


Category	Feature	Code/ Tag	Examples	Operationalisation	Normali sation unit	As coded by
Features for which there are no tags in the tagged texts						
General text properties	Total number of words	<b>Words</b>	<i>It's a shame that you'd have to pay to get that quality.</i> (= 14)	The number of tokens as tokenised by the Stanford Tagger, but excluding punctuation marks, brackets, symbols, genitive 's (POS), and filled pauses and interjections (FPUH). Contractions are treated as separate words, i.e., <i>it's</i> is tokenised as <i>it</i> and 's'. Note that this variable is only used to normalise the frequencies of other linguistic features.	NA	Le Foll
General text properties	Average word length	<b>AWL</b>	<i>It's a shame that you'd have to pay to get that quality.</i> (42/12 = 3.50)	Total number of characters in a text divided by the number of words in that same text (as operationalised in the Words variable above, hence excluding filled pauses and interjections, cf. FPUH).	Words	Le Foll
General text properties	Lexical diversity	<b>TTR</b>	<i><b>It's a shame that you'd have to pay to get that quality.</b></i> (12/14 = 0.85)	Following Biber (1988), this feature is a type-token ratio measured on the basis of, by default, the first 400 words of each text only. It is thus the number of unique word forms within the first 400 words of each text divided by 400. This number of words can be adjusted in the command used to run the script (see instructions on GitHub and comments in Python script).	Words (by default first 400)	Le Foll
General text properties	Lexical density	<b>LDE</b>	<i>It's a <b>shame</b> that you'd have to <b>pay</b> to get that <b>quality</b>.</i> (3/14 = 0.21)	For this feature, tokens which are not on the list of the 352 function words from the {qdapDictionaries} R package, nor individual letters, or any of the fillers listed in FPUH are identified as content words. Lexical density is calculated as the ratio of these content words to the total number of words in a text.	Words	Le Foll
General text properties	Finite verbs	<b>FV</b>	<i>He discovered that the method involved imbibing copious amounts of tea. Ants can survive by joining together to morph into living rafts. Always wanted to experience the winter wonderland that Queen Elsa created?</i>	This feature is not directly listed in the MFTE output tables; however, it is used as a normalisation basis for many other linguistics features (see Normalisation column). It is calculated by tallying the number of occurrences of the following features: VPRT, VBD, VIMP, MDCA, MDCO, MDMM, MDNE, MDWO and MDWS.	NA	Le Foll
Features for which there are tags (simple tagset)						
Adjectives	Attributive adjectives	<b>JJAT</b>	<i>I've got a <b>fantastic</b> idea! I didn't sleep at all <b>last</b> night. <b>Cheap</b>, <b>quick</b> and <b>easy</b> fix!</i>	Whereas the Biber Tagger and the MAT first identify predicative adjectives and then consider all remaining J.* tags from the Stanford Tagger to be attributive adjectives, the MFTE proceeds the other way around because it is considerably easier to reliably identify attributive adjectives than it is predicative adjectives. Thus, all adjectives (J.*, as tagged by the Stanford Tagger) followed by another adjective, a noun or a cardinal number, or preceded by a determiner are tagged as attributive adjectives. Once these first attributive adjectives have been identified, two additional loops are run to capture any additional attributive adjectives found in lists of attributive adjectives separated by commas and/or the words <i>and</i> and <i>or</i> .	Nouns	Le Foll

Adjectives	Predicative adjectives	JJPR	<i>That's <b>right</b>. One of the main advantages of being <b>famous</b> ... It must be absolutely <b>wonderful</b>.</i>	Once attributive adjectives have been identified (see JJAT) and tagged as JJAT, all remaining JJ, JJS and JJR tags are overwritten as JJPR. BEMA immediately followed by an adjective is also tagged as JJPR, unless it occurs before a list of adjectives already identified as attributive adjectives. In addition, <i>ok</i> and <i>okay</i> in the construction <i>BE ok(ay)</i> are also tagged as JJPR. These words are otherwise identified as foreign words (FW) by the Stanford Tagger.	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Adverbials	Frequency references	FREQ	<i>We should <b>always</b> wear a mask. But he had found his voice <b>again</b>.</i>	Assigned to all occurrences of the frequency adverbs listed in the COBUILD (Sinclair et al. 1900: 270): <i>usually, always, often, generally, normally, traditionally, again, constantly, continually, frequently, ever, never, infrequently, intermittently, occasionally, often, periodically, rarely, regularly, repeatedly, seldom, sometimes</i> and <i>sporadically</i> as well as <i>forever, oftentimes, once, twice, daily, weekly, monthly</i> and <i>yearly</i> .	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Adverbials	Place references	PLACE	<i>It's not <b>far</b> to go. I'll get it from <b>upstairs</b>. It's <b>downhill</b> all the way. It's <b>there</b> not here.</i>	Biber's (1988: 224) list of place adverbials was taken from Quirk et al. (1985: 514ff) but inexplicably excludes many from this list. Those that do not fulfil other major functions were therefore added: <i>downwind, eastward(s), westward(s), northward(s), southward(s), upwards, downwards, elsewhere, everywhere, here, offshore, nowhere, somewhere, thereabout(s)</i> and <i>there</i> (but occurrences of <i>there</i> tagged as existential <i>there</i> (EX) by the Stanford Taggers were ignored). Only occurrences of <i>far</i> which have not previously identified as TIME references (e.g., <i>so far, thus far</i> ) or emphatics (e.g., <i>far better, far more</i> ) are tagged as PLACE references.	Finite verbs	Le Foll, adapted from Biber (1988)
Adverbials	Time references	TIME	<i>It will <b>soon</b> be possible. <b>Now</b> is the time. I haven't come across any issues <b>yet</b>.</i>	All occurrences of <i>afterwards, again, earlier, early, eventually, formerly, immediately, initially, instantly, late, lately, later, momentarily, now, nowadays, once, originally, presently, previously, recently, someday, shortly, simultaneously, soon, subsequently, today, to-day, tomorrow, to-morrow, tonight, to-night, yesterday. Ago, already, anytime, beforehand, anymore, prior to, overnight, someday</i> , and <i>far</i> (the latter only when preceded by <i>so</i> or <i>thus</i> and not followed by an adjective or adverb), and <i>am</i> and <i>pm</i> as adverbs were added to the list, as well as <i>yet</i> tokens that have not previously been identified as concessives (CONC).	Finite verbs	Le Foll, adapted from Nini (2014)
Adverbials	Other adverbs	RB	<i><b>Unfortunately</b> that's the case. <b>Exactly</b> two weeks. He could <b>so easily</b> but he knows <b>better</b>. He's <b>still</b> gonna come <b>back</b>.</i>	Corresponds to all the tokens tagged as RB, RBS, RBR or WRB by the Stanford Tagger apart from those identified as adverbs of frequency (FREQ), place (PLACE) or time (TIME), amplifiers (AMP), emphatics (EMPH), hedges (HDG) and downtoners (DWNT).	Words	Le Foll
Determinatives	s-genitives	POS	<i>the world '<b>s</b> two most populous country, my parents ' house</i>	As identified by the Stanford Tagger: the possessive endings on nouns ending in ' <i>s</i> or ' <i>'</i> . Note that these tokens are not counted as Word in the computation of the lexical diversity (TTR) and average word length variables (AWL) features.	Nouns	Le Foll

Determinatives	Determiners	DT	<i>Is that <b>a</b> new top? <b>The</b> first line has to be interesting. Are they <b>both</b> Spice Girls? On <b>either</b> side of the page. To <b>another</b> room. They're five pounds <b>each</b>.</i>	As tagged by the Stanford Tagger (DT) (Santorini 1990: 2), with the exception of <i>that, this, these</i> and <i>those</i> which are counted as demonstratives (DEMO). Note that this Stanford Tagger category also includes pronouns such as <i>another</i> in <i>Shall I choose <u>another</u>?</i>	Nouns	Le Foll
Determinatives	Quantifiers	QUAN	<i><b>Such</b> a good time in like <b>half</b> an hour. She's got <b>all</b> these great ideas. It happens <b>each</b> and <b>every</b> time.</i>	All occurrences of pre-determiners as tagged by the Stanford Tagger, which includes the following "determiner-like elements when they precede an article or possessive pronoun" (Santorini 1990: 4): <i>nary, quite, rather</i> and <i>such</i> (e.g., <i>quite a mess, rather a nuisance, many a moon</i> ), as well as all instances of <i>all</i> (unless immediately followed by <i>right</i> , cf. DMA), <i>any, a bit, a tad, billions, both, dozens, each, enough, every, few, half, hundreds, many, millions, much, several, some, lots, couple of, a lot (of), a little, load(s) of, heaps of, thousands, wee, zillions, less</i> and <i>more</i> (as adjectives only).	Nouns	Le Foll
Determinatives	Numbers	CD	<i>That's her number <b>one</b> secret. <b>Two</b> eyes glowed just above the surface. It happened on <b>7</b> February, <b>2019</b>.</i>	All cardinal numbers as identified by the Stanford Tagger. This includes dates written in numbers, e.g., <i>1994</i> . In addition, numbers listed as list markers (LS) by the Stanford are overwritten as CD and strings of the type <code>\b[0-9]+th_</code> / <code>\b[0-9]+nd_</code> / <code>\b[0-9]+rd_</code> are also tagged as numbers (CD).	Words	Le Foll
Determinatives	Demonstrative pronouns and articles	DEMO	<i>What are you doing <b>this</b> weekend? I love <b>that</b> film. Whoever did <b>that</b> should admit it.</i>	Assigned to all occurrences of <i>that, this, these</i> and <i>those</i> identified by the Stanford Tagger as determiners (DT).	Words	Le Foll
Discourse organisation	Elaborating conjunctions	ELAB	<i><b>Similarly</b>, you may, <b>for example</b>, write bullet points <b>insomuch as</b> it helps you to focus your ideas.</i>	Assigned to <i>such that</i> (not followed by a determiner), <i>such as, so long as, inasmuch as, insofar as, insomuch as, in that, to the extent that, in particular, in conclusion, in sum, in summary, to summarise, to summarize, for example, for instance, in fact, in brief, in any event, in any case, in other words, e(.).g(.), in summary, viz(.), cf(.), i.e., namely, etc(.), likewise, namely</i> , and <i>similarly</i> and <i>accordingly</i> when followed by a comma.	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Discourse organisation	Coordinators	CC	<i><b>Instead</b> of listening to us, he <b>also</b> told John <b>and</b> Jill <b>but</b> at least his parents don't know yet.</i>	This category first takes the coordinating conjunctions (CC) tagged by the Stanford Tagger as its basis which include <i>and, but, nor, or, yet</i> , "as well as the mathematical operators plus, minus, less, times (in the sense of 'multiplied by') and over (in the sense of 'divided by'), when they are spelled out" (Santorini 1990: 2). However, conjunctions already captured by other variables are excluded from this count: <i>yet</i> is assigned to concessive (CONC). In addition, the following (multi-word) conjunctions are also included in this category: <i>also, as</i> + VBN, <i>as though, besides, moreover, further</i> (when tagged as an adverb), <i>furthermore, in addition, additionally, as well (as)</i> (except when preceded by <i>least</i> ), <i>however</i> (provided it is preceded or followed by a punctuation mark), <i>ibid, on the one hand, on the other hand, instead, besides, conversely, by/in contrast, on the contrary, in/by comparison, whereas, whereby, whilst</i> .	Finite verbs	Le Foll

