
  - DERna:other: noun-adjective derivation (other)
  - DERna:poss: noun-adjective derivation (possession)
  - DERna:rel: noun-adjective derivation (relational)
    - DERna:deono: noun-adjective derivation (naming)
      - DERna.deono.place: noun-adjective derivation (naming places)
      - DERna.deono.pers: noun-adjective derivation (naming persons)
    - DERna:rel.norm: noun-adjective derivation (normal)
  - DERna:resem: noun-adjective derivation (resemblance)
  - DERna:telic: noun-adjective derivation (effect)
- DERnn: noun-noun derivation
  - DERnn:agent: noun-noun derivation (agent)
  - DERnn:assoc: noun-noun derivation (association)
  - DERnn:capac: noun-noun derivation (capacity)
  - DERnn:cont: noun-noun derivation (container)
  - DERnn:loc: noun-noun derivation (location)
  - DERnn:other: noun-noun derivation (other)
  - DERnn:quant: noun-noun derivation (quantification)
  - DERnn:telic: noun-noun derivation (telic)
  - DERnn:time: noun-noun derivation (time)
- DERnv: verb-noun derivation
  - DERnv:agent: verb-noun derivation (agent)
  - DERnv:core: verb-noun derivation (core)
  - DERnv:exper: verb-noun derivation (experiencer)
  - DERnv:inst: verb-noun derivation (instrument)
  - DERnv:loc: verb-noun derivation (location)
  - DERnv:other: verb-noun derivation (other)
  - DERnv:patient: verb-noun derivation (patient)
  - DERnv:recip: verb-noun derivation (recipient)
- DERv:
- DIMIN: diminution
- PEJ: pejoration

Figure C.5: The relations matching SUFFIX.

"kardinal=dos – ordinal=segundo" 'to/anden'

**DENUM:quant** *Adjective-multiplicative derivation.* Suffix creates multiplicative numerals.

isa DENUM

[330]

"kardinal=cinco – multiplikativ=quíntuplo" 'fem/femdobbelte'

**DER\$v** *Verb derivation.* Suffix triggers a derivation

isa SUFFIX

[282]

**DERan:qual** *Adjective derivation* (deprecated QUAL). Suffix creates deadjectival nouns.

isa SUFFIX

[296]

(deadjectival noun: bitterness = bitter +ness/DERan:qual)

**DERna** *Noun-adjective derivation* (deprecated DENOM). Suffix creates denominal adjectives in a broad sense.

isa SUFFIX

[316]

Subtypes: DERna:disp DERna:other DERna:poss DERna:rel DERna:resem DERna:telic.

**DERna:disp** *Noun-adjective derivation (disposition)* (deprecated DENOM:disp). Suffix creates denominal adjectives that express disposition.

isa DERna

[324]

"que tiene afición por N" (mujeriego – "que afición por las mujeres" 'kvindeglad/som er glad for kvinder')

**DERna:other** *Noun-adjective derivation (other)* (deprecated DENOM:other). If in doubt about the meaning conveyed by the suffix

isa DERna

[326]

**DERna:poss** *Noun-adjective derivation (possession)* (deprecated DENOM:poss). Suffix creates denominal adjectives that express possession.

isa DERna

[323]

"que posee/tiene/lleva N" (barbudo – "que lleva barba" 'skægget/som bærer skæg')

**DERna:rel** *Noun-adjective derivation (relational)* (deprecated DENOM:rel). Suffix creates denominal adjectives with a relational meaning.

isa DERna

[317]

Subtypes: DERna:deono DERna:rel.norm.

**DERna:deono** *Noun-adjective derivation (naming)* (deprecated DENOM:rel.deono). Suffix creates relational adjectives with the meaning of "naming".

isa DERna:rel

[319]

Subtypes: DERna:deono.place DERna:deono.pers.

**DERna:deono.place** *Noun-adjective derivation (naming places)* (deprecated DENOM:rel.deono.place). Suffix creates relational adjectives with the meaning of "naming" of places.

isa DERna:deono

[321]

Madrileño 'som har at gøre med/kommer fra Madrid'

**DERna:deono.pers** *Noun-adjective derivation (naming persons)* (deprecated DENOM:rel.deono.pers). Suffix creates relational adjectives with the meaning of "naming" persons.

isa DERna:deono

[320]

Cervantino 'som har at gøre med Cervantes'

**DERna:rel.norm** *Noun-adjective derivation (normal)* (deprecated DENOM:rel.norm). Suffix creates relational adjectives with a "normal" meaning aspect.

isa DERna:rel

[318]

(denominal adjective: presidential = president +ial/DENOM:rel.norm)

**DERna:resem** *Noun-adjective derivation (resemblance)* (deprecated DENOM:resem). Suffix creates denominal  
isa DERna adjectives that express resemblance.  
[322]

"que se parece a N" (sanchopancesco – "que se parece a Sancho Panza" 'sanchopanzask/som ligner Sancho Panz

**DERna:telic** *Noun-adjective derivation (effect)* (deprecated DENOM:eff). Suffix creates denominal adjectives  
isa DERna that express an effect.  
[325]

"que causa simpatía" (simpático – "que causa simpatía" 'sympatisk/som vækker sympati')

**DERnn** *Noun-noun derivation* (deprecated NOPRED). Suffix creates non-predicative nouns (from other  
isa SUFFIX nouns) in a broad sense.  
[297] Subtypes: DERnn:agent DERnn:assoc DERnn:capac DERnn:cont DERnn:loc DERnn:other DERnn:quant DERnn:telic  
DERnn:time.

**DERnn:agent** *Noun-noun derivation (agent)* (deprecated NOPRED:agent). Suffix creates non-predicative nouns  
isa DERnn expressing an agent role.  
[298]

(agent derivation: miller = mill +er/DERnn:agent)

**DERnn:assoc** *Noun-noun derivation (association)* (deprecated NOPRED:script). Suffix creates non-predicative  
isa DERnn nouns expressing a script/notion related to the original noun.  
[305]

(script derivation: pontaje 'brobetaling' = puente +aje/DERnn:assoc)

**DERnn:capac** *Noun-noun derivation (capacity)* (deprecated NOPRED:capac). Suffix creates non-predicative  
isa DERnn nouns expressing a capacity.  
[303]

(capacity derivation: cestada 'kurvfuld' = cesta +ada/DERnn:capac)

**DERnn:cont** *Noun-noun derivation (container)* (deprecated NOPRED:cont). Suffix creates non-predicative  
isa DERnn nouns expressing a container.  
[300]

(container derivation: azucarero 'sugar bowl' = azucar +ero/DERnn:cont)

**DERnn:loc** *Noun-noun derivation (location)* (deprecated NOPRED:loc). Suffix creates non-predicative nouns  
isa DERnn expressing a location.  
[304]

(locative derivation: arenal 'sandet strækning' = arena +al/DERnn:loc)

**DERnn:other** *Noun-noun derivation (other)* (deprecated NOPRED:other). If in doubt about the meaning conveyed by the suffix  
isa DERnn  
[306]

**DERnn:quant** *Noun-noun derivation (quantification)* (deprecated NOPRED:set). Suffix creates non-predicative nouns expressing a quantification.  
isa DERnn  
[302]

(set derivation: perrada 'hundekobbel' = perro +ada/DERnn:quant)

**DERnn:telic** *Noun-noun derivation (telic)* (deprecated NOPRED:result). Suffix creates non-predicative nouns expressing a telic result.  
isa DERnn  
[299]

(result derivation: puñalada 'knivstik' = puñal +ada/DERnn:telic)

**DERnn:time** *Noun-noun derivation (time)* (deprecated NOPRED:temp). Suffix creates non-predicative nouns expressing a temporal aspect.  
isa DERnn  
[301]

(temporal derivation: temporada 'tidsrum/sæson' = tiempo +ada/DERnn:time)

**DERnv** *Verb-noun derivation* (long: DEVERBN, deprecated PRED). Suffix creates deverbal nouns in a broad sense.  
isa SUFFIX  
[287] Subtypes: DERnv:agent DERnv:core DERnv:exper DERnv:inst DERnv:loc DERnv:other DERnv:patient DERnv:recip.