Discourse organisation	Causal conjunctions	<b>CUZ</b>	<i>He was scared <b>because</b> of the costume. Yeah <b>coz</b> he hated it.</i>	Assigned to all occurrences of <i>because</i> , <i>'cause</i> , <i>cos</i> , <i>cuz</i> and <i>coz</i> . The latter four were not included in Biber's (1988) original variable. According to Biber (1988: 236) <i>because</i> "is the only subordinator to function unambiguously as a causative adverbial". Whilst it is true that many subordinators, e.g., <i>as</i> , <i>for</i> , and <i>since</i> , can fulfil a range of functions, including causative, and were therefore not included in this category, the following adverbs and multi-word conjunctions were added since they mostly fulfil a causative function: <i>as a result</i> , <i>on account of</i> , <i>for that/this purpose</i> , <i>thanks to</i> , <i>to that/this end</i> , <i>consequently</i> , <i>in consequence</i> , <i>hence</i> , <i>so that</i> , <i>therefore</i> , <i>thus</i> .	Finite verbs	Le Foll, adapted from Biber (1988)
Discourse organisation	Concessive conjunctions	<b>CONC</b>	<i>Even <b>though</b> the antigens are normally hidden...</i>	Assigned to all occurrences of <i>although</i> , <i>though</i> , <i>tho</i> , <i>despite</i> , <i>even if</i> , <i>except that</i> , <i>in spite of</i> , <i>albeit</i> , <i>granted that</i> , <i>nevertheless</i> , <i>nonetheless</i> , <i>notwithstanding</i> , <i>whereas</i> , <i>no matter</i> + WH-word, <i>(ir)regardless of</i> , and <i>granted</i> . Also assigned to <i>still</i> and <i>yet</i> when preceded by any punctuation mark or followed by a comma. Multi-word units are only counted as one occurrence of CONC.	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Discourse organisation	Conditional conjunctions	<b>COND</b>	<i>If I were you... Even <b>if</b> the treatment works...</i>	Assigned to all occurrences of <i>if</i> , <i>as long as</i> , <i>unless</i> , <i>lest</i> , <i>in that case</i> , <i>otherwise</i> , <i>whether</i> .	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Discourse organisation	Discourse/pragmatic markers	<b>DMA</b>	<i><b>Well no</b> they didn't say <b>actually</b> . <b>Okay I guess</b> we'll see how things go <b>right</b> ?</i>	Assigned to "interactional signals and discourse markers" (as listed in Stenström 1994: 59 and cited in Aijmer 2002: 2): <i>actually</i> , <i>all right</i> , <i>anyway</i> , <i>God</i> , <i>goodness</i> , <i>gosh</i> , <i>OK</i> , <i>okay</i> , <i>right</i> (if tagged as an interjection by the Stanford Tagger), <i>well</i> (only if identified by the Stanford Tagger as an adverb or adjective and not if preceded by <i>as</i> , <i>how</i> , <i>very</i> , <i>really</i> , <i>quite</i> , a verb, an adjective or an adverb), <i>yes</i> , <i>yeah</i> , <i>yep</i> , <i>sure</i> (unless it is preceded by the verb <i>MAKE</i> , <i>for</i> , <i>not</i> or <i>you</i> ). Verbal phrases such as <i>you know</i> and <i>I mean</i> were excluded from this variable since literal occurrences could not be automatically disambiguated occurrences as discourse markers. A number of markers from Stenström's list are also not assigned this tag because they are captured by other variables: <i>now</i> (TIME), <i>please</i> (POLITE), <i>really</i> (EMPH), <i>quite</i> and <i>sort of</i> (HDG). The following items were added: <i>lol</i> , <i>IMO</i> , <i>omg</i> , <i>wtf</i> , <i>nope</i> , <i>mind you</i> , <i>of course</i> , <i>whatever</i> and <i>damn</i> (unless tagged as a verb, or followed by an adjective; in the latter case it is an emphatic, cf. EMPH).	Words	Le Foll
Discourse organisation	Filled pauses and interjections	<b>FPUH</b>	<i><b>Oh</b> noooooo, <b>Tiger's</b> furious! <b>Wow!</b> <b>Hey</b> Tom! <b>Er</b> I don't know. <b>Hmm</b> .</i>	Assigned to all occurrences of <i>ah+</i> , <i>aw+</i> , <i>oh+</i> , <i>eh+</i> , <i>er+</i> , <i>erm+</i> , <i>mm+</i> , <i>ow+</i> , <i>um+</i> , <i>huh+</i> , <i>uhu+</i> , <i>uhuh</i> , <i>mhm+</i> , <i>hm+</i> (but not HM), <i>oo+ps</i> <i>woo+ps</i> , <i>hi</i> , <i>hey</i> , and interjections identified by the Stanford Tagger and not assigned to another category. The plus sign (+) signifies that that the preceding letter can appear multiple times, i.e., <i>ahh</i> and <i>errrr</i> are also assigned this tag.	Words	Le Foll
Discourse organisation	Direct WH-questions	<b>WHQU</b>	<i><b>What's</b> happening? <b>Why</b> don't we call the game off? <b>How</b> ? And <b>who</b> is Dinah, if I might venture to ask the question?</i>	Assigned to <i>what</i> , <i>where</i> , <i>when</i> , <i>how</i> , <i>why</i> , <i>who</i> , <i>whom</i> , <i>whose</i> and <i>which</i> followed by a question mark within 15 tokens.	Finite verbs	Le Foll

Discourse organisation	Question tags	<b>QUTAG</b>	<i>Do they ? Were you ? It's just it's repetitive, isn't it ?</i>	Assigned to question marks preceded by (1) <i>innit, init</i> ; (2) a modal verb (MD) or <i>did</i> or <i>had</i> , and a personal pronoun (P.+); (3) a modal verb or <i>did</i> or <i>had</i> , a negation (XX0), and a personal pronoun; (4) <i>is, does, was</i> or <i>has</i> , followed by <i>it, she</i> or <i>he</i> ; (5) <i>is, does, was</i> or <i>has</i> , followed by a negation, and <i>it, she</i> or <i>he</i> ; (6) <i>do, were, are</i> or <i>have</i> , followed by <i>you, we</i> or <i>they</i> ; (7) <i>do, were, are</i> or <i>have</i> , followed by a negation, and <i>you, we</i> or <i>they</i> . In addition, the above patterns are not considered question tags if a question word occurs within six words to the left of the question mark; consequently, <i>Why did you do it?</i> is not assigned this tag but rather WQ.	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Discourse organisation	Yes/no questions	<b>YNQU</b>	<i>Have you thought about giving up ? May I take a seat posters day ? Do you mind ?</i>	Assigned to any form of the verbs <i>BE, HAVE, DO</i> or a modal verb (MD) followed by a personal pronoun (P.+), a noun (NN.*), a negation (XX0) or determiner (DT) and then a question mark within three to 15 tokens, as long as no WH-question (WHQU) or <i>yes/no</i> question tag (YNQU) is present one or two tokens before the auxiliary verb. Note that this variable should not overlap with question tags (QUTAG).	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Discourse organisation	<i>that</i> relative clauses	<b>THRC</b>	<i>You must be very clever to find a use for something <b>that</b> costs nothing. I'll just run a cable <b>that</b> goes from here to there.</i>	Assigned to <i>that</i> identified as introducing a relative clause by the Stanford Tagger (WDT), unless it is immediately followed by a punctuation mark. Any remaining <i>that_WDT</i> tokens are typically mistagged demonstratives and are thus assigned to the DEMO category, e.g., <i>I don't think that's a problem that is.</i>	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Discourse organisation	<i>that</i> subordinate clauses (other than relatives)	<b>THSC</b>	<i>Did you know <b>that</b> the calendar we use today was started by Julius Caesar? She resented being told constantly <b>that</b> she was ignorant and stupid.</i>	Assigned to <i>that</i> tokens which have been tagged as IN by the Stanford Tagger and are not immediately followed by a punctuation mark. Remaining <i>that_IN</i> tokens are assigned to the demonstrative category (DEMO): these are end-of-sentences/utterances tokens which are typically misidentified by the Stanford Tagger, e.g., <i>Who was that?</i>	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Discourse organisation	Subordinator <i>that</i> omission	<b>THATD</b>	<i>I mean <b>[THATD]</b> you'll do everything. I thought <b>[THATD]</b> he just meant our side. You don't think <b>[THATD]</b> he's a drug dealer? I know <b>[THATD]</b> that's not his thing.</i>	The THATD tag is assigned to the following patterns: (1) a public, private or suasive verb followed by a demonstrative pronoun (DEMO) or <i>I, we, he, she, it, they</i> and then a verb (V.* or MD); (2) a public, private or suasive verb followed by <i>I, we, he, she, it, they</i> or a noun (N.*), and then by a verb (V.* or MD); (3) a public, private or suasive verb followed by an adjective (J.*), an adverb (RB), a determiner (DT, QUAN, CD) or a possessive pronoun (PRPS), and then a noun (N.*), and then a verb (V.* or MD), with the possibility of an intervening adjective (J.*) between the noun and its preceding word. This tag corresponds to Biber's (1988: 244) category but its operationalisation has been improved to avoid the algorithm erroneously tagging constructions such as <i>Why would I know that?</i> and <i>He didn't hear me thank God.</i>	Finite verbs	Le Foll, adapted from Biber (1988)
Discourse organisation	WH subordinate clauses	<b>WHSC</b>	<i>I'm thinking of someone <b>who</b> is not here today. Do you know <b>whether</b> the banks are open?</i>	Assigned when the words <i>what, where, when, how, whether, why, whoever, whomever, whichever, wherever</i> and <i>whenever</i> have not been previously identified as part of a WH question (WHQU). Though many attempts were made, it proved impossible to reliably disambiguate between relative and other subordinate WH-clauses, which is why they are pooled together in this category.	Finite verbs	Le Foll

Lexis	Total nouns (including proper nouns)	NN	<i>a <b>cut</b>, my <b>coat</b>, the <b>findings</b>, cruelty, <b>comprehension</b>, on <b>Monday 6 Aug</b>, the <b>U.S.</b>, on the <b>High Street</b></i>	Assigned to all singular (NN) and plural nouns (NNS) identified by the Stanford Tagger including proper nouns (NNP and NNPS). This variable differs from the Biber Tagger in that it includes nominalisations.	Words	Le Foll
Lexis	Noun compounds	NCOMP	<i>Surely this stone must be the last one to cover the dungeon <b>entrance</b> ! Experts say that the rare winter <b>phenomenon</b> is a natural occurrence.</i>	Assigned when two or more nouns follow each other without any intervening punctuation. The algorithm allows for the first noun to be a proper noun but not the second thus allowing for <i>Monday afternoon</i> and <i>Hollywood stars</i> but not <i>Barack Obama</i> and <i>Los Angeles</i> . It is also restricted to nouns with a minimum of two letters to avoid OCR errors (dots and images identified as individual letters and which are usually tagged as nouns by the Stanford Tagger) producing too many erroneous NCOMP's. Note that this feature works best with fully punctuated texts (see per-register recall and precision rates in the tagger documentation).	Nouns	Le Foll
Lexis	Emoji and emoticons	EMO	 :-( :DD XD :)	Assigned to all emojis as of December 2018 (cf. <a href="https://unicode.org/emoji/charts/full-emoji-list.html">https://unicode.org/emoji/charts/full-emoji-list.html</a> ) and to a range of emoticons, in particular three-character emoticons such as :-). The source code also includes three lines which are by default commented out but can be uncommented for texts where short emoticons are expected. It is not recommended to use these lines for general English because they lead to a sharp decrease in precision: many of the shorter emoticons, e.g., :( :D :3 , are too easy to confuse with poorly scanned texts that are missing spaces, or with the punctuation styles of specific academic journals.	Words	Le Foll
Lexis	Hashtags	HST	<i><b>#phdlife #Buy1Get1Free</b></i>	Assigned to any string starting with a hashtag followed by at least three letters, digits or underscores.	Words	Le Foll
Lexis	URL and e-mail addresses	URL	<i><b>www.faz.net</b> <b>https://twitter.com</b> <b>elefoll@uos.de</b></i>	Assigned to all strings resembling a URL or an e-mail address (without claiming to only include valid URLs or e-mail addresses since this is not the aim). Regex for this feature was inspired by: <a href="https://mathiasbynens.be/demo/url-regex">https://mathiasbynens.be/demo/url-regex</a> .	Words	Le Foll
Lexis	@mentions	NNMention	<i><b>@ElenLeFoll @mshakir_Dr</b></i>	Assigned to all strings of alphanumeric characters starting with an @ symbol.	Words	Shakir
Negation	Negation	XX0	<i>Why do <b>n't</b> you believe me? There is <b>no</b> way that's happening any time soon. <b>Nor</b> am I.</i>	Biber's (1988) analytic and synthetic negation features were merged into one negation variable since the latter is too infrequent to be of use in the context of this study. This unique negation tag is assigned to the tokens <i>not_RB</i> , <i>n't_RB</i> , all occurrences of the words <i>nor</i> and <i>neither</i> , and <i>no</i> when followed by an adjective (J.*) or noun (NN.*).	Finite verbs	Le Foll

Prepositions	Prepositions	IN	<p><i>The Great Wall <b>of</b> China is the longest wall <b>in</b> the world.</i></p> <p><i>There are towers <b>along</b> the wall. I prefer <b>to</b> go <b>to</b> an art gallery. The objects <b>on</b> display are <b>from</b> all <b>over</b> the world.</i></p>	All items tagged as IN by the Stanford Tagger other than those assigned to CUZ, CONC, COND, SO and LIKE.	Words	Le Foll
Pronouns	Reference to the speaker/writer	PP1S	<i>I don't know. It isn't <b>my</b> problem.</i>	All occurrences of <i>me, myself</i> and <i>mine</i> and <i>I</i> if tagged by the Stanford Tagger as a pronoun, a list symbol (LS) or a foreign word (FW).	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Pronouns	Reference to the speaker/writer and other(s)	PP1P	<i><b>We</b> were told to deal with it <b>ourselves</b>.</i>	All occurrences of <i>us, we, our, ourselves</i> and <i>ours</i> , as well as the contracted form of <i>us</i> (e.g., in <i>let's</i> ). All these terms are case insensitive but an exception for US was added as this usually refers to the United States of America.	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Pronouns	Reference to addressee(s)	PP2	<i>If <b>your</b> model was good enough, <b>you</b> 'd be able to work it out.</i>	Following Biber (1988), all occurrences of <i>you, your, yourself, yourselves</i> . Following Nini (2014: 18), also includes <i>thy, thee</i> and <i>thyselves</i> . In addition, the forms <i>ur, ye, y'all, ya, thine</i> and the nominal possessive pronoun <i>yours</i> were also added.	Finite verbs	Le Foll, adapted from Nini (2014)
Pronouns	<i>it</i> pronoun reference	PIT	<i><b>It</b> fell and broke. I implemented <b>it</b>. <b>Its</b> impact has not yet been researched.</i>	All occurrences of the pronoun <i>it</i> . An exception was added for the all capital form <i>IT</i> which most frequently refers to <i>Information Technology</i> . Following Nini (2014: 18), also includes all occurrences of <i>itself</i> and <i>its</i> .	Finite verbs	Le Foll, adapted from Nini (2014)
Pronouns	Any personal pronoun not included in the other categories	PPother	<i><b>One</b> would hardly suppose that your eye was as steady as ever.</i>	This tag consists of the remaining personal pronouns not yet tagged as either first (PR1), second (PR2) or third (PR3) person pronouns. In practice, this should only leave <i>one</i> and any misspelt, historical or dialectal forms not captured by the other categories.	Finite verbs	Le Foll

Pronouns	Single, male third person reference	PP3m	<i>He is beginning to form <b>his</b> own opinions.</i>	All occurrences of <i>he, him, his</i> and <i>himself</i> .	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Pronouns	Single, female third person reference	PP3f	<i><b>She</b> does tend to keep to <b>herself</b>, doesn't <b>she</b> ?</i>	All occurrences of <i>she, her,</i> and <i>herself</i> .	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Pronouns	Reference to more than one non-interactant and single <i>they</i> reference	TPP3t	<i>The text allows readers to grapple with <b>their</b> own conclusions. I wouldn't trust <b>them</b> .</i>	All occurrences of <i>they, them, themselves, themselves, theirs</i> and <i>'em</i> when tagged by the Stanford Tagger as a pronoun.	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Pronouns	Quantifying pronouns	QUPR	<i>said Alice aloud, addressing <b>nobody</b> in particular.</i>	All occurrences of <i>anybody, anyone, anything, each other, everybody, everyone, everything, nobody, none, no one, nothing, others, one another, somebody, someone</i> and <i>something</i> .	Finite verbs	Nini (2014)
Stance-taking devices	Politeness markers	POLITE	<i>Can you open the window, <b>please</b> ? Would you <b>mind</b> giving me a hand? I was <b>wondering</b> whether you could help.</i>	Assigned to all occurrences of <i>thanks, thank you, cheers, ta</i> (unless it is preceded by <i>got</i> to avoid the confusion with <i>gotta</i> ), <i>please, sorry, apology, apologies</i> , all forms of the verbs <i>excuse, I/we wonder, I/we + BE + wondering</i> , and the multi-word units <i>you mind</i> and <i>don't mind</i> . No exception was made for <i>please</i> as a verb because the Stanford Tagger frequently misidentifies <i>please</i> as a verb, e.g., <i>I was like please_VPRT just please_VB just get there</i> .	Words	Le Foll
Stance-taking devices	Amplifiers	AMP	<i>I am <b>very</b> tired. They were both <b>thoroughly</b> frightened.</i>	Assigned to the amplifiers from Biber's (1988) list: <i>absolutely, altogether, completely, enormously, entirely, extremely, fully, greatly, highly, intensely, perfectly, strongly, thoroughly, totally, truly, utterly, very</i> . <i>Especially, extraordinarily, particularly, sorely</i> and <i>definitely</i> were added.	Words	Le Foll, adapted from Biber (1988)
Stance-taking devices	Downtoners	DWNT	<i>These tickets were <b>only</b> 45 pounds. It's <b>almost</b> time to go.</i>	Assigned to all occurrences of <i>almost, barely, hardly, merely, mildly, nearly, only, partially, partly, practically, scarcely, slightly, somewhat</i> . In Biber (1988) <i>almost</i> is listed as both a hedge and a downtoner. Following Nini (2014), it is only considered a downtoner here. <i>Solely</i> was added.	Words	Le Foll, adapted from Nini (2014)



Stance-taking devices	Emphatics	<b>EMPH</b>	<i>I <b>do</b> wish I hadn't drunk quite <b>so much</b>. Oh <b>really</b> ? I <b>just</b> can't get my head around it.</i>	Originally based on Biber (1988), assigned to occurrences of <i>just, really, most, more, real, so, for sure, such a</i> . The algorithm was improved by adding <i>so + much/little/many, such a/an</i> (whilst excluding <i>such a/an</i> if proceeded by <i>of</i> ), and ensuring that only <i>DO</i> + verb in base form (VB) are tagged. When not proceeded by <i>so</i> or <i>thus, far + J.* /RB</i> was added. To account for recent language change (Aijmer 2018), <i>bloody, dead, fuck, fucking, truly, pretty, way</i> and <i>super</i> occurring before adverbs or adjectives were also added. Multi-word units are counted as one EMPH tag but several words. <i>Just</i> was removed from Biber's original list because it is too frequently a temporal adverb.	Words	Le Foll, adapted from Biber (1988)
Stance-taking devices	Hedges	<b>HDG</b>	<i>There seemed to be no <b>sort</b> of chance of getting out. I wish that <b>kind</b> of thing never happened. She's <b>maybe</b> gonna do it.</i>	Following Biber (1988: 240) assigned to all occurrences of <i>maybe, at about, something like,</i> and <i>more or less,</i> as well as <i>sort of</i> and <i>kind of</i> as long as they are not preceded by a determiner (DT), quantifier (QUAN), cardinal number (CD), adjective (J.*), possessive pronoun (PRPS) or WH-word. The condition that <i>kind</i> must have been tagged as a noun (NN) by the Stanford Tagger was added to exclude phrases such as <i>it's very kind of you</i> . <i>Kinda</i> and <i>sorta</i> was added as colloquial alternatives to <i>kind of</i> and <i>sort of</i> and the adverbs <i>allegedly, apparently, conceivably, perhaps, possibly, presumably, probably, purportedly, roughly</i> and <i>somewhat</i> were also added to the list.	Words	Le Foll, adapted from Biber (1988)
Stative forms	Existential <i>there</i>	<b>EX</b>	<i><b>There</b> are students. And <b>there</b> is now a scholarship scheme.</i>	As tagged by the Stanford Tagger: "Existential <i>there</i> is the unstressed <i>there</i> that triggers inversion of the inflected verb and the logical subject of a sentence" (Santorini 1990: 3).	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Stative forms	Be as main verb	<b>BEMA</b>	<i>It was nice to just <b>be</b> at home. She's irreplaceable. It's best I think. How <b>was</b> your mum on Sunday? It's not long.</i>	Following Biber (1988), this tag is assigned to the all forms of the verb BE when followed by a determiner (DT), a possessive pronoun (PRPS) a preposition (IN), or an adjective (JJ). In addition, Nini (2014: 20) improved the Biber Tagger "by taking into account that adverbs or negations can appear between the verb BE and the rest of the pattern. Furthermore, the algorithm was slightly modified and improved: (a) the problem of a double-coding of any Existential <i>there</i> followed by a form of <i>BE</i> as a BEMA was solved by imposing the condition that there should not appear immediately before or two before the pattern; (b) the cardinal numbers (CD) tag and the personal pronoun (PRP) tag were added to the list of items that can follow the form of <i>BE</i> ." This latter improvement by Nini, however, resulted in tag questions also being assigned to BEMA. The present algorithm therefore further excludes any occurrences of <i>BE</i> found one or two to the left of a question tag (QUTAG), as well as <i>BE</i> occurrences one or two to the left of a present participle form tagged as PROG or past participle form tagged as PASS.	Finite verbs	Le Foll, adapted from Nini (2014)
Syntax	Split auxiliaries and infinitives	<b>SPLIT</b>	<i>I <b>would</b> actually drive. You <b>can</b> just so tell. I <b>can't</b> ever imagine arguing with Jill.</i>	This category merges Biber's (1988) split auxiliaries and split infinitive categories and follows Nini's (2014: 30) operationalisations. Hence, this tag is assigned every time the infinitive marker <i>to</i> (TO) is followed by one or two adverbs and a verb base form, and every time an auxiliary (any modal verb MD, or any form of DOAUX, or any form of <i>BE</i> , or any form of <i>HAVE</i> ) is followed by one or two adverbs and a verb form. Nini's algorithm was improved to ensure that negated split auxiliaries would also be identified, e.g., <i>They have not yet developed cancer.</i>	Finite verbs	Le Foll, adapted from Nini (2014)