**DERnv:agent** *Verb-noun derivation (agent)*. Suffix creates deverbal nouns absorbing the agent role.  
isa DERnv  
[288]

(agent derivation: singer = sing +er/DERnv:agent)

**DERnv:core** *Verb-noun derivation (core)*. Suffix creates deverbal nouns expressing a nominalized version of the situation denoted by the original verb.  
isa DERnv  
[290]

(core derivation: exploitation = exploit@V +ation/DERnv:core)

**DERnv:exper** *Verb-noun derivation (experiencer)*. Suffix creates deverbal nouns absorbing the experiencer role.  
isa DERnv  
[289]

(experiencer derivation: admirer = admire +r/DERnv:exper)

**DERnv:inst** *Verb-noun derivation (instrument)*. Suffix creates deverbal nouns expressing the instrument related to the meaning of the original noun.  
isa DERnv  
[294]

(instrument derivation: exprimidor 'saftpresser' = exprimir +dor/DERnv:inst)

**DERnv:loc** *Verb-noun derivation (location)*. Suffix creates deverbal nouns expressing the location related to the meaning of the original noun.  
isa DERnv  
[293]

(locative derivation: comedor 'spisestue' = comer +dor/DERnv:loc)

**DERnv:other** *Verb-noun derivation (other)*. If in doubt about the meaning conveyed by the suffix  
isa DERnv

**DERnv:patient** *Verb-noun derivation (patient)*. Suffix creates deverbal nouns absorbing the patient role.  
isa DERnv  
[291]

(result derivation: hallazgo 'fund' = hallar +azgo/DERnv:result)

**DERnv:recip** *Verb-noun derivation (recipient)*. Suffix creates deverbal nouns absorbing the recipient role  
isa DERnv  
[292]

(recipient derivation: beneficiario 'den begunstigde' = beneficiar +ario/DERnv:recip)

**DERv** (long: DEVERB, deprecated DEVERB).  
isa SUFFIX

**DIM** *Diminution*. Suffix conveys diminution.  
isa SUFFIX  
[280]

(diminutive: viejecito 'little old man' = viejo +ecito/DIM)

**PEJ** *Pejoration*. Suffix conveys a pejorative sense.  
isa SUFFIX  
[281]

(pejorative: vinacho 'bad vine' = vino +acho/PEJ)

## Appendix D

# Discourse relations: DISCOURSE

DISC: discourse level  
"α"PRIM: discourse specification  
DISCOTHER:  
  JOINT: no clear relation  
  REP: repaired  
  SCENE: scene

Figure D.1: The relations matching DISCOURSE-DISCFUNC-DISCSEM-TOPICS.

**DISC** *Discourse level* (long: DISCOURSE). A relation at the discourse level. Ie, a relation between  
isa DIM:LEVEL segments in different sentences or clauses.  
[17] Subtypes: "α"PRIM DISCOTHER DISCPRAG DISCSEM.

**"α"PRIM** *Discourse specification*. A primary syntactic relation that has been used as a discourse rela-  
isa DISC RULE tion for stylistic purposes.  
[352]

**DISCOTHER** .  
isa ADJ DISC Subtypes: JOINT REP SCENE.  
[200]

**JOINT** *No clear relation*. The dependent text segment adds a completely new content without any  
isa DISCOTHER clear discourse relation to the governing segment  
[250] Confusion<sub>4</sub>: CONJ<sub>50%</sub> JOINT<sub>50%</sub> .

**REP** *Repaired* (deprecated STRUCT:rep). Dependent text segment is interrupted and unfinished and  
isa DISCOTHER "repaired" by the following and governing text segments, which completes it  
[249]

**SCENE** *Scene* (deprecated STRUCT:prepPREP). Dependent text segment expresses the scene of the fol-  
isa DISCOTHER lowing and governing text, e.g. headings, titles  
[248] Confusion<sub>4</sub>: SCENE<sub>100%</sub> .



DISCPRAG: pragmatic and illocutionary discourse relations  
 ANSW: answer  
 CONSOL: consolidation  
   CONSOL:inst: instrumental  
   CONSOL:motiv: motivation  
   CONSOL:source: justification  
 DIREC: directive act  
 EXPR: expressive act  
 INTACT: interactional signals  
   INTACT:attn: attention  
   INTACT:inter: interruption  
 QUEST: question

Figure D.2: The relations matching DISCFUNC.

## D.1 Functional relations: DISCFUNC

**DISCPRAG** *Pragmatic and illocutionary discourse relations* (deprecated DISCFUNC). The dependent text segment expresses a change in speech act or pragmatic function (speaker's intention) wrt the governing segment; the label indicates the speech act or function of the dependent segment; regarding speaker's intentions and speech acts we consider the narrating asserting speech act as our default value.

Subtypes: ANSW CONSOL DIREC EXPR INTACT QUEST.

**ANSW** *Answer*. Governing text segment contains question or problem, dependent text segment answer or solution  
 isa DISCPRAG  
 [237] Confusion<sub>1</sub>: ANSW<sub>100%</sub> .

**CONSOL** *Consolidation* (deprecated SUPPORT?).  
 isa DISCPRAG Subtypes: CONSOL:inst CONSOL:motiv CONSOL:source.  
 [243]

**CONSOL:inst** *Instrumental* (deprecated CONSOL:enabl). S is instrumental in helping reader or recipient to carry out the action mentioned in N; frequent in directive texts  
 isa CONSOL  
 [245]

**CONSOL:motiv** *Motivation*. S motivates reader or recipient to carry out the action mentioned in N  
 isa CONSOL  
 [246] Confusion<sub>1</sub>: AGENTIVE:expl<sub>100%</sub> .

**CONSOL:source** *Justification* (deprecated JUSTCONSOL:just). S expresses a source that justifies N wrt its content (reason for mentioning it or sim.) thereby strengthening it argumentatively  
 isa CONSOL  
 [244] Typical connectives: [da] Fordi, Eftersom.  
 Confusion<sub>1</sub>: AGENTIVE:reas<sub>50%</sub> AGENTIVE:expl<sub>50%</sub> .

**DIREC** *Directive act*. Dependent text segment contains an order, command or request  
 isa DISCPRAG  
 [238] e.g. imperatives

**EXPR** *Expressive act*. Dependent text segment contains an expression of the speaker's attitudes or emotions, e.g. congratulations, excuses or thanks  
 isa DISCPRAG  
 [239]

[en] I'm sorry!; My condolences!

**INTACT** *Interactional signals.*

isa DISCPRAG Subtypes: INTACT:attn INTACT:inter.  
[240]

**INTACT:attn** *Attention.* S contains an attention signal

isa INTACT  
[241]

[da] Ja; Nâ; OK; [it] Sì; Beh; [en] Yeah, Oh, Really?

**INTACT:inter** *Interruption.* S contains an interruption signal

isa INTACT  
[242]

[da] Jamen; [it] Ma; [en] But... But

**QUEST** *Question .* The dependent text segment contains a question with or without an answer

isa DISCPRAG  
[236]

## D.2 Semantic relations: DISCSEM

DISCSEM: semantic discourse relations

- AGENTIVE: cause relation (discourse)
  - AGENTIVE:expl: explanation relation in discourse
  - AGENTIVE:reas: reason relation (discourse)
  - AGENTIVE:subj: subjective cause
- CONC: concession
- COND: condition
- CONJ: conjunction
  - CONJ:add: conjunction, addition
  - CONJ:elab: conjunction, elaboration
  - CONJ:seq: sequence
- CONTR: contrast
  - CONTR:dir: direct contrast
  - CONTR:subj: subjective contrast
- DISJ: disjunction
  - DISJ:dir: direct disjunction
  - DISJ:subj: subjective disjunction
- FORMAL: formal description
  - FORMAL:descr: neutral description
  - FORMAL:eval: positive/negative evaluation
- TIME: temporal relation
  - TIME:cont: contemporaneity
  - TIME:post: temporal succession
  - TIME:pre: temporal precedence

Figure D.3: The relations matching DISCSEM.

**DISCSEM** *Semantic discourse relations.* The relations hold between the propositions of the governing

isa ADJ DISC and dependent text segments and are defined in semantic terms; relations are mono- or multi-  
[198] inuclear; the four “prg”-subtypes express changes of speech act like the DISCPRAG, however

the semantic relations are so dominant that they should determine the main type of the relation

Subtypes: AGENTIVE CONC COND CONJ CONTR DISJ FORMAL TIME.

**AGENTIVE** *Cause relation (discourse).* S expresses "bringing about" or cause in a broad sense

isa DISCSEM  
[202] Subtypes: AGENTIVE:expl AGENTIVE:reas AGENTIVE:sbj.

**AGENTIVE:expl** *Explanation relation in discourse.* An explanation relation. The satellite explains the nucleus.

isa AGENTIVE The relation is more general and elaborating than "reason".

[203] Typical connectives: [da] Nemlig; [it] Infatti; [en] In fact, Indeed.

Related types: reason.

Confusion<sub>11</sub>: AGENTIVE:reas<sub>30%</sub> CONJ<sub>27%</sub> AGENTIVE:expl<sub>18%</sub> CONSOL:motiv<sub>9%</sub> vobj<sub>6%</sub> conj<sub>5%</sub> CONSOL:source<sub>5%</sub>

.

**AGENTIVE:reas** *Reason relation (discourse).* S expresses a specific and concrete reason

isa AGENTIVE Typical connectives: [da] Fordi, Eftersom; [en] Since, Because.

[204] Confusion<sub>7</sub>: AGENTIVE:expl<sub>48%</sub> vobj<sub>24%</sub> DESCR:eval<sub>14%</sub> conj<sub>7%</sub> CONSOL:source<sub>7%</sub> .

**AGENTIVE:sbj** *Subjective cause.* The speaker uses the cause as a subjective/personal argument to support a claim

isa AGENTIVE

[205] Typical connectives: Because, In fact, Indeed.