Syntax	Stranded prepositions	STPR	<i>We've got more than can be accounted <b>for</b> . Open the door and let them <b>in</b> . Where is it <b>from</b> ? It's not the sort of music we're <b>into</b> .</i>	As in Biber (1988), assigned to the prepositions <i>against, amid, amidst, among, amongst, at, between, by, despite, during, except, for, from, in, into, minus, of, off, on, onto, opposite, out, per, plus, pro, than, through, throughout, thru, toward, towards, upon, versus, via, with, within</i> and <i>without</i> followed by any punctuation mark. Following Nini (2014: 30), <i>besides</i> was removed from Biber's original list since it also frequently serves as a conjunct and, in this function, is usually followed by a punctuation mark. Note that Nini's (2014:30) operationalisation tagged all occurrences of these word forms as prepositions regardless of how they were tagged by the Stanford Tagger. Here, it was decided to improve accuracy by restricting the query to tokens tagged as IN by the Stanford Tagger (thus excluding many RB and RP tokens, e.g., <i>Don't take it <u>away</u> ! Tie her <u>up</u> ! He roared <u>out</u> : "Come <u>away</u> !" ) .</i>	Finite verbs	Le Foll, adapted from Nini (2014)
Verb features	Verbal contractions	CONT	<i>I do <b>n't</b> know. It is <b>n't</b> my problem. You 'll have to deal with it.</i>	Following (Nini 2014: 29), all occurrences of an apostrophe followed by a word identified as a verb (V.* , MD) by the Stanford Tagger and all occurrences of the token <i>n't _XX0</i> .	Finite verbs	Nini (2014)
Verb features	Particles	RP	<i>I'll look it <b>up</b>. It's coming <b>down</b> . When will you come <b>over</b> ? Some of the birds hurried <b>off</b> at once.</i>	As tagged by the Stanford Tagger (RP) (Santorini 1990: 9-10).	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Verb features	BE-passives	PASS	<i>He must have been <b>burgled</b> . They need to be <b>informed</b> . He was <b>found</b> out. When were they <b>arrested</b> ?</i>	Assigned to past participles (here: VBN or VBD) preceded by the following patterns: 1) any form of the verb <i>BE</i> ; 2) <i>BE</i> followed by one or two adverb(s) (RB) and/or a negation (XX0); 3) <i>BE</i> followed by a noun (NN.*) or personal pronoun (PRP); 4) <i>BE</i> followed by a noun (NN.*) or personal pronoun, and an adverb (RB) or negation (XX0). Unlike Biber (1988), no subdivision is made for by-passives and agentless passives. This choice is a) theoretically motivated because passives are too infrequent to be robustly measured at this level of granularity in most texts and b) for practical reasons because the algorithm proposed to identify <i>by</i> -passives resulted in too many false positives (e.g., <i>looking for things that have been made by hand</i> ).	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Verb features	GET- passives	PGET	<i>He's gonna get <b>sacked</b>. She'll get me <b>executed</b> . It gets <b>done</b> all the time.</i>	Assigned to past participles (here: VBN or VBD) preceded by the following patterns: 1) any form of the verb <i>GET</i> ; 2) <i>GET</i> followed by a noun (NN.*) or personal pronoun (PRP); 3) <i>GET</i> followed by a determiner (DT) or a noun (NN.*) plus a noun (NN.*).	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Verb features	Going to constructions	GTO	<i>I'm not <b>gonna</b> go. You're <b>going</b> to absolutely love it there! <b>Gonna</b> come along?</i>	Assigned to all occurrences of <i>going to</i> and <i>gonna</i> followed by a base form verb (VB), allowing for up to one intervening word between <i>going to</i> or <i>gonna</i> and the infinitive. GTO constructions are excluded from the progressive (PROG) count.	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Verb features	Past tense	VBD	<i>It <b>fell</b> and <b>broke</b> . I <b>implemented</b> it. If I <b>were</b> rich.</i>	As tagged by the Stanford Tagger, except where VBD tags are assumed to have been misassigned by the Stanford Tagger and are instead attributed to the perfect aspect (PEAS) or passives (PASS, PGET)	Finite verbs	Le Foll

Verb features	Non-finite verb -ing forms	<b>VBG</b>	<i>He texted me <b>saying</b> no. He just started <b>laughing</b> . I remember <b>thinking</b> about that.</i>	All verb forms ending in -ing as tagged by the Stanford Tagger, except those identified as progressives (PROG) or going to constructions (GTO). This category also includes "putative prepositions" ending in -ing such as <u>according</u> to and <u>concerning</u> your request (Santorini 1990: 11).	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Verb features	Non-finite -ed verb forms	<b>VBN</b>	<i>These include cancers <b>caused</b> by viruses. Our content is grouped into sections <b>called</b> topics. Have you read any of the books <b>mentioned</b> in the blog?</i>	As tagged by the Stanford Tagger except for the exclusion of tokens identified as instances of the perfect aspect (PEAS), passives (PASS, PGET) and used to constructions (USEDTO). Note that according to the Stanford Tagger rules, this category includes "putative prepositions" ending in -ed such as <u>granted</u> that and <u>provided</u> that (Santorini 1990: 11).	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Verb features	Imperatives	<b>VIMP</b>	<i><b>Let</b> me know! <b>Read</b> the website and <b>write</b> the names of the characters. In groups, <b>share</b> your opinion. Always <b>do</b> as you're told!</i>	This tag is first assigned to any verb in base form (VB) occurring 1) immediately after an end-of-sentence punctuation mark, an emoji or emoticon (EMO), a symbol (SYM), hashtag (HST), foreign word (FW) or a list marker (LS), or 2) after a punctuation mark and an adverb (e.g., <i>1A. Then practice the dialogue</i> ), unless the VB token is <i>please</i> or <i>thank</i> or has previously been identified as a DO auxiliary (DOAUX). In a second loop, the VIMP tag is assigned to VB verb tokens (except <i>thank</i> or <i>please</i> ) when preceded by an imperative as identified above, with up to two optional intervening tokens, and the tokens <i>and</i> or <i>or</i> (e.g., <i>Describe or draw, Listen carefully and repeat, Read the text and answer the questions</i> ). Optionally, a number of verbs frequently found in instructions can be added as exceptions (e.g., <i>Complete, Choose, Check</i> ) and are always assigned to this category when they are found at the beginning of a sentence regardless of their tag because these were found to be frequently erroneously identified by the Stanford Tagger as nouns (NN).	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Verb features	Present tense	<b>VPRT</b>	<i>It's ours. Who <b>does</b> n't love it? I <b>know</b> .</i>	Subsumes the VBP (present tense other than third-person singular) and VBZ (third-person singular present tense) tags assigned by the Stanford Tagger. The MFTE also corrects systematic errors in the Stanford Tagger output by adding VPRT tags in strings such as <i>I dunno</i> and <i>there's</i> .	Finite verbs	Le Foll, adapted from Nini (2014)
Verb features	Perfect aspect	<b>PEAS</b>	<i>Have you <b>been</b> on a student exchange? She'd already <b>seen</b> it. He has been <b>told</b> before. Is this the last novel you've <b>read</b> ?</i>	Assigned to past participles (VBN, VBD) preceded by the following patterns: 1) any form of the verb HAVE ; 2) HAVE followed by one or two adverb(s) (RB) and/or a negation (XX0); 3) HAVE followed by a noun (NN. *) or personal pronoun (PRP); 4) HAVE followed by a noun (NN. *) or personal pronoun, and an adverb (RB) or negation (XX0); 5) HAVE followed by a participle tagged as a passive (PASS); 6) HAVE followed by one or two adverb(s) (RB) and/or a negation (XX0), and a passive participle (PASS); 7) HAVE followed by a noun (NN. *) or personal pronoun (PRP), and a passive participle (PASS); 8) 's as a verb (VBZ) followed by <i>been, had, done</i> or a stative verb; 9) 's as a verb (VBZ) followed by an adverb (RB) or negation (XX0), and <i>been, had, done</i> or a stative verb (as listed under JJPR).	Finite verbs	Le Foll

Verb features	Progressive aspect	PROG	<i>He wasn't <b>paying</b> attention. I'm <b>going</b> to the market. I'm <b>guessing</b> you're not going to be alone. I must be <b>getting</b> home.</i>	Assigned to any form of <i>BE</i> followed by an <i>-ing</i> form of any verb (VBG). The algorithm allows for an intervening adverb (RB), emphatic (EMPH) and/or negation (XX0). The interrogative form is captured as <i>BE</i> followed by a noun (N. *) or personal pronoun (PRP) followed by the VBG token. As for the affirmative version, the latter algorithm also accounts for an intervening adverb (RB) and/or negation (XX0). <i>Going to</i> constructions are excluded from this category and are tagged separately (GTO).	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Verb features	<i>HAVE got</i> constructions	HGOT	<i>He's <b>got</b> some. I haven't <b>got</b> any.</i>	Assigned to the word <i>got</i> preceded by the following patterns: 1) any form of the verb <i>HAVE</i> ; 2) <i>HAVE</i> followed by one or two adverb(s) (RB) and/or a negation (XX0); 3) <i>HAVE</i> followed by a noun (NN, NNP) or personal pronoun (PRP); 4) <i>HAVE</i> followed by a noun (NNP, NNP) or personal pronoun, and an adverb (RB) or negation (XX0). Note that this algorithm overwrites the perfect aspect (PEAS) and passive (PASS) tag.	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Verb semantics	DO auxiliary	DOAUX	<i>Should take longer than it <b>does</b> . Ah you <b>did</b> . She needed that house, <b>did</b> n't she? You <b>don</b> 't really pay much attention, <b>do</b> you? Who <b>did</b> not already love him.</i>	Assigned to <i>do</i> , <i>does</i> and <i>did</i> as verbs in the following patterns: (a) when the next but one token is a base form verb (VB) (e.g., <i>did it work?</i> , <i>didn't hurt?</i> ); (b) when the next but two token (+3) is a base form verb (VB) (e.g., <i>didn't it work?</i> ); (c) when it is immediately followed by an end-of-sentence punctuation mark (e.g., <i>you did?</i> ); (d) when it is followed by a personal pronoun (PRP) or <i>not</i> or <i>n't</i> (XX0) and an end-of-sentence punctuation mark (e.g., <i>do you? He didn't!</i> ); (e) when it is followed by <i>not</i> or <i>n't</i> (XX0) and a personal pronoun (PRP) (e.g., <i>didn't you?</i> ); (f) when it is followed by a personal pronoun followed by any token and then a question mark (e.g., <i>did you really? did you not?</i> ); (g) when it is preceded by a WH question word. Additionally, all instances of <i>DO</i> immediately preceded by <i>to</i> as an infinitive marker (TO) are excluded from this tag.	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Verb semantics	Necessity modals	MDNE	<i>I really <b>must</b> go. <b>Should</b> n't you be going now? You <b>need</b> not have worried. Everybody <b>needed</b> to be needed.</i>	As in Biber (1988), all occurrences of <i>ought</i> , <i>should</i> and <i>must</i> . Contrary to Nini's operationalisation (2014: 27), only occurrences tagged as modals (MD) by the Stanford Tagger were included. In addition, <i>have to</i> and <i>need</i> when tagged as a modal by the Stanford Tagger or when immediately followed by <i>to</i> not tagged as a preposition (IN).	Finite verbs	Le Foll, adapted from Biber (1988)
Verb semantics	Modal <i>can</i>	MDCA	<i><b>Can</b> I give him a hint? You <b>can</b> not. I <b>ca</b> n't believe it!</i>	All occurrences of <i>can</i> and <i>ca</i> tagged as modals by the Stanford Tagger (MD). <i>Ca</i> was included because the Stanford Tagger parses <i>can't</i> as <i>ca + n't</i> .	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Verb semantics	Modal <i>could</i>	MDCO	<i>Do you think someone <b>could</b> have killed her? Well, that <b>could</b> be the problem. <b>Could</b> you do it by Friday?</i>	All occurrences of <i>could</i> tagged as a modal by the Stanford Tagger (MD).	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Verb semantics	Modals <i>may</i> and <i>might</i>	MDMM	<i><b>May</b> I have a word with you? But it <b>might</b> not be enough.</i>	All occurrences of <i>may</i> and <i>might</i> tagged as modals by the Stanford Tagger (MD).	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Verb semantics	<i>will</i> and <i>shall</i> modals	MDWS	<i>It <b>wo</b> n't do. Yes it <b>will</b> . <b>Shall</b> we see?</i>	The tokens <i>will</i> and <i>shall</i> and their contractions <i>'ll</i> , <i>wo</i> and <i>sha</i> when tagged as modals by the Stanford Tagger (MD).	Finite verbs	Le Foll