**CONC** *Concession.* S admits or acknowledges a fact wrt N, which may however not have the expected consequence or effect

isa DISCSEM

[218] Confusion<sub>2</sub>: CONJ<sub>50%</sub> CONC<sub>25%</sub> CONTR:dir<sub>25%</sub> .

**COND** *Condition.*

isa DISCSEM

**CONJ** *Conjunction.* Dependent text segment elaborates and expands knowledge of governing text

isa DISCSEM segment or adds a new subject somehow related to it

[225] Subtypes: CONJ:add CONJ:elab CONJ:seq.

Confusion<sub>28</sub>: CONJ<sub>60%</sub> AGENTIVE:expl<sub>11%</sub> JOINT<sub>5%</sub> CONTR:sbj<sub>5%</sub> conj<sub>5%</sub> rel<sub>4%</sub> qobj<sub>4%</sub> CONC<sub>4%</sub> DESCR:eval<sub>2%</sub> CONTR:dir<sub>2%</sub> .

**CONJ:add** *Conjunction, addition.* Dependent text segment adds a new subject somehow related to the

isa CONJ governing text segment; in cases of uncertainty between add and elab we do not specify the

[226] subtype

**CONJ:elab** *Conjunction, elaboration* (deprecated ELAB:spec,ELAB:exp,CONST:elab). Dependent text seg-

isa CONJ ment elaborates and expands knowledge of governing text segment; in cases of uncertainty

[227] between add and elab we do not specify the subtype

**CONJ:seq** *Sequence.* Dependent text segment is part of list or sequence linked to governing text segment

isa CONJ as e.g. in recipes, sport results etc.

[228]

**CONTR** *Contrast.*

isa DISCSEM Subtypes: CONTR:dir CONTR:sbj.

[229] Confusion<sub>1</sub>: CONTR:sbj<sub>33%</sub> conj<sub>33%</sub> CONTR:dir<sub>33%</sub> .

**CONTR:dir** *Direct contrast.* The contrast lies between the governing and dependent text segment

isa CONTR Typical connectives: [da] Men, Derimod.

[230]

Confusion<sub>6</sub>: CONTR:subj<sub>33%</sub> expl<sub>17%</sub> CONC<sub>17%</sub> conj<sub>11%</sub> CONJ<sub>8%</sub> CONTR:dir<sub>8%</sub> CONTR<sub>6%</sub> .

**CONTR:subj** *Subjective contrast* (deprecated CONTR:prg). The contrast lies between an explicit and a subjectively inferred text segment

[231] Typical connectives: [da] Men.

Confusion<sub>11</sub>: conj<sub>30%</sub> CONTR:subj<sub>24%</sub> CONTR:dir<sub>20%</sub> CONJ<sub>14%</sub> coord<sub>9%</sub> CONTR<sub>3%</sub> .

**DISJ** *Disjunction.*

isa DISCSEM Typical connectives: [da] Eller.

[232] Subtypes: DISJ:dir DISJ:subj.

**DISJ:dir** *Direct disjunction.* The disjunction lies between the governing and dependent text segment

**DISJ:subj** *Subjective disjunction* (deprecated DISJ:prg). The disjunction lies between the dependent and a subjectively inferred text segment

[234]

**FORMAL** *Formal description.* S describes N, N may be a first-order or second-order entity

isa DISCSEM Subtypes: FORMAL:descr FORMAL:eval.  
[215]

**FORMAL:descr** *Neutral description* (deprecated DESCR:qual). S expresses an objective and/or neutral description of N

[216]

**FORMAL:eval** *Positive/negative evaluation* (deprecated DESCR:eval). S expresses a personal and/or subjective positive or negative description of N

[217] Confusion<sub>2</sub>: CONJ<sub>50%</sub> AGENTIVE:reas<sub>50%</sub> .

**TIME** *Temporal relation* (deprecated CIRCUM). There is a clear temporal relation between N and S

isa DISCSEM Subtypes: TIME:cont TIME:post TIME:pre.  
[220]

**TIME:cont** *Contemporaneity.* S is contemporary with N (now includes abolished TIME:dur)

isa TIME Typical connectives: [da] Samtidig, Mens, Så længe, Da.  
[221]

**TIME:post** *Temporal succession* (deprecated TIME:succ). Prefix conveys succession.

isa TIME  
[265]

(temporal succession: postmodernism = modernism –post/TIME:post)

**TIME:pre** *Temporal precedence* (deprecated TIME:prec). Prefix conveys precedence.

isa TIME  
[264]

(temporal precedence: prehistorical = historical –pre/TIME:pre)

## Appendix E

# Anaphor relations: ANAPHORA

ANA: anaphoric level  
anaphor:

Figure E.1: The relations matching ANAPHORA-coref-assoc-TOPICS.

**ANA** *Anaphoric level* (long: ANAPHORA). An anaphoric relation. Ie, a relation between an anaphor (pronoun, definite description, etc.) and an antecedent which either is a coreferent, or which provides access to a coreferent via its qualia structure. The relation goes from antecedent to anaphor.

Subtypes: anaphor.

**anaphor** . This section concerns anaphors as well as cataphors; cataphors may by and large express the same relations with their postcedents as anaphors with their antecedents; the relations are therefore labelled identically and will be distinguished solely by the edge direction: from left to right (anaphors) or from right to left (cataphors); because of their much higher frequency, we shall limit ourselves to examples of anaphors

Subtypes: assoc coref.

## E.1 Coreference relations: coref

coref: coreference  
coref-iden: coreferential NP with lexical identity  
coref-res: resumptive anaphor  
    coref-res.prg: pragmatic coreference  
coref-var: coreferential NP with lexical variety  
ref: syntactically determined coreference

Figure E.2: The relations matching coref.

**coref** *Coreference*. Anaphor denotes same entity as antecedent; all coreferential pronouns are labelled this way

Subtypes: coref-iden coref-res coref-var ref.

Confusion<sub>1</sub>: coref<sub>100%</sub> .

**coref-iden** *Coreferential NP with lexical identity* (deprecated coref-id).

isa coref

[183]

(antecedent→anaphor) a car → the car // a yellow car → the yellow car

**coref-res** *Resumptive anaphor* (deprecated nowincludescoref-res.cause).

isa coref Subtypes: coref-res.prg.

[185] Confusion<sub>1</sub>: coref-res<sub>100%</sub> .

**coref-res.prg** *Pragmatic coreference*. Takes up a statement and evaluates it with respect to speech act; I will

isa coref-res be there tomorrow → the threat / promise / warning / statement

[186]

**coref-var** *Coreferential NP with lexical variety*.

isa coref

[184]

a car → the vehicle // a yellow car → the car

**ref** *Syntactically determined coreference*. Syntactically determined coreference (eg, relative pro-

isa coref nouns, external topics)

[182] Confusion<sub>38</sub>: ref<sub>100%</sub> .

antecedent→anaphor

## E.2 Associative anaphor relations: assoc

assoc: associative anaphor

”assoc-”QUALIA: associative anaphor wrt. qualia

assoc-agentive: associative anaphor (agentive)

assoc-const: associative anaphor (constitutive)

assoc-formal: associative anaphor (formal)

assoc-formal.loc: associative locative anaphor

assoc-telic: associative anaphor (telic)

Figure E.3: The relations matching assoc.

**assoc** *Associative anaphor*. Anaphor denotes entity which is associated with antecedent

isa anaphor Subtypes: ”assoc-”QUALIA assoc-agentive assoc-const assoc-formal assoc-telic.

[188]

**”assoc-”QUALIA** *Associative anaphor wrt. qualia*. Anaphor denotes entity which is associated with antecedent

isa RULE assoc

[189]

**assoc-agentive** *Associative anaphor (agentive)* (deprecated assoc-agent?). Anaphor is associated with antecedent

isa assoc wrt its agentive qualia (creator, factory, producer, author, etc.)

[191]

a car → the factory; a piece of music → the composer

**assoc-const** *Associative anaphor (constitutive)* (deprecated assoc-loc?). Anaphor is associated with antecedent wrt its constitutive qualia (parts, material, etc.)  
isa assoc  
[190]

ex. a car → the wheels, the numberplate, the driver's seat; a hotel → the kitchen; a bunch of flowers → the

roses; a couple → the man; the Italian partitive "ne", ex. some wine → ne vuoi (un po')?

**assoc-formal** *Associative anaphor (formal)*. Anaphor is associated with antecedent wrt its formal qualia (shape, dimension, colour, etc.)  
isa assoc  
[192] Subtypes: assoc-formal.loc.

a car → the size, the colour; a building → the height

**assoc-formal.loc** *Associative locative anaphor*. The anaphor is located in the antecedent  
isa assoc-formal  
[193]

a village → the church, the inn, the train station

**assoc-telic** *Associative anaphor (telic)* (deprecated assoc-scope?). Anaphor is associated with antecedent wrt its telic qualia (purpose, function, etc.)  
isa assoc  
[194]

a car → the driver, the passengers; a hotel → the guests, the receptionist

## Appendix F

# Semantic relations: SEMANTICS

SEM: semantic level

Figure F.1: The relations matching SEMANTICS-QUALIA-SEMROLE-TOPICS.

**SEM** *Semantic level* (long: SEMANTICS). A relation at the semantic level. Ie, a relation between  
isa DIM:LEVEL functors, arguments, and modifiers.  
[18] Subtypes: QUALIA SEMROLE.

## F.1 Qualia relations: QUALIA

QUALIA: qualia roles  
const: constitutive qualia  
formal: formal qualia  
agentive: agentive qualia  
telic: telic qualia  
about: about qualia

Figure F.2: The relations matching QUALIA.

**QUALIA** *Qualia roles*. A semantic qualia role. Ie, a relation that links a lexeme to a particular role  
isa SEM associated with that lexeme. Eg, "music" to the act of "composing" (agentive), "performing"  
[33] (telic), etc.

Subtypes: const formal telic.

**const** *Constitutive qualia*. Relates to material or part-whole qualia  
isa QUALIA  
[40]

N->P.material/part



**formal** *Formal qualia*. A qualia role that relates a lexeme to a hyperonym (super type) wrt. form, dimension, quality, shape, size, etc.  
 isa QUALIA [37]  
 Subtypes: agentive.

**agentive** *Agentive qualia*. A qualia role that relates a lexeme to its agentive qualia, ie, the act that made it come into being.  
 isa formal [38]

N→P.agent

**telic** *Telic qualia*. Relates to purpose qualia  
 isa QUALIA [41]  
 Subtypes: about.

**about** *About qualia*. Relates to hyponym (subtype)  
 isa telic [42]

## F.2 Thematic role relations: SEMROLE

SEMROLE:

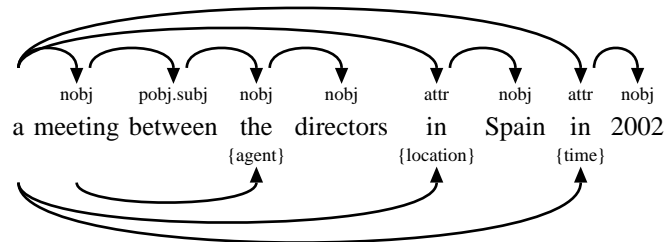
- {about}:
- {agent}: An object or a person that performs an action
- {apart}:
- {arg}:
- {cause}:
- {class}:
- {const}:
- {elab}:
- {eval}:
- {experiencer}: The receiver of an emotion or a physical impact
- {form}:
- {func}:
- {goal}:
- {iden}:
- {location}: The location where something is situated or happens
- {loc}:
- {other}: No specific semantic role
- {patient}: An object or a person that is the subject of the action or the one who is located somewhere
- {poss}:
- {quant}:
- {recipient}: The receiver of something
- {resem}:
- {source}:
- {time}:

Figure F.3: The relations matching SEMROLE.

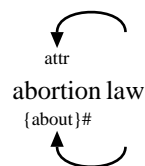
**SEMROLE** . A semantic relation. All the relations of the semantic roles run under the text line. The  
 isa SEM syntactic relation that runs over the text line is determined by the word class of the lemma  
 [47]

in question. In NP constructions, the syntactic head of an adjunct is assumed to also act as the semantic head of the adjunct, ie, the semantic relation mirrors the syntactic relation in this respect.

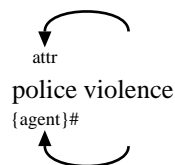
Subtypes: {about} {agent} {apart} {arg} {cause} {class} {const} {elab} {eval} {experiencer} {form} {func} {goal} {iden} {location} {loc} {other} {patient} {poss} {quant} {recipient} {resem} {source} {time}.



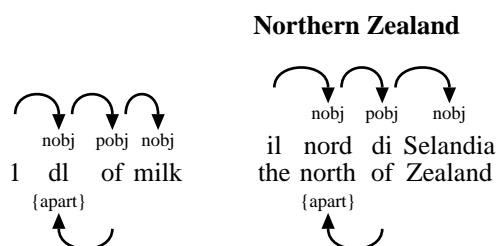
**{about}** . Used in noun phrases where the satellite indicates the content or genre of the nucleus.  
isa SEMROLE  
[60]



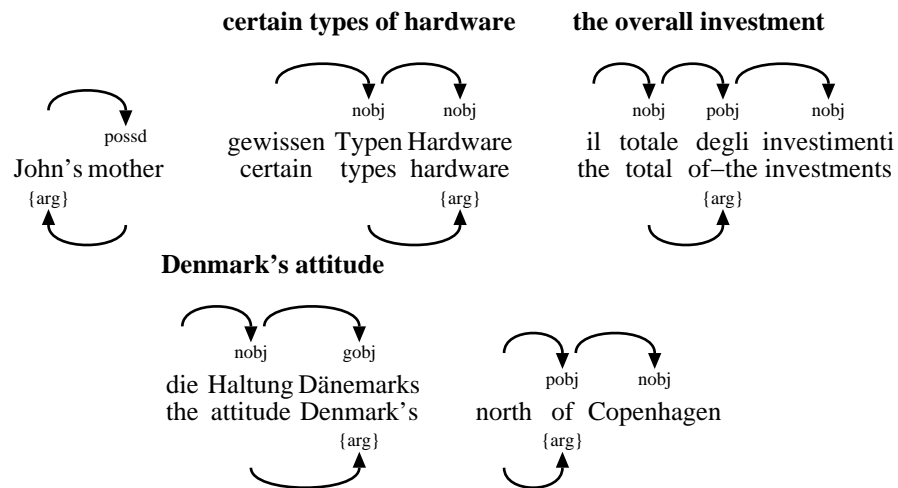
**{agent}** *An object or a person that performs an action.* Used in noun phrases where there is a deverbal relation between the nucleus and the satellite. Often realized as a subject.  
isa SEMROLE  
[67] Confusion<sub>1</sub>: {arg}<sub>100%</sub> .



**{apart}** (long: arbitrarypart). Used in noun phrases where the satellite represents an arbitrary part of the nucleus. Please note that the semantic relation goes from the satellite to the nucleus in opposition to the main part of the other semantic roles.  
[61]



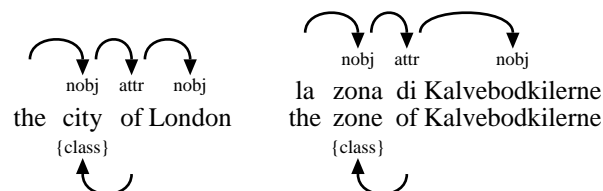
**{arg}** (long: argument). Used in noun phrases where there is a deadjectival relation or another similar relationship between the nucleus and the satellite.  
isa SEMROLE  
[66] Confusion<sub>2</sub>: {arg}<sub>50%</sub> {agent}<sub>50%</sub> .



**{cause}** . Used in noun phrases where the satellite is the person or object that performs the non-volitional action indicated by the nucleus.  
isa SEMROLE [52]

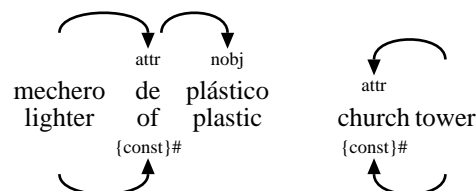
ildebrand sultedød

**{class}** . Used in noun phrases where the satellite indicates the super type or classification of the nucleus. This is in opposition to the identity relation which denotes the opposit relationship between the two units. Please note that the semantic relation goes from the satellite to the nucleus in opposition to the main part of the other semantic roles.  
Related types: {iden}.



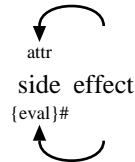
**{const}** (long: constituent). Used in noun phrases where the satellite represents a part, material or essential constituent of the nucleus.  
isa SEMROLE [49]

plastic lighter



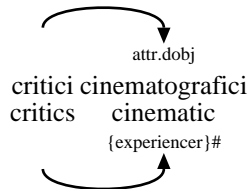
**{elab}** (long: elaboration). Often used together with parenthetic modifiers  
isa SEMROLE Related types: modp. [48]

**{eval}** (long: evaluation). Used in noun phrases where there is a descriptive relation between the nucleus and the satellite. The relation is often a subjective description from the writer who either evaluates the relationship in a positive or negative manner.  
isa SEMROLE [58]



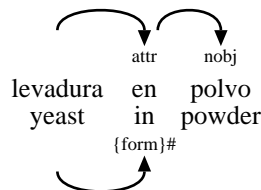
**{experiencer}** . *The receiver of an emotion or a physical impact.* Used in noun phrases where there is a deverbal relation between the nucleus and the satellite. Often realized as a direct object  
isa SEMROLE  
[69]

#### film critics

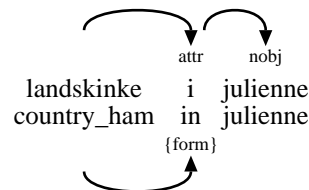


**{form}** . Used in noun phrases where the satellite indicates the shape or form of the nucleus.  
isa SEMROLE  
[64]

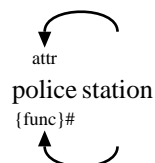
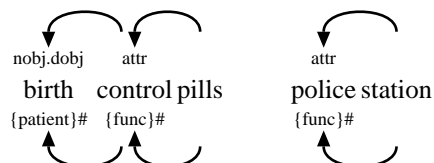
#### baking powder



#### country ham in julienne strips

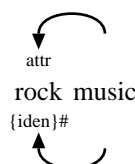


**{func}** (long: function). Used in noun phrases where the satellite determinates the function of the nucleus.  
isa SEMROLE  
[54]

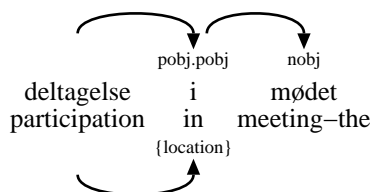


**{goal}** . Used in noun phrases where the satellite determinates the goal or the intention for which the nucleus is destined.  
isa SEMROLE  
[53]

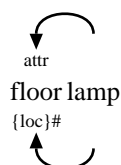
**{iden}** (long: identity). Used in noun phrases where the satellite indicates the identity of the nucleus. In this case it is also possible to equate the satellite to the nucleus i.e. that the nucleus represents the super type of the satellite.  
isa SEMROLE  
[65]  
Related types: {class}.