Verb semantics	modal <i>would</i>	<b>MDWO</b>	<i>Would n't you like to know? If I could afford to buy it I <b>would</b>. I 'd like to think it</i>	The tokens <i>will</i> and <i>shall</i> and their contractions <i>'ll</i> , <i>wo</i> and <i>sha</i> when tagged as modals by the Stanford Tagger (MD).	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Verb semantics	<i>be able to</i>	<b>ABLE</b>	<i>It should be <b>able</b> to speak back to you. Would you be <b>able</b> to?</i>	Assigned to occurrences of the bigram <i>(un)able to</i> , whenever <i>(un)able</i> has previously been identified as a predicative adjective (JJPR). These occurrences of <i>(un)able</i> are subsequently excluded from the JJPR count.	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Features from the extended tagset (MFTE python only)						
Adjective semantics	Attitudinal adjectives without a <i>that</i> clause after	<b>JJATDothe r</b>	<i>I was <b>surprised</b> when it arrived in a plastic wallet with no box. Excellent condition, very <b>happy</b> with the price I paid.</i>	Any of the following words tagged as adjective and not followed by a <i>to_</i> or <i>_THSC</i> ( <i>that</i> complement clause) tag: <i>afraid, amazed, (un)aware, concerned, disappointed, encouraged, glad, happy, hopeful, pleased, shocked, surprised, worried.</i>	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Adjective semantics	Adjectives related to color	<b>JJCOLR</b>	<i>She had luxuriously long <b>black</b> hair, a sprinkle of freckles on her pure <b>white</b> cheeks beneath deep-pool <b>green</b> eyes and the most dazzling smile I had ever seen.</i>	Any of the following words tagged as adjective and not having an additional tag apart from the underscore separated <i>_TAG</i> : <i>black, white, dark, bright, blue, brown, green, grey, gray, red.</i>	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Adjective semantics	Epistemic adjectives without a <i>that</i> clause after	<b>JJEPSToher</b>	<i>Tell me the <b>true</b> story then. <b>Possible</b> but <b>unlikely</b>. Lucie looked <b>doubtful</b>. Her voice was <b>clear</b> and <b>confident</b>.</i>	Any of the following words tagged as adjective and not followed by a <i>to_</i> or <i>_THSC</i> ( <i>that</i> complement clause) tag: <i>apparent, certain, clear, confident, convinced, correct, evident, false, impossible, inevitable, obvious, positive, right, sure, true, well-known, doubtful, likely, possible, probable, unlikely.</i>	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Adjective semantics	Evaluative adjectives	<b>JJEVAL</b>	<i>She was <b>fine</b> when she left them, she looked <b>great</b>. The documentary itself was <b>good</b>, but it made for a very <b>bad</b> watching experience.</i>	Any of the following words tagged as adjective and not having an additional tag apart from the underscore separated <i>_TAG</i> : <i>bad, beautiful, best, fine, good, great, lovely, nice, poor.</i>	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Adjective semantics	Relational adjectives	<b>JJREL</b>	<i>They were very <b>different</b> people. Her <b>original</b> suggestion was bad enough. Keeping myself distracted is <b>top</b> priority.</i>	Any of the following words tagged as adjective and not having an additional tag apart from the underscore separated <i>_TAG</i> : <i>additional, average, chief, complete, different, direct, entire, external, final, following, general, initial, internal, left, main, maximum, necessary, original, particular, previous, primary, public, similar, single, standard, top, various, same.</i>	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir

Adjective semantics	Size related adjectives	<b>JJSIZE</b>	<i>The door was <b>huge</b> and <b>heavy</b> . It's a <b>long</b> story. Can you do me a <b>small</b> favour?</i>	Any of the following words tagged as adjective and not having an additional tag apart from the underscore separated _TAG: <i>big, deep, heavy, huge, long, large, little, short, small, thin, wide, narrow.</i>	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Adjective semantics	Time related adjectives	<b>JJTIME</b>	<i>The club holds its <b>annual</b> meeting next Wednesday. Do you remember the days when <b>old</b> people looked like <b>old</b> people? A <b>recent</b> big win has given them more confidence.</i>	Any of the following words tagged as adjective and not having an additional tag apart from the underscore separated _TAG: <i>annual, daily, early, late, new, old, recent, young, weekly, monthly .</i>	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Adjective semantics	Topical adjectives	<b>JJTOPIC</b>	<i>He's seen her <b>medical</b> records. It is from parents that children inherit <b>social</b> and <b>political</b> values.</i>	Any of the following words tagged as adjective and not having an additional tag apart from the underscore separated _TAG: <i>chemical, commercial, environmental, human, industrial, legal, medical, mental, official, oral, phonetic, political, sexual, social, ventral, visual .</i>	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Adverb semantics	Attitudinal adverbs	<b>RATT</b>	<i>And <b>amazingly</b> , against all the odds, she had succeeded in doing so. 'Naturally,' Maggie agreed <b>ironically</b> . He would be furious, of course, and <b>rightly</b> so.</i>	Any of the following words tagged as adverb and not having an additional tag apart from the underscore separated _TAG: <i>amazingly, astonishingly, conveniently, curiously, hopefully, fortunately, importantly, ironically, rightly, sadly, surprisingly, unfortunately, even worse .</i>	Words	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Adverb semantics	Factive adverbs	<b>RFACT</b>	<i>I know you are striking this Thursday so <b>obviously</b> you won't be there. I <b>really</b> enjoyed this movie. <b>Definitely</b> worth a watch!</i>	Any of the following words tagged as adverb and not having an additional tag apart from the underscore separated _TAG: <i>actually, always, certainly, definitely, indeed, inevitably, never, obviously, really, undoubtedly, nodoubt, ofcourse, infact .</i>	Words	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Adverb semantics	Adverbs of likelihood	<b>RLIKELY</b>	<i>A month later this <b>apparently</b> 'happy and contented' young lady was back in hospital. <b>Maybe</b> that's it. I think in nineteen eighty this was quite <b>possibly</b> true.</i>	Any of the following words tagged as adverb and not having an additional tag apart from the underscore separated _TAG: <i>apparently, evidently, perhaps, possibly, predictably, probably, roughly, maybe, in most cases .</i>	Words	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir

Adverb semantics	Non factive adverbs	<b>RNONFACT</b>	<i>It helps with dehydration but <b>mainly</b> it's in case I start to feel sick. <b>Reportedly</b>, several people were seriously injured. I <b>honestly</b> don't know. The meetings are <b>usually</b> relaxed and informal.</i>	Any of the following words tagged as adverb and not having an additional tag apart from the underscore separated _TAG: <i>confidentially, frankly, generally, honestly, mainly, technically, truthfully, typically, reportedly, primarily, usually</i> .	Words	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Lexis	Superlatives	<b>SUPER</b>	<i>You're the <b>most</b> beautiful dog I've ever seen. It's the little things that give the <b>greatest</b> pleasure. <b>Best</b> movie ever!</i>	All adjectives and adverbs ending in "est" except <i>honest, test, west, pest, lest</i> and <i>guest</i> , as well as <i>worst</i> and <i>best</i> followed by a hyphen. Also constructions of the type: <i>the least /most</i> + ADJ/ADV.	Words	Le Fol
Lexis	Comparatives	<b>COMPAR</b>	<i>Stay just a little bit <b>longer</b> . I was getting <b>better</b> . Participants reported feeling <b>calmer</b> and <b>more</b> relaxed.</i>	All adjectives and adverbs ending in "er" except <i>after, never, rather, other, ever, together, proper, super, clever, eager, queer, hyper, inner, utter, bitter, premier, sinister, sober, order</i> and <i>over</i> , as well as <i>worse</i> and <i>better</i> followed by a hyphen. Also constructions of the type: <i>more /less</i> + ADJ/ADV.	Words	Le Fol

Noun semantics	Nouns abstract and process	<b>NNABSP</b> <b>ROC</b>	<i>Research indicates that these groups lack social <b>support</b>, experience interpersonal <b>relationship</b> problems and linguistic and cultural barriers in accessing <b>services</b>. The interviews explored the <b>format</b> and frequency of the <b>sessions</b>, the <b>characteristics</b> of the facilitator and the <b>use</b> of handouts and other <b>session</b> materials.</i>	Any of the following words tagged as noun and not having an additional tag apart from the underscore separated _TAG: <i>action, actions, activity, activities, application, applications, argument, arguments, development, developments, education, educations, effect, effects, function, functions, method, methods, research, researches, result, results, process, processes, accounting, accountings, achievement, achievements, addition, additions, administration, administrations, approach, approaches, arrangement, arrangements, assignment, assignments, competition, competitions, construction, constructions, consumption, consumptions, contribution, contributions, counseling, counselings, criticism, criticisms, definition, definitions, discrimination, discriminations, description, descriptions, discussion, discussions, distribution, distributions, division, divisions, eruption, eruptions, evolution, evolutions, exchange, exchanges, exercise, exercises, experiment, experiments, explanation, explanations, expression, expressions, formation, formations, generation, generations, graduation, graduations, management, managements, marketing, marketings, marriage, marriages, mechanism, mechanisms, meeting, meetings, operation, operations, orientation, orientations, performance, performances, practice, practices, presentation, presentations, procedure, procedures, production, productions, progress, progresses, reaction, reactions, registration, registrations, regulation, regulations, revolution, revolutions, selection, selections, session, sessions, strategy, strategies, teaching, teachings, technique, techniques, tradition, traditions, training, trainings, transition, transitions, treatment, treatments, trial, trials, act, acts, agreement, agreements, attempt, attempts, attendance, attendances, birth, births, break, breaks, claim, claims, comment, comments, comparison, comparisons, conflict, conflicts, deal, deals, death, deaths, debate, debates, demand, demands, answer, answers, control, controls, flow, flows, service, services, work, works, test, tests, use, uses, war, wars, change, changes, question, questions, study, studies, talk, talks, task, tasks, trade, trades, transfer, transfers, admission, admissions, design, designs, detail, details, dimension, dimensions, direction, directions, disorder, disorders, diversity, diversities, economy, economies, emergency, emergencies, emphasis, emphases, employment, employments, equilibrium, equilibriums, equity, equities, error, errors, expense, expenses, facility, facilities, failure, failures, fallacy, fallacies, feature, features, format, formats, freedom, freedoms, fun, funs, gender, genders, goal, goals, grammar, grammars, health, healths, heat, heats, help, helps, identity, identities, image, images, impact, impacts, importance, importances, influence, influences, input, inputs, labor, labors, leadership, leaderships, link, links, manner, manners, math, maths, matrix, matrices, meaning, meanings, music, musics, network,</i>	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapte d by Shakir
----------------	----------------------------	-----------------------------	---	---	-------	--