**{location}** *The location where something is situated or happens.* Used in noun phrases where there is a deverbal relation between the nucleus and the satellite. Often realized as a prepositional object  
 isa SEMROLE [71]



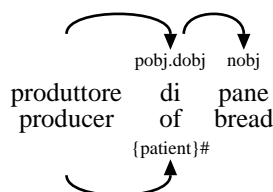
**{loc}** (long: location, deprecated {pos}). Used in noun phrases where the satellite indicates the location of the position or the location of nucleus.  
 isa SEMROLE [56]



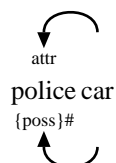
**{other}** *No specific semantic role.* Used when none of the other semantic roles are suitable or when in doubt.  
 isa SEMROLE [72]

**{patient}** *An object or a person that is the subject of the action or the one who is located somewhere.* Used in noun phrases where there is a deverbal relation between the nucleus and the satellite. Often realized as a direct object  
 isa SEMROLE [68]

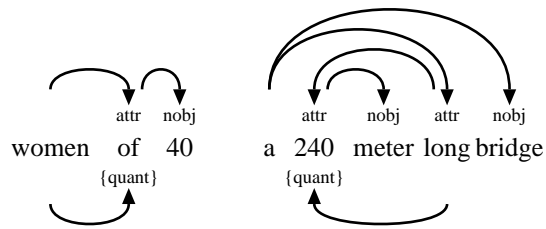
#### bread producer



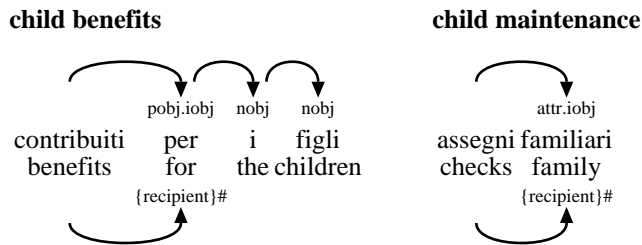
**{poss}** (long: possession). Used in noun phrases where there is a possession relation between the nucleus and the satellite. Often the satellite is the owner or possessor of the nucleus.  
 isa SEMROLE [55]



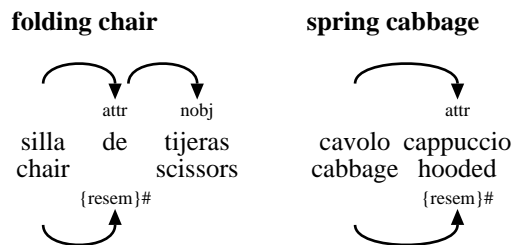
**{quant}** (long: quantity). Used in noun phrases where the satellite indicates the quantity in numbers or another countable unit of the nucleus.  
 isa SEMROLE [63]



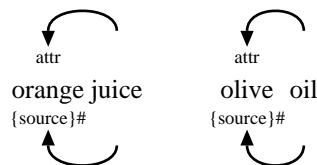
**{recipient}** *The receiver of something.* Used in noun phrases where there is a deverbal relation between the nucleus and the satellite. Often realized as an indirect object  
 isa SEMROLE [70]



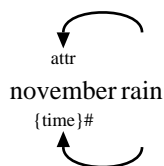
**{resem}** (long: resemblance). Used in noun phrases where there is a resemblance between the nucleus and the satellite.  
 isa SEMROLE [59]



**{source}** (deprecated {origin}). Used in noun phrases where the satellite is the source from which the nucleus derives or is deduced.  
 isa SEMROLE [51]



**{time}** . Used in noun phrases where the satellite indicates some kind of temporal aspect of the nucleus.  
 isa SEMROLE [57]



## Appendix G

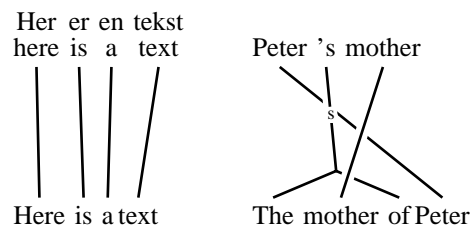
# Word alignment relations: ALIGN

ALIGN: alignment level  
"": unlabeled word alignment  
f: fuzzy word alignment

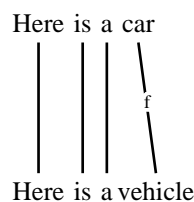
Figure G.1: The relations matching ALIGN-TOPICS.

**ALIGN** *Alignment level* (long: ALIGNMENT). A relation at the word alignment level. Ie, an alignment relation that expresses a translational equivalence between two sets of words (and their related phrases), either in terms of form or meaning. Null alignments - ie, a set of words in one text which does not correspond to any set of words in the other text - are encoded as a set of words that is aligned to itself.  
Subtypes: "" f.

"" *Unlabeled word alignment* (long: align). An unlabeled word alignment is represented as a word alignment where the label is an empty string. It is used to represent the default word alignment, where there is full translational equivalence between the two sets of words.



**f** *Fuzzy word alignment* (long: fuzzy). A semantically fuzzy word alignment.



## Appendix H

# Rule schemata for complex relations: RULE

RULE: relation rule  
 "ANY": disambiguation  
 "DISC": down-head in attribution  
 "<PRIM...:INTEGER>": gapping dependent  
 "@adverb": valency-bound adverbial  
 ["PRIM"]": pattern for secondary syntactic dependency relation formed from primary syntactic dependency relation  
 "assoc-QUALIA": associative anaphor wrt. qualia  
 {"SEM"}": pattern for secondary semantic dependency relation formed from primary semantic dependency relation  
 "QUALIA": resemblance wrt. \$qualia relation  
 "PRIM": discourse specification  
 "§PRIM": morphology specification  
 ANY"&ANY: both-and relation  
 ANY|ANY: either-or relation  
 DISC": down-dependent in attribution  
 PRIM"#": pattern for idiomatic primary dependency  
 PRIM"/CONNECTOR: explicit connector  
 PRIM"/("CONNECTOR)": implicit connector  
 PRIM"/ATTRINTEGER: attribution  
 PRIM{"THEM"}": pattern for primary dependency relation with thematic role

Figure H.1: The relations matching RULE-TOPICS.

**RULE** *Relation rule.* Rule for specifying complex relations.

isa ANY Subtypes: "ANY" "DISC" "<PRIM...:INTEGER>" "@adverb" ["PRIM"] "assoc-QUALIA" {"SEM"} "QUALIA"  
 [8] "PRIM" "§PRIM" ANY"&ANY ANY|ANY DISC" PRIM"# PRIM"/CONNECTOR PRIM"/("CONNECTOR)"  
 PRIM"/ATTRINTEGER PRIM{"THEM"}".

"ANY" *Disambiguation.*

isa RULE

"DISC" *Down-head in attribution.* The head in the relation is one step further down in the attribution

isa RULE chain

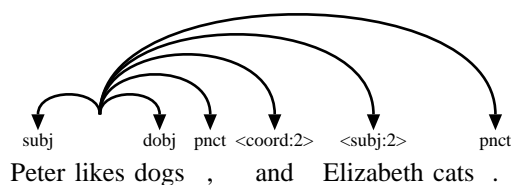
[362]



"<"PRIM...">:"INTEGER">" *Gapping dependent*. First conjunct->gapping dependent

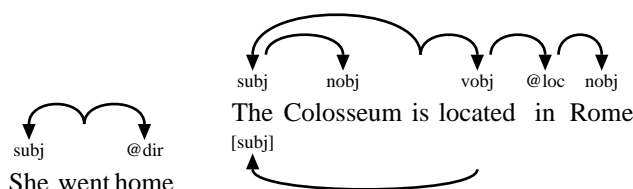
isa GAP RULE

[350]



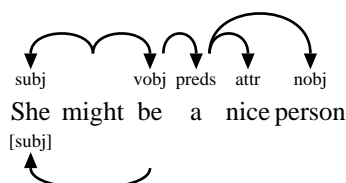
"@adverb" *Valency-bound adverbial*. A complement relation which can be interpreted as an obligatory, valency-bound adverbial relation.

[364] Related types: cont dir dur ext hab loc prec succ time.



"["PRIM"]" *Pattern for secondary syntactic dependency relation formed from primary syntactic dependency relation*. Governor->secondary syntactic dependent; \$PRIM must be non-secondary

[348] Related types: "["\$PRIM"]".



"assoc-"QUALIA *Associative anaphor wrt. qualia*. Anaphor denotes entity which is associated with antecedent

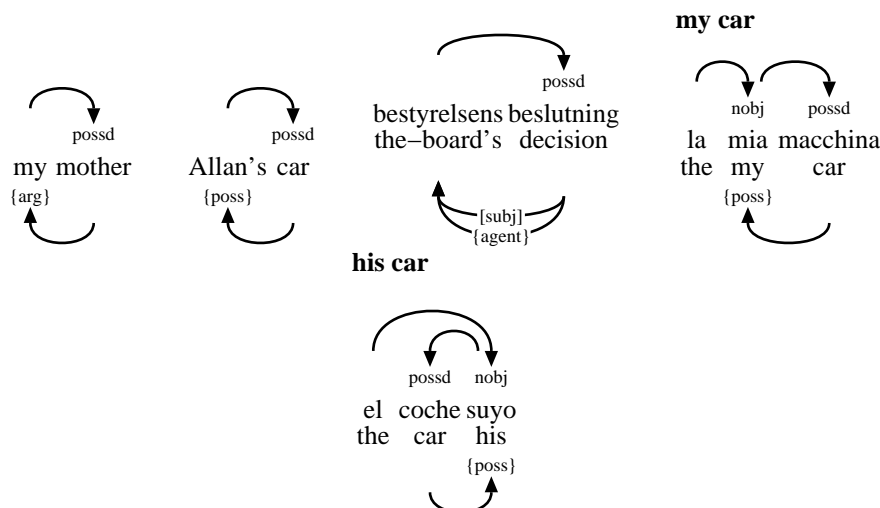
isa RULE assoc

[189]

"{"SEM"}" *Pattern for secondary semantic dependency relation formed from primary semantic dependency relation*. Governor->secondary semantic dependent; \$PRIM must be non-secondary

[349]

Related types: "["\$PRIM"]".



**”QUALIA** *Resemblance wrt. \$qualia relation.*  
 isa RULE resem

**”PRIM** *Discourse specification. A primary syntactic relation that has been used as a discourse relation for stylistic purposes.*  
 isa DISC RULE  
 [352]

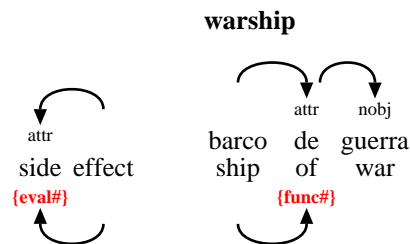
**”§PRIM** *Morphology specification.*  
 isa MORPH RULE

**ANY”&”ANY** *Both-and relation. Both relations hold*  
 isa RULE

**ANY”|”ANY** *Either-or relation. One of the relations holds*  
 isa RULE

**DISC”** *Down-dependent in attribution. The dependent in the relation is one step further down in the attribution chain*  
 isa RULE  
 [363]

**PRIM”#”** *Pattern for idiomatic primary dependency. Head->dependent within idiom*  
 isa IDIOM RULE  
 [346]

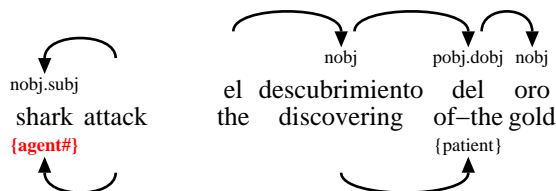


**PRIM”/”CONNECTOR** *Explicit connector. The discourse relation has explicit connector \$CONNECTOR*  
 isa RULE

**PRIM”/(”CONNECTOR)”** *Implicit connector. The discourse relation has implicit connector \$CONNECTOR*  
 isa RULE

**PRIM”/ATTR”INTEGER** *Attribution. Specifies the person to whom the utterance is attributed (ATTR or ATTR1, ATTR2, ... when there is more than one person)*  
 isa RULE  
 [351]

**PRIM”{”THEM”}** *Pattern for primary dependency relation with thematic role. \$PRIM must be non-thematic; the thematic roles can be agent, patient, recipient, experient, location.*  
 isa RULE  
 [347]



## Appendix I

# Relations misplaced outside the ANY hierarchy

TELIC: telic  
TELIC:cons.dir: direct, physical consequence, result  
TELIC:cons.sbj: pragmatic/personal conclusion, deduction  
TELIC:goal: goal relation (discourse)  
DERva: verb-adjective derivation  
DERva:act: verb-adjective derivation (active)  
DERva:act.disp: verb-adjective derivation (pure)  
DERva:act.epi: verb-adjective derivation (disposition)  
DERva:pas: verb-adjective derivation (potentiality)  
DERva:pas.deon: verb-adjective derivation (passive potentiality)  
DERva:pas.epi: verb-adjective derivation (passive participles)  
DERva:pas.part: verb-adjective derivation (passive)  
DERvv: verb-verb derivation  
MISPLACED: misplaced relation  
DERav: adjective-verb derivation  
DERadvv: adverb-verb derivation  
ITER: iteration

Figure I.1: The relations matching -ANY.

**TELIC** *Telic* (deprecated ASPEC:term+resul). Prefix conveys termination or result.

[272] Subtypes: TELIC:cons.dir TELIC:cons.sbj TELIC:goal.

(terminative: oplåse 'open' = låse -op/TELIC)

**TELIC:cons.dir** *Direct, physical consequence, result* (deprecated TELIC:dir). Physical, objectively observed consequence or result

isa TELIC

[208] Typical connectives: [da] Derfor, Af den grund.

**TELIC:cons.sbj** *Pragmatic/personal conclusion, deduction* (deprecated TELIC:sbj). Subjective conclusion or deduction on behalf of the speaker

isa TELIC

[209] Typical connectives: [da] Derfor, Af den grund.

**TELIC:goal** *Goal relation (discourse)*. S expresses goal, purpose, aim

isa TELIC  
[207] Typical connectives: [da] For (at).

**DERva** *Verb-adjective derivation* (deprecated DERV). Suffix creates deverbal adjectives in a broad sense.  
[308]

Subtypes: DERva:act DERva:pas DERva:pas.part.

**DERva:act** *Verb-adjective derivation (active)* (deprecated DEVERB:act.pure). Suffix creates active adjectives.

isa DERva  
[309] Subtypes: DERva:act.disp DERva:act.epi.

**DERva:act.disp** *Verb-adjective derivation (pure)* (deprecated DEVERB:act.disp). Suffix creates active adjectives with the meaning aspect "pure".

isa DERva:act  
[310]

"que V" (conmover – "que conmueve" 'gribende/der griber')

**DERva:act.epi** *Verb-adjective derivation (disposition)* (deprecated DEVERB:act.poten). Suffix creates active adjectives with the meaning aspect "disposition".

isa DERva:act  
[311]

"que suele V, que tiende a V" (adulón – "que suele adular, que tiende a adular" 'smigre/som plejer eller har

tendens til at være krybende

**DERva:pas** *Verb-adjective derivation (potentiality)* (deprecated DEVERB:pas). Suffix creates active adjectives with the meaning aspect "potentiality".

isa DERva  
[312] Subtypes: DERva:pas.deon DERva:pas.epi.

(deverbal adjective: transportable = transport +able/DERva:pas.epi)

**DERva:pas.deon** *Verb-adjective derivation (passive potentiality)* (deprecated DEVERB:pas.deon). Suffix creates passive adjectives with the meaning aspect "potentiality".

isa DERva:pas  
[315]

"que puede {ser PP/Vse}" (transportable – "máquina que puede {ser transportada/transportarse}

'transportabel/maskine som kan blive transporteret/transporteres

**DERva:pas.epi** *Verb-adjective derivation (passive participles)* (deprecated DEVERB:pas.poten). Suffix creates passive adjectives with the form of participles.  
 isa DERva:pas [314]

"que {ha sido/está/es} PP" (comprado – "hombre que {ha sido/está/es} comprado 'mand som er blevet/er/bliver

købt"

**DERva:pas.part** *Verb-adjective derivation (passive)* (deprecated DEVERB:pas.part). Suffix creates passive adjectives.  
 isa DERva [313]

**DERvv** *Verb-verb derivation* (deprecated DER:vv). Suffix triggers a derivation from a verb to another verb.  
 [285]

(verb→verb derivation: adormecer 'lull to sleep' = dormir +[a][ecer]/DERvv)

**MISPLACED** *Misplaced relation.* A relation is misplaced if it fails to have ANY as a transitive super type.  
 [9] This should never happen, and the problem must be corrected if a misplaced relation shows up here.