Noun semantics	Nouns cognitive	<b>NNCOG</b>	<p><i>I try not to attract any <b>attention</b> . An <b>understanding</b> of the sociocultural context is essential. He has a fine <b>memory</b> for detail.</i></p>	<p>Any of the following words tagged as noun and not having an additional tag apart from the underscore separated _TAG: <i>analysis, analyses, decision, decisions, experience, experiences, assessment, assessments, calculation, calculations, conclusion, conclusions, consequence, consequences, consideration, considerations, evaluation, evaluations, examination, examinations, expectation, expectations, observation, observations, recognition, recognitions, relation, relations, understanding, understandings, hypothesis, hypotheses, ability, abilities, assumption, assumptions, attention, attentions, attitude, attitudes, belief, beliefs, concentration, concentrations, concern, concerns, consciousness, consciousnesses, concept, concepts, fact, facts, idea, ideas, knowledge, knowledges, look, looks, need, needs, reason, reasons, sense, senses, view, views, theory, theories, desire, desires, emotion, emotions, feeling, feelings, judgement, judgements, memory, memories, notion, notions, opinion, opinions, perception, perceptions, perspective, perspectives, possibility, possibilities, probability, probabilities, responsibility, responsibilities, thought, thoughts</i> .</p>	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
----------------	-----------------	--------------	--	---	-------	-------------------------------

Noun semantics	Nouns concrete	<b>NNCONC</b>	My <b>computer</b> stopped playing all sound so I can't listen to any of the <b>files</b> . The <b>manual</b> is organized into nine distinct sections. This <b>paper</b> describes the qualitative phase of the trial.	Any of the following words tagged as noun and not having an additional tag apart from the underscore separated _TAG: tank, tanks, stick, sticks, target, targets, strata, stratas, telephone, telephones, string, strings, telescope, telescopes, sugar, sugars, ticket, tickets, syllabus, syllabuses, tip, tips, salt, salts, tissue, tissues, screen, screens, tooth, teeth, sculpture, sculptures, sphere, spheres, seawater, seawaters, spot, spots, ship, ships, steam, steams, silica, silicas, steel, steels, slide, slides, stem, stems, snow, snows, sodium, mud, muds, solid, solids, mushroom, mushrooms, gift, gifts, muscle, muscles, glacier, glaciers, tube, tubes, gun, guns, nail, nails, handbook, handbooks, newspaper, newspapers, handout, handouts, node, nodes, instrument, instruments, notice, notices, knot, knots, novel, novels, lava, lavas, page, pages, food, foods, transcript, transcripts, leg, legs, eye, eyes, lemon, lemons, brain, brains, magazine, magazines, device, devices, magnet, magnets, oak, oaks, manual, manuals, package, packages, marker, markers, peak, peaks, match, matches, pen, pens, metal, metals, pencil, pencils, block, blocks, pie, pies, board, boards, pipe, pipes, heart, hearts, load, loads, paper, papers, transistor, transistors, modem, modems, book, books, mole, moles, case, cases, motor, motors, computer, computers, mound, mounds, dollar, dollars, mouth, mouths, hand, hands, movie, movies, flower, flowers, object, objects, foot, feet, table, tables, frame, frames, water, waters, vessel, vessels, arm, arms, visa, visas, bar, bars, grain, grains, bed, beds, hair, hairs, body, bodies, head, heads, box, boxes, ice, ices, car, cars, item, items, card, cards, journal, journals, chain, chains, key, keys, chair, chairs, window, windows, vehicle, vehicles, leaf, leaves, copy, copies, machine, machines, document, documents, mail, mails, door, doors, map, maps, dot, dots, phone, phones, drug, drugs, picture, pictures, truck, trucks, piece, pieces, tape, tapes, note, notes, liquid, liquids, wire, wires, equipment, equipments, wood, woods, fiber, fibers, plant, plants, fig, figs, resistor, resistors, film, films, sand, sands, file, files, score, scores, seat, seats, belt, belts, sediment, sediments, boat, boats, seed, seeds, bone, bones, soil, soils, bubble, bubbles, bud, buds, water, waters, bulb, bulbs, portrait, portraits, bulletin, bulletins, step, steps, shell, shells, stone, stones, cake, cakes, tree, trees, camera, cameras, video, videos, face, faces, wall, walls, acid, acids, alcohol, alcohols, cap, caps, aluminium, aluminiums, clay, clays, artifact, artifacts, clock, clocks, rain, rains, clothing, clothings, asteroid, asteroids, club, clubs, automobile, automobiles, comet, comets, award, awards, sheet, sheets, bag, bags, branch, branches, ball, balls, copper, coppers, banana, bananas, counter, counters, band, bands, cover, covers, wheel, wheels, crop, crops, drop, drops, crystal, crystals, basin, basins, cylinder, cylinders, bell, bells, desk, desks, dinner, dinners, pole, poles, button, buttons, pot, pots, disk, disks, pottery, potteries, drain, drains,	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Noun semantics	Nouns group	<b>NNGRP</b>	My husband was admitted to the <b>hospital</b> . He puts you up in a swanky <b>hotel</b> . The ONS is the recognised national statistical <b>institute</b> for the UK.	Any of the following words tagged as noun and not having an additional tag apart from the underscore separated _TAG: airline, airlines, institute, institutes, colony, colonies, bank, banks, flight, flights, church, churches, hotel, hotels, firm, firms, hospital, hospitals, household, households, college, colleges, institution, institutions, house, houses, lab, labs, laboratory, laboratories, community, communities, company, companies, government, governments, university, universities, school, schools, home, homes, congress, congresses, committee, committees .	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir

Noun semantics	Nouns human	<b>NNHUMAN</b>	Every <b>parent</b> knows that keeping their <b>children</b> safe online can be a challenging task. All tweets have been fully anonymised when they mention <b>users</b> who are not <b>participants</b> .	Any of the following words tagged as noun and not having an additional tag apart from the underscore separated _TAG: family, families, guy, guys, individual, individuals, kid, kids, man, men, manager, managers, member, members, parent, parents, teacher, teachers, child, children, people, peoples, person, people, student, students, woman, women, animal, animals, applicant, applicants, author, authors, baby, babies, boy, boys, client, clients, consumer, consumers, critic, critics, customer, customers, doctor, doctors, employee, employees, employer, employers, father, fathers, female, females, friend, friends, girl, girls, god, gods, historian, historians, husband, husbands, American, Americans, Indian, Indians, instructor, instructors, king, kings, leader, leaders, male, males, mother, mothers, owner, owners, president, presidents, professor, professors, researcher, researchers, scholar, scholars, speaker, speakers, species, species, supplier, suppliers, undergraduate, undergraduates, user, users, wife, wives, worker, workers, writer, writers, accountant, accountants, adult, adults, adviser, advisers, agent, agents, aide, aides, ancestor, ancestors, anthropologist, anthropologists, archaeologist, archaeologists, artist, artists, artiste, artistes, assistant, assistants, associate, associates, attorney, attorneys, audience, audiences, auditor, auditors, bachelor, bachelors, bird, birds, boss, bosses, brother, brothers, buddha, buddhas, buyer, buyers, candidate, candidates, cat, cats, citizen, citizens, colleague, colleagues, collector, collectors, competitor, competitors, counselor, counselors, daughter, daughters, deer, deer, defendant, defendants, designer, designers, developer, developers, director, directors, driver, drivers, economist, economists, engineer, engineers, executive, executives, expert, experts, farmer, farmers, feminist, feminists, freshman, freshmen, eologist, eologists, hero, heroes, host, hosts, hunter, hunters, immigrant, immigrants, infant, infants, investor, investors, jew, jews, judge, judges, lady, ladies, lawyer, lawyers, learner, learners, listener, listeners, maker, makers, manufacturer, manufacturers, miller, millers, minister, ministers, mom, moms, monitor, monitors, monkey, monkeys, neighbor, neighbors, observer, observers, officer, officers, official, officials, participant, participants, partner, partners, patient, patients, personnel, personnels, peer, peers, physician, physicians, plaintiff, plaintiffs, player, players, poet, poets, police, polices, processor, processors, professional, professionals, provider, providers, psychologist, psychologists, resident, residents, respondent, respondents, schizophrenic, schizophrenics, scientist, scientists, secretary, secretaries, server, servers, shareholder, shareholders, sikh, sikhs, sister, sisters, slave, slaves, son, sons, spouse, spouses, supervisor, supervisors, theorist, theorists, tourist, tourists, victim, victims, faculty, faculties, dean, deans, engineer, engineers, reader, readers, couple, couples, graduate, graduates, Pakistani(s), Bangladeshi(s), SriLanaka(n)s) .	Nouns	Biber 2006, additions and adapted by Shakir
----------------	-------------	----------------	--	---	-------	---

Noun semantics	Nouns place	<b>NNPLACE</b>	<i>This study took <b>place</b> in the North West of England; therefore, these results may not be generalizable to other <b>regions</b> . He had been forced to flee the <b>country</b> . I love that <b>shop</b>!</i>	Any of the following words tagged as noun and not having an additional tag apart from the underscore separated _TAG: <i>apartment, apartments, interior, interiors, bathroom, bathrooms, moon, moons, bay, bays, museum, museums, bench, benches, neighborhood, neighborhoods, bookstore, bookstores, opposite, opposites, border, borders, orbit, orbits, cave, caves, orbital, orbitals, continent, continents, outside, outsides, delta, deltas, parallel, parallels, desert, deserts, passage, passages, estuary, estuaries, pool, pools, factory, factories, prison, prisons, farm, farms, restaurant, restaurants, forest, forests, sector, sectors, habitat, habitats, shaft, shafts, hell, hells, shop, shops, hemisphere, hemispheres, southwest, hill, hills, station, stations, hole, holes, territory, territories, horizon, horizons, road, roads, bottom, bottoms, store, stores, boundary, boundaries, stream, streams, building, buildings, top, tops, campus, campuses, valley, valleys, canyon, canyons, village, villages, coast, coasts, city, cities, county, counties, country, countries, court, courts, earth, earths, front, fronts, environment, environments, district, districts, field, fields, floor, floors, market, markets, lake, lakes, office, offices, land, lands, organization, organizations, lecture, lectures, place, places, left, lefts, room, rooms, library, libraries, area, areas, location, locations, class, classes, middle, middles, classroom, classrooms, mountain, mountains, ground, grounds, north, norths, hall, halls, ocean, oceans, park, parks, planet, planets, property, properties, region, regions, residence, residences, river, rivers</i> .	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Noun semantics	Nouns quantity	<b>NNQUANT</b>	<i>Could I meet with you some <b>time</b> next <b>week</b> ? There was clearly no <b>future</b> for us. Doesn't it seem like an awful <b>lot</b> of trouble to go to if he's going to drown in less than a <b>minute</b> ?</i>	Any of the following words tagged as noun and not having an additional tag apart from the underscore separated _TAG: <i>cycle, cycles, rate, rates, date, dates, second, seconds, frequency, frequencies, section, sections, future, futures, semester, semesters, half, halves, temperature, temperatures, height, heights, today, todays, number, numbers, amount, amounts, week, weeks, age, ages, day, days, century, centuries, part, parts, energy, energies, lot, lots, heat, heats, term, terms, hour, hours, time, times, month, months, mile, miles, period, periods, moment, moments, morning, mornings, volume, volumes, per, weekend, weekends, percentage, percentages, weight, weights, portion, portions, minute, minutes, quantity, quantities, percent, percents, quarter, quarters, length, lengths, ratio, ratios, measure, measures, summer, summers, meter, meters, volt, volts, voltage, voltages</i> .	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir

Noun semantics	Nouns technical	<b>NNTECH</b>	<i>I consulted the <b>internet</b>. He just had good <b>genes</b>. The <b>sample</b> characteristics are described in Table 1. I was up at the first <b>light</b> of dawn.</i>	Any of the following words tagged as noun and not having an additional tag apart from the underscore separated _TAG: <i>cell, cells, unit, units, gene, genes, wave, waves, ion, ions, bacteria, bacterias, electron, electrons, chromosome, chromosomes, element, elements, cloud, clouds, sample, samples, isotope, isotopes, schedule, schedules, neuron, neurons, software, softwares, nuclei, nucleus, solution, solutions, nucleus, nuclei, atom, atoms, ray, rays, margin, margins, virus, viruses, mark, marks, hydrogen, hydrogens, mineral, minerals, internet, internets, molecule, molecules, mineral, minerals, organism, organisms, message, messages, oxygen, oxygens, paragraph, paragraphs, particle, particles, sentence, sentences, play, plays, star, stars, poem, poems, thesis, theses, proton, protons, unit, units, web, webs, layer, layers, center, centers, matter, matters, chapter, chapters, square, squares, data, circle, circles, equation, equations, compound, compounds, exam, exams, letter, letters, bill, bills, page, pages, component, components, statement, statements, diagram, diagrams, word, words, dna, angle, angles, fire, fires, carbon, carbons, formula, formulas, graph, graphs, iron, irons, lead, leads, jury, juries, light, lights, list, lists</i> .	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Noun semantics	Nominalizations	<b>NOMZ</b>	<i>There is little empirical evidence addressing the <b>adaption</b> of evidence-based <b>interventions</b> to ensure their <b>applicability</b> to specific ethnic communities. His whole <b>business</b> was built around his good looks and <b>personality</b>.</i>	Nouns ending at <i>tion(s), ment(s), ness, nesses, ity, ities</i> and having a length of greater than 5 characters and not having an additional tag apart from the _NN tag.	Nouns	Biber 1988, Nini 2014 adapted by Shakir
Noun semantics	Proper nouns	<b>NNP</b>	<i>The film is a reference to <b>American Pie</b> by <b>Don Maclean</b> and shows how domestic <b>America</b> fares a lot less well than we in the <b>UK</b> think they do.</i>	Nouns tagged as NNP and NNPS by Stanford Tagger.	Nouns	Le Foll and Shakir

Noun semantics	Stance nouns without prepositions	<b>NSTNCot her</b>	<i>I had no <b>idea</b> . We're his last <b>hope</b> . He had jumped to the <b>conclusion</b> that she had died.</i>	Any of the following words tagged as noun and not followed by prepositions IN tag: <i>assertion, assertions, conclusion, conclusions, conviction, convictions, discovery, discoveries, doubt, doubts, fact, facts, knowledge, knowledges, observation, observations, principle, principles, realization, realizations, result, results, statement, statements, assumption, assumptions, belief, beliefs, claim, claims, contention, contentions, feeling, feelings, hypothesis, hypotheses, idea, ideas, implication, implications, impression, impressions, notion, notions, opinion, opinions, possibility, possibilities, presumption, presumptions, suggestion, suggestions, grounds, ground, hope, hopes, reason, reasons, view, views, thought, thoughts, comment, comments, news, news, proposal, proposals, proposition, propositions, remark, remarks, report, reports, requirement, requirements, agreement, agreements, decision, decisions, desire, desires, failure, failures, inclination, inclinations, intention, intentions, obligation, obligations, opportunity, opportunities, plan, plans, promise, promises, reluctance, reluctances, responsibility, responsibilities, right, rights, tendency, tendencies, threat, threats, wish, wishes, willingness, willingnesses</i> .	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	<i>that</i> subordinate clauses (other than relatives) preceded by attitudinal adjectives	<b>ThJATT</b>	<i>Shiona was unaware <b>that</b> her jaw had dropped open. I was disappointed <b>that</b> we lost. I am so glad <b>that</b> you have come.</i>	<i>That</i> complement clause (THSC) tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as adjective: <i>afraid, amazed, (un)aware, concerned, disappointed, encouraged, glad, happy, hopeful, pleased, shocked, surprised, worried.</i>	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	<i>that</i> subordinate clauses (other than relatives) preceded by adjectives of evaluation	<b>ThJEVL</b>	<i>It seems odd <b>that</b> La Salle does not make more of those occasions. It was lucky <b>that</b> there was a large fish market nearby.</i>	<i>That</i> complement clause (THSC) tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as adjective: <i>amazing, appropriate, conceivable, crucial, essential, fortunate, imperative, inconceivable, incredible, interesting, lucky, necessary, nice, noteworthy, odd, ridiculous, strange, surprising, unacceptable, unfortunate</i> .	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir

Syntax	<i>that</i> subordinate clauses (other than relatives) preceded by factive adjectives	<b>ThJFCT</b>	<i>It was inevitable <b>that</b> they should suppress their mutual distrust. Is it false <b>that</b> he is doing something? They will make sure <b>that</b> the area's clear.</i>	<i>That</i> complement clause (THSC) tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as adjective: <i>apparent, certain, clear, confident, convinced, correct, evident, false, impossible, inevitable, obvious, positive, right, sure, true, well-known</i> .	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	<i>that</i> subordinate clauses (other than relatives) preceded by likelihood adjectives	<b>ThJLIK</b>	<i>This makes it unlikely <b>that</b> such a fund will be established. Doubtful <b>that</b> you'd get in anywhere.</i>	<i>That</i> complement clause (THSC) tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as adjective: <i>doubtful, likely, possible, probable, unlikely</i> .	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	<i>that</i> subordinate clauses (relative clauses) preceded by attitudinal nouns	<b>ThNATT</b>	<i>A tiny flame of hope <b>that</b> Luce had never even acknowledged flickered and died as his words. Taken in isolation, it is a view <b>that</b> might be easily dismissed as trivial sentimentality.</i>	<i>That</i> relative clause (THRC) tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as noun: <i>grounds, ground, hope, hopes, reason, reasons, view, views, thought, thoughts</i> .	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	<i>that</i> subordinate clauses (relative clauses) preceded by factive nouns	<b>ThNFCT</b>	<i>It's the practical knowledge <b>that</b> is far more important than the academic. 'Precisely the conclusion <b>that</b> John arrived at,' said Byron. There are certain general observations <b>that</b> might favour the predator argument.</i>	<i>That</i> relative clause (THRC) tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as noun: <i>assertion, assertions, conclusion, conclusions, conviction, convictions, discovery, discoveries, doubt, doubts, fact, facts, knowledge, knowledges, observation, observations, principle, principles, realization, realizations, result, results, statement, statements</i> .	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir

Syntax	<i>that</i> subordinate clauses (relative clauses) preceded by likelihood nouns	<b>ThNLIK</b>	<i>It was a feeling <b>that</b> I never had until that nice little man got out of a strange aeroplane. These are claims <b>that</b> have actually been supported by empirical sociolinguistic research.</i>	<i>That</i> relative clause (THRC) tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as noun: <i>assumption, assumptions, belief, beliefs, claim, claims, contention, contentions, feeling, feelings, hypothesis, hypotheses, idea, ideas, implication, implications, impression, impressions, notion, notions, opinion, opinions, possibility, possibilities, presumption, presumptions, suggestion, suggestions</i> .	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapte d by Shakir
Syntax	<i>that</i> subordinate clauses (relative clauses) preceded by non factive nouns	<b>ThNNFCT</b>	<i>The comments <b>that</b> follow are intended to help in learning to identify and reject unusable answers. I have a piece of news <b>that</b> I think will interest you.</i>	<i>That</i> relative clause (THRC) tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as noun: <i>comment, comments, news, news, proposal, proposals, proposition, propositions, remark, remarks, report, reports, requirement, requirements</i> .	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapte d by Shakir
Syntax	<i>that</i> subordinate clauses (other than relatives) preceded by attitudinal verbs	<b>ThVATT</b>	<i>I disappeared several times, pretending <b>that</b> I had to deal with a customer. Oh, how she wished <b>that</b> Cara was here!</i>	<i>That</i> complement clause (THSC) tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as verb: <i>agreeing, agreed, agree, agrees, anticipates, anticipated, anticipate, anticipating, complain, complained, complaining, complains, conceded, concede, concedes, conceding, ensure, expecting, expect, expects, expected, fears, feared, fear, fearing, feel, feels, feeling, felt, forgetting, forgets, forgotten, forgot, forget, hoped, hope, hopes, hoping, minding, minded, minds, mind, preferred, prefer, preferring, prefers, pretending, pretend, pretended, pretends, requiring, required, requires, require, wishes, wished, wish, wishing, worry, worrying, worries, worried</i> .	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapte d by Shakir



Syntax	<i>that</i> subordinate clauses (other than relatives) preceded by communicative verbs	<b>ThVCOM M</b>	<i>One might argue <b>that</b> he was drowning his sorrows. Rahman states <b>that</b> an understanding of the sociocultural context is essential for culturally-adapted interventions. Some participants reported <b>that</b> completing the between-session work at home was not always a practical option.</i>	<i>That</i> complement clause (THSC) tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as verb: <i>say, says, saying, said, tell, tells, telling, told, call, calls, calling, called, ask, asks, asking, asked, write, writes, writing, wrote, written, talk, talks, talking, talked, speak, speaks, spoke, spoken, speaking, thank, thanks, thanking, thanked, describe, describing, describes, described, claim, claims, claiming, claimed, offer, offers, offering, offered, admit, admits, admitting, admitted, announce, announces, announcing, announced, answer, answers, answering, answered, argue, argues, arguing, argued, deny, denies, denying, denied, discuss, discusses, discussing, discussed, encourage, encourages, encouraging, encouraged, explain, explains, explaining, explained, express, expresses, expressing, expressed, insist, insists, insisting, insisted, mention, mentions, mentioning, mentioned, offer, offers, offering, offered, propose, proposes, proposing, proposed, quote, quotes, quoting, quoted, reply, replies, replying, replied, shout, shouts, shouting, shouted, sign, signs, signing, signed, sing, sings, singing, sang, sung, state, states, stating, stated, teach, teaches, teaching, taught, warn, warns, warning, warned, accuse, accuses, accusing, accused, acknowledge, acknowledges, acknowledging, acknowledged, address, addresses, addressing, addressed, advise, advises, advising, advised, appeal, appeals, appealing, appealed, assure, assures, assuring, assured, challenge, challenges, challenging, challenged, complain, complains, complaining, complained, consult, consults, consulting, consulted, convince, convinces, convincing, convinced, declare, declares, declaring, declared, demand, demands, demanding, demanded, emphasize, emphasizes, emphasizing, emphasized, emphasise, emphasises, emphasising, emphasised, excuse, excuses, excusing, excused, inform, informs, informing, informed, invite, invites, inviting, invited, persuade, persuades, persuading, persuaded, phone, phones, phoning, phoned, pray, prays, praying, prayed, promise, promises, promising, promised, question, questions, questioning, questioned, recommend, recommends, recommending, recommended, remark, remarks, remarking, remarked, respond, responds, responding, responded, specify, specifies, specifying, specified, swear, swears, swearing, swore, sworn, threaten, threatens, threatening, threatened, urge, urges, urging, urged, welcome, welcomes, welcoming, welcomed, whisper, whispers, whispering, whispered, suggest, suggests, suggesting, suggested, plead, pleads, pleaded, pleading, agree, agrees, agreed, agreeing, assert, asserts, asserting, asserted, beg, begs, begging, begged, confide, confides, confiding, confided, command, commands, commanding, commanded, disagree, disagreeing, disagrees, disagreed, object, objects, objected, objects, pledge, pledges, pledging, pledged, report, reports, reported, reporting, testify, testifies, testified, testifying, vow, vows, vowing, vowed, mean, means, meaning, meant .</i>	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
--------	--	-----------------	--	---	--------------	-------------------------------

Syntax	<i>that</i> subordinate clauses (other than relatives) preceded by factive verbs	<b>ThVFCT</b>	<i>He didn't know <b>that</b> I was going to these classes. I was ready to prove <b>that</b> I could do things off my own bat. I suddenly realised <b>that</b> I'd said it out loud.</i>	<i>That</i> complement clause (THSC) tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as verb: <i>concluding, conclude, concluded, concludes, demonstrates, demonstrating, demonstrated, demonstrate, determining, determines, determine, determined, discovered, discovers, discover, discovering, finds, finding, found, find, knows, known, knowing, know, knew, learn, learns, learning, learnt, means, meaning, meant, mean, notifies, notices, notice, noticed, notify, notifying, noticing, notified, observed, observes, observing, observe, proven, prove, proving, proved, proves, realized, realised, realizes, realises, realize, realise, realizing, realising, recognizes, recognises, recognize, recognise, recognized, recognised, recognizing, recognising, remembered, remember, remembers, remembering, sees, seen, saw, seeing, see, showing, shows, shown, showed, show, understand, understands, understanding, understood</i> .	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	<i>that</i> subordinate clauses (other than relatives) preceded by likelihood verbs	<b>ThVLIK</b>	<i>I believed <b>that</b> if I looked pathetic enough for long enough, somebody else would do it for me. I imagined <b>that</b> she was back in her bedroom.</i>	<i>That</i> complement clause (THSC) tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as verb: <i>assumes, assumed, assuming, assume, believe, believing, believes, believed, doubting, doubted, doubts, doubt, gathers, gathering, gathered, gather, guessed, guess, guessing, guesses, hypothesised, hypothesise, hypothesises, hypothesizing, hypothesizing, hypothesized, hypothesize, hypothesizes, imagine, imagining, imagines, imagined, predict, predicted, predicting, predicts, presupposing, presupposes, presuppose, presupposed, presumes, presuming, presumed, presume, reckon, reckoning, reckoned, reckons, seemed, seems, seem, seeming, speculated, speculate, speculating, speculates, suppose, supposes, supposing, supposed, suspected, suspect, suspects, suspecting, think, thinks, thinking, thought</i> .	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	mental/attitudinal verbs in other contexts	<b>VATTohe</b>	<i>Some patients are admitted straight from the outpatient clinic because they <b>require</b> immediate attention. Leith wouldn't have <b>minded</b> going to bed. It is time to stop <b>pretending</b> .</i>	Any word in the following list tagged as verb and (1) not followed by a _WHSC or _THSC tag or to_ (2) not having an additional tag apart from the usual underscore separated tag _TAG: <i>agreeing, agreed, agree, agrees, anticipates, anticipated, anticipate, anticipating, complain, complained, complaining, complains, conceded, concede, concedes, conceding, ensure, expecting, expect, expects, expected, fears, feared, fear, fearing, feel, feels, feeling, felt, forgetting, forgets, forgotten, forgot, forget, hoped, hope, hopes, hoping, minding, minded, minds, mind, preferred, prefer, preferring, prefers, pretending, pretend, pretended, pretends, requiring, required, requires, require, wishes, wished, wish, wishing, worry, worrying, worries, worried</i> .	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	<i>to</i> clauses preceded by ability adjectives	<b>ToJABL</b>	<i>She gulped, unable <b>to</b> continue speaking. I'm inclined <b>to</b> believe you. They debated unhappily, reluctant <b>to</b> commit themselves to an opinion.</i>	<i>To</i> immediately followed by a verb and preceded by any of the following words tagged as adjective: <i>anxious, (un)able, careful, determined, eager, eligible, hesitant, inclined, obliged, prepared, ready, reluctant, (un)willing.</i>	Words	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir

Syntax	<i>to</i> clauses preceded by certainty adjectives	<b>ToJCRTN</b>	<i>I always make sure <b>to</b> have a big bottle of water with me. Here is something guaranteed <b>to</b> fill you up!</i>	<i>To</i> immediately followed by a verb and preceded by any of the following words tagged as adjective: <i>apt, certain, due, guaranteed, liable, likely, prone, unlikely, sure</i> .	Words	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	<i>to</i> clauses preceded by adjectives of ease	<b>ToJEASE</b>	<i>This information was not difficult <b>to</b> find. The story is easy <b>to</b> follow.</i>	<i>To</i> immediately followed by a verb and preceded by any of the following words tagged as adjective: <i>difficult, easier, easy, hard, (im)possible, tough</i> .	Words	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	<i>to</i> clauses preceded by factive adjectives	<b>ToJEFACT</b>	<i>I felt glad <b>to</b> have landed on this planet. Too worried <b>to</b> eat, I sat there thinking hard about my situation. She wasn't ashamed <b>to</b> admit it.</i>	<i>To</i> immediately followed by a verb and preceded by any of the following words tagged as adjective: <i>afraid, ashamed, disappointed, embarrassed, glad, happy, pleased, proud, puzzled, relieved, sorry, surprised, worried.</i>	Words	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	<i>to</i> clauses preceded by evaluative adjectives	<b>ToJEVAL</b>	<i>Well, nice <b>to</b> meet you all. It was reasonable <b>to</b> assume that she would not look like a dog's dinner. It'll be interesting <b>to</b> see if he makes it into the team.</i>	<i>To</i> immediately followed by a verb and preceded by any of the following words tagged as adjective: <i>bad, worse, (in)appropriate, good, better, best, convenient, essential, important, interesting, necessary, nice, reasonable, silly, smart, stupid, surprising, useful, useless, unreasonable, wise, wrong</i> .	Words	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	<i>to</i> clauses preceded by verbs of desire	<b>ToVDSR</b>	<i>She wanted <b>to</b> look her best. There was no indication that she was planning <b>to</b> take flight. I decided <b>to</b> think of it as an investment.</i>	<i>To</i> and split infinitive clauses (cf. SPLIT above for explanation) preceded by any of the following words tagged as verb: <i>agreeing, agreed, agree, agrees, chooses, chosen, choose, choosing, chose, decide, deciding, decided, decides, hate, hates, hating, hated, hesitated, hesitates, hesitate, hesitating, hoped, hope, hopes, hoping, intended, intend, intending, intends, likes, liked, like, liking, loving, loves, love, loved, means, meaning, meant, mean, needs, need, needing, needed, planning, plan, planned, plans, preferred, prefer, preferring, prefers, prepares, prepare, preparing, prepared, refuses, refusing, refuse, refused, wanting, want, wants, wanted, wishes, wished, wish, wishing</i> .	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir

Syntax	<i>to</i> clauses preceded by verbs of effort	<b>ToVEFRT</b>	<i>Isn't a girl allowed <b>to</b> be a teensy-weensy bit jealous? When I tried <b>to</b> talk to him about his work, he never quite managed <b>to</b> answer any of my questions.</i>	<i>To</i> and split infinitive clauses (cf. SPLIT above for explanation) preceded by any of the following words tagged as verb: <i>allowance, allowing, allowed, allowancing, allow, allowances, allows, allowed, attempting, attempted, attempts, attempt, enables, enabled, enabling, enable, encourages, encouraging, encouraged, encourage, fails, fail, failing, failed, help, helping, helps, helped, instructs, instructed, instruct, instructing, managing, managed, manage, manages, oblige, obligate, obliged, obligates, obliging, obligating, obliges, obligated, order, ordering, orders, ordered, permitted, permits, permit, permitting, persuaded, persuades, persuade, persuading, prompts, prompting, prompted, prompt, requiring, requisitions, requisitioning, required, requires, requisition, requisitioned, require, sought, seeking, seeks, seek, try, trying, tries, tried</i> .	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	<i>to</i> clauses preceded by mental verbs	<b>ToVMNTL</b>	<i>Mushy peas are believed <b>to</b> have originated in the North. He never learnt <b>to</b> drive. Sorry, I forgot <b>to</b> tell you. I didn't expect <b>to</b> see you here.</i>	<i>To</i> and split infinitive clauses (cf. SPLIT above for explanation) preceded by any of the following words tagged as verb: <i>assumed, assumes, assume, assuming, believing, believes, believe, believed, considered, considers, consider, considering, expecting, expects, expected, expect, find, found, finding, finds, forgetting, forget, forgets, forgot, forgotten, imagine, imagined, imagining, imagines, judge, adjudicates, adjudicate, judges, judged, knowing, knows, known, know, knew, learnt, learning, learns, learn, presumes, presuming, presumed, presume, pretend, pretends, pretended, pretending, remembered, remember, remembers, remembering, supposing, suppose, supposes, supposed</i> .	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	<i>to</i> clauses preceded by verbs of probability	<b>ToVPROB</b>	<i>She seems <b>to</b> like you. I appeared <b>to</b> be suffering a stroke. Scientists tend <b>to</b> express their ideas in the form of equations.</i>	<i>To</i> and split infinitive clauses (cf. SPLIT above for explanation) preceded by any of the following words tagged as verb: <i>appear, appeared, appears, appearing, happens, happened, happen, happening, seemed, seems, seem, seeming, tending, tends, tended, tend</i> .	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	<i>to</i> clauses preceded by verbs of speech	<b>ToVSPCH</b>	<i>They were accusing him of claiming <b>to</b> be God. Most trivial arguments are said <b>to</b> be based on matters of principle. All children should be taught <b>to</b> swim.</i>	<i>To</i> and split infinitive clauses (cf. SPLIT above for explanation) preceded by any of the following words tagged as verb: <i>asks, ask, asking, asked, claiming, claims, claim, claimed, invite, inviting, invited, invites, promising, promised, promise, promises, reminding, remind, reminded, reminds, requesting, request, requests, requested, saying, say, said, says, teaches, teaching, taught, teach, tell, tells, telling, told, urging, urges, urged, urge, warning, warn, warned, warns</i> .	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	<i>WH</i> subordinate clauses preceded by attitudinal verbs	<b>WhVATT</b>	<i>We'd had six months of worrying <b>whether</b> everything was going to be all right. Don't forget <b>who</b> you're talking to here. But now she feared <b>what</b> he might do.</i>	WHSC tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as verb: <i>agreeing, agreed, agree, agrees, anticipates, anticipated, anticipate, anticipating, complain, complained, complaining, complains, conceded, concede, concedes, conceding, ensure, expecting, expect, expects, expected, fears, feared, fear, fearing, feel, feels, feeling, felt, forgetting, forgets, forgotten, forgot, forget, hoped, hope, hopes, hoping, minding, minded, minds, mind, preferred, prefer, preferring, prefers, pretending, pretend, pretended, pretends, requiring, required, requires