**DERav** *Adjective-verb derivation* (deprecated DER:av). Suffix triggers a derivation from an adjective to a verb.  
 [284]

(adjective→verb derivation: darken = dark +en/DERav)

**DERadvv** *Adverb-verb derivation.* Suffix triggers a derivation from an adverb to a verb  
 [286]

**ITER** *Iteration* (deprecated ASPEC:iter). Prefix conveys iteration.  
 isa ITER Subtypes: ITER.  
 [270]

(iterative: redefine = define –re/ITER)

## Appendix J

# Overview tables

The tables in this section lists all the relations in the Copenhagen Dependency Treebanks, repeated from the preceding sections.

ANY: directed relation  
DIM: dimension  
  DIM:LEVEL: dimension: linguistic level  
  DIM:TYPE: dimension: relation type  
    +: segment concatenation  
  IDIOM: idiomatic relation  
  PRIM: primary dependency relation  
    ADJ: adjunct relation  
    COMP: complement relation  
  SEC: secondary dependency relation  
  fill: licensed filler

The relations matching ANY-TOPICS-SYNTAX-MORPHOLOGY-DISCOURSE-ANAPHORA-SEMANTICS-ALIGNMENT-RULE.

SYN: syntax level

The relations matching SYNTAX-SYNCOMP-SYNADJ-TOPICS.

SYNCOMP: syntactic complement  
@space: valency-bound location/direction adverbial  
@time: valency-bound time adverbial  
aobj: adjectival object  
avobj: adverbial object  
dobj: direct object  
fobj: filler object  
gobj: genitive object  
iobj: indirect object  
nobj: nominal object  
numa: additive numeral complement  
numm: multiplicative numeral complement  
part: verbal particle  
pobj: prepositional object  
possd: possessed complement  
possr: possessor complement  
pred: predicative  
    predo: object predicative  
    preds: subject predicative  
qobj: quotational object  
robj: reflexive object  
subj: subject  
    expl: expletive subject  
vobj: verbal object

The relations matching SYNCOMP.

ADVERB: adverbial

- agent: agent adverbial
- cause: causation adverbial
  - goal: goal adverbial
- conc: concession adverbial
- concom:
- cond: condition adverbial
- cons: consequence adverbial
- exem: example adverbial
- man: manner adverbial
  - accom: companionship adverbial
  - inst: instrument adverbial
- neg: negation adverbial
- other: other adverbial
- prg: pragmatic adverbial
  - discmark: sentence-initial discourse marker
  - epi: epistemic adverbial
  - eval: evaluation adverbial
  - focal: focalizer adverbial
  - scene: pragmatic condition and structural adverbial
    - add: additive adverbial
    - contr: contrast adverbial
    - elab: elaboration adverbial
- quant: degree adverbial
- resem: comparison adverbial
  - ”QUALIA: resemblance wrt. \$qualia relation
- source: source attribution adverbial
- space: space adverbial
  - dir: direction adverbial
  - loc: location adverbial
- time: time adverbial
  - iter: habituality adverb

The relations matching ADVERB.



SYNADJ: syntactic adjunct  
 GAP: gapping dependent  
     "<"PRIM..."INTEGER">": gapping dependent  
 app: apposition  
     appa: parenthetic apposition (comma)  
     xpl: explication  
     appr: restrictive apposition (no comma)  
 attr: attributive  
 attrg: genitive attributive  
 conj: conjunct relation  
 coord: coordinator relation  
 correl: correlative coordinator relation  
 fpred: free predicative  
     fpredo: free direct-object predicative  
     fpreds: free subject predicative  
 mod: modifier/adverbial  
     modp: parenthetic modifier  
 name: part of name  
     namef: first name  
     namel: last name  
     title: person title  
 pnct: punctuation  
 rel: relative clause  
     relelab: elaborating relative clause  
     relpa: parenthetic relative clause  
     relr: restrictive relative clause  
 voc: vocative  
 xtop: external topic with resuming pronoun

The relations matching SYNADJ-ADVERB.

MORPH: morphology level  
     "§"PRIM: morphology specification

The relations matching MORPHOLOGY-MORPHCOMP-MORPHDERIV-TOPICS.

MORPHCOMP: compositional semantic relations

ABOUT: noun-noun compound (about)

AGENT: noun-noun compound (agentive)

CONST: noun-noun compound (constitutive)

CONST:apart: part of relation

CONST:elab: elaboration

CONST:exem: exemplification

CONST:rest: restatement

EVAL: noun-noun compound (evaluative)

FUNC: noun-noun compound (function)

LOC: noun-noun compound (position)

OTHER: noun-noun compound (other)

POSS: noun-noun compound (possession)

RESEM: noun-noun compound (resemblance)

SOURCE: noun-noun compound (origin)

TIME:MC: noun-noun compound (time)

The relations matching MORPHCOMP.

MORPHDERIV: derivational semantic relations

The relations matching MORPHDERIV-PREFIX-SUFFIX.

PREFIX: semantic relations appearing with prefixes

MOD: modification

MOD:eval: evaluation

MOD:qual: qualification

MOD:quant: quantification

NEG: negation

NEG:contr: contrast

NEG:priv: privation

NEG:rev: reversion

PRE:other: other prefix relation

SPACE: space

SPACE:dir: direction

SPACE:loc: location

SPACE:source: source

TIME\$: time

TRANS: transitivity

The relations matching PREFIX.

SUFFIX: semantic relations appearing with suffixes

- AUG: augmentation
- DENUM: adjective-numeral derivation
  - DENUM:apart: adjective-partitive derivation
  - DENUM:ord: adjective-ordinal derivation
  - DENUM:quant: adjective-multiplicative derivation
- DER\$v: verb derivation
- DERan:qual: adjective derivation
- DERna: noun-adjective derivation
  - DERna:disp: noun-adjective derivation (disposition)
  - DERna:other: noun-adjective derivation (other)
  - DERna:poss: noun-adjective derivation (possession)
  - DERna:rel: noun-adjective derivation (relational)
    - DERna:deono: noun-adjective derivation (naming)
      - DERna.deono.place: noun-adjective derivation (naming places)
      - DERna.deono.pers: noun-adjective derivation (naming persons)
    - DERna:rel.norm: noun-adjective derivation (normal)
  - DERna:resem: noun-adjective derivation (resemblance)
  - DERna:telic: noun-adjective derivation (effect)
- DERnn: noun-noun derivation
  - DERnn:agent: noun-noun derivation (agent)
  - DERnn:assoc: noun-noun derivation (association)
  - DERnn:capac: noun-noun derivation (capacity)
  - DERnn:cont: noun-noun derivation (container)
  - DERnn:loc: noun-noun derivation (location)
  - DERnn:other: noun-noun derivation (other)
  - DERnn:quant: noun-noun derivation (quantification)
  - DERnn:telic: noun-noun derivation (telic)
  - DERnn:time: noun-noun derivation (time)
- DERnv: verb-noun derivation
  - DERnv:agent: verb-noun derivation (agent)
  - DERnv:core: verb-noun derivation (core)
  - DERnv:exper: verb-noun derivation (experiencer)
  - DERnv:inst: verb-noun derivation (instrument)
  - DERnv:loc: verb-noun derivation (location)
  - DERnv:other: verb-noun derivation (other)
  - DERnv:patient: verb-noun derivation (patient)
  - DERnv:recip: verb-noun derivation (recipient)
- DERv:
- DIMIN: diminution
- PEJ: pejoration

The relations matching SUFFIX.

DISC: discourse level  
"α"PRIM: discourse specification  
DISCOTHER:  
JOINT: no clear relation  
REP: repaired  
SCENE: scene

The relations matching DISCOURSE-DISCFUNC-DISCSEM-TOPICS.

DISCPRAG: pragmatic and illocutionary discourse relations  
ANSW: answer  
CONSOL: consolidation  
CONSOL:inst: instrumental  
CONSOL:motiv: motivation  
CONSOL:source: justification  
DIREC: directive act  
EXPR: expressive act  
INTACT: interactional signals  
INTACT:attn: attention  
INTACT:inter: interruption  
QUEST: question

The relations matching DISCFUNC.

DISCSEM: semantic discourse relations  
   AGENTIVE: cause relation (discourse)  
     AGENTIVE:expl: explanation relation in discourse  
     AGENTIVE:reas: reason relation (discourse)  
     AGENTIVE:subj: subjective cause  
   CONC: concession  
   COND: condition  
   CONJ: conjunction  
     CONJ:add: conjunction, addition  
     CONJ:elab: conjunction, elaboration  
     CONJ:seq: sequence  
   CONTR: contrast  
     CONTR:dir: direct contrast  
     CONTR:subj: subjective contrast  
   DISJ: disjunction  
     DISJ:dir: direct disjunction  
     DISJ:subj: subjective disjunction  
   FORMAL: formal description  
     FORMAL:descr: neutral description  
     FORMAL:eval: positive/negative evaluation  
   TIME: temporal relation  
     TIME:cont: contemporaneity  
     TIME:post: temporal succession  
     TIME:pre: temporal precedence

The relations matching DISCSEM.

ANA: anaphoric level  
 anaphor:

The relations matching ANAPHORA-coref-assoc-TOPICS.

coref: coreference  
   coref-iden: coreferential NP with lexical identity  
   coref-res: resumptive anaphor  
     coref-res.prg: pragmatic coreference  
   coref-var: coreferential NP with lexical variety  
   ref: syntactically determined coreference

The relations matching coref.

assoc: associative anaphor  
"assoc-"QUALIA: associative anaphor wrt. qualia  
assoc-agentive: associative anaphor (agentive)  
assoc-const: associative anaphor (constitutive)  
assoc-formal: associative anaphor (formal)  
    assoc-formal.loc: associative locative anaphor  
assoc-telic: associative anaphor (telic)

The relations matching assoc.

SEM: semantic level

The relations matching SEMANTICS-QUALIA-SEMROLE-TOPICS.

QUALIA: qualia roles  
const: constitutive qualia  
formal: formal qualia  
    agentive: agentive qualia  
telic: telic qualia  
    about: about qualia

The relations matching QUALIA.

SEMROLE:

{about}:

{agent}: An object or a person that performs an action

{apart}:

{arg}:

{cause}:

{class}:

{const}:

{elab}:

{eval}:

{experiencer}: The receiver of an emotion or a physical impact

{form}:

{func}:

{goal}:

{iden}:

{location}: The location where something is situated or happens

{loc}:

{other}: No specific semantic role

{patient}: An object or a person that is the subject of the action or the one who is located somewhere

{poss}:

{quant}:

{recipient}: The receiver of something

{resem}:

{source}:

{time}:

The relations matching SEMROLE.

ALIGN: alignment level

”: unlabeled word alignment

f: fuzzy word alignment

The relations matching ALIGN-TOPICS.

RULE: relation rule  
 "ANY": disambiguation  
 "DISC": down-head in attribution  
 "<PRIM...>INTEGER": gapping dependent  
 "@adverb": valency-bound adverbial  
 "[PRIM]": pattern for secondary syntactic dependency relation formed from primary syntactic dependency relation  
 "assoc-QUALIA": associative anaphor wrt. qualia  
 "{SEM}": pattern for secondary semantic dependency relation formed from primary semantic dependency relation  
 "QUALIA": resemblance wrt. \$qualia relation  
 "PRIM": discourse specification  
 "§PRIM": morphology specification  
 ANY"&ANY: both-and relation  
 ANY"|ANY: either-or relation  
 DISC"\*": down-dependent in attribution  
 PRIM"#": pattern for idiomatic primary dependency  
 PRIM"/CONNECTOR: explicit connector  
 PRIM"/("CONNECTOR)": implicit connector  
 PRIM"/ATTRINTEGER: attribution  
 PRIM"{THEM}": pattern for primary dependency relation with thematic role

The relations matching RULE-TOPICS.

TELIC: telic  
 TELIC:cons.dir: direct, physical consequence, result  
 TELIC:cons.sbj: pragmatic/personal conclusion, deduction  
 TELIC:goal: goal relation (discourse)  
 DERva: verb-adjective derivation  
 DERva:act: verb-adjective derivation (active)  
 DERva:act.disp: verb-adjective derivation (pure)  
 DERva:act.epi: verb-adjective derivation (disposition)  
 DERva:pas: verb-adjective derivation (potentiality)  
 DERva:pas.deon: verb-adjective derivation (passive potentiality)  
 DERva:pas.epi: verb-adjective derivation (passive participles)  
 DERva:pas.part: verb-adjective derivation (passive)  
 DERvv: verb-verb derivation  
 MISPLACED: misplaced relation  
 DERav: adjective-verb derivation  
 DERadvv: adverb-verb derivation  
 ITER: iteration

The relations matching -ANY.



## Appendix K

# Agreement and confusion tables

In the following tables, the columns are interpreted as follows:

- *Relation name R*: the name of the relation.
- *Agreement A*: the estimated level of agreement, defined as the probability that another annotator assigns the same label to the relation (this number may be inaccurate if  $N$  is small).
- *Relation count N*: the number of distinct multiply annotated tokens in the corpus that were annotated with the relation by at least one annotator.
- *Confusion table*: the relations that other annotators used, with a percentage that indicates the probability that each relation was used by the other annotator instead of  $R$ .

### K.1 Confusion table: syntax

R	A	N	Confusion list
pnct	0%	2	nobj <sub>50%</sub> dobj <sub>50%</sub>
nobj	0%	1	pnct <sub>100%</sub>
dobj	0%	1	pnct <sub>100%</sub>

### K.2 Confusion table: semantics

R	A	N	Confusion list
arg	50%	2	arg <sub>50%</sub> agent <sub>50%</sub>
agent	0%	1	arg <sub>100%</sub>

### K.3 Confusion table: discourse

R	A	N	Confusion list
SCENE	100%	4	SCENE <sub>100%</sub>
ANSW	100%	1	ANSW <sub>100%</sub>
CONJ	60%	28	CONJ <sub>60%</sub> AGENTIVE:expl <sub>11%</sub> JOINT <sub>5%</sub> CONTR:subj <sub>5%</sub> conj <sub>5%</sub> rel <sub>4%</sub> qobj <sub>4%</sub> CONC <sub>4%</sub> DESCR:eval <sub>2%</sub> CONTR:dir <sub>2%</sub>
JOINT	50%	4	CONJ <sub>50%</sub> JOINT <sub>50%</sub>
CONTR	33%	1	CONTR:subj <sub>33%</sub> conj <sub>33%</sub> CONTR:dir <sub>33%</sub>
CONC	25%	2	CONJ <sub>50%</sub> CONC <sub>25%</sub> CONTR:dir <sub>25%</sub>
CONTR:subj	24%	11	conj <sub>30%</sub> CONTR:subj <sub>24%</sub> CONTR:dir <sub>20%</sub> CONJ <sub>14%</sub> co- ord <sub>9%</sub> CONTR <sub>3%</sub>
AGENTIVE:expl	18%	11	AGENTIVE:reas <sub>30%</sub> CONJ <sub>27%</sub> AGENTIVE:expl <sub>18%</sub> CONSOL:motiv <sub>9%</sub> vobj <sub>6%</sub> conj <sub>5%</sub> CONSOL:source <sub>5%</sub>
CONTR:dir	8%	6	CONTR:subj <sub>33%</sub> expl <sub>17%</sub> CONC <sub>17%</sub> conj <sub>11%</sub> CONJ <sub>8%</sub> CONTR:dir <sub>8%</sub> CONTR <sub>6%</sub>
DESCR:eval	0%	2	CONJ <sub>50%</sub> AGENTIVE:reas <sub>50%</sub>
CONSOL:source	0%	1	AGENTIVE:reas <sub>50%</sub> AGENTIVE:expl <sub>50%</sub>
CONSOL:motiv	0%	1	AGENTIVE:expl <sub>100%</sub>
AGENTIVE:reas	0%	7	AGENTIVE:expl <sub>48%</sub> vobj <sub>24%</sub> DESCR:eval <sub>14%</sub> conj <sub>7%</sub> CONSOL:source <sub>7%</sub>

### K.4 Confusion table: anaphora

R	A	N	Confusion list
ref	100%	38	ref <sub>100%</sub>
coref-res	100%	1	coref-res <sub>100%</sub>
coref	100%	1	coref <sub>100%</sub>

### K.5 Confusion table: morphology

R	A	N	Confusion list
---	---	---	----------------

### K.6 Confusion table: alignment

R	A	N	Confusion list
---	---	---	----------------

## Appendix L

# Annotation status

### L.1 All texts

	alignment	discourse	morphology	postag	syntax
none	1016	2098	2226		971
auto				1775	75
outdated-final	536				943
first	45	20	84		63
discussed	178	193	1		175
final				536	84

### L.2 da texts

	discourse	morphology	postag	syntax
none	439	473		
auto				
outdated-final				502
first	12	62		24
discussed	85	1		3
final			536	7

### L.3 de texts

	discourse	morphology	postag	syntax
none	405	413		346
auto			413	
outdated-final				
first	8			38
discussed				6
final				23

### L.4 en texts

	discourse	morphology	postag	syntax
none	536	536		
auto			536	75
outdated-final				441

first		
discussed		4
final		16

## L.5 es texts

	discourse	morphology	postag	syntax
none	388	393		343
auto			413	
outdated-final				
first		20		1
discussed	25			65
final				4

## L.6 it texts

	discourse	morphology	postag	syntax
none	330	411		282
auto			413	
outdated-final				
first		2		
discussed	83			97
final				34

## L.7 da-de texts

	alignment
none	368
auto	
outdated-final	
first	45
discussed	
final	

## L.8 da-en texts

	alignment
none	
auto	
outdated-final	536
first	
discussed	
final	

## L.9 da-es texts

	alignment
none	332

auto	
outdated-final	
first	
discussed	81
final	

## L.10 da-it texts

	alignment	
none	316	
auto		
outdated-final		
first		
discussed	97	
final		

# Appendix M

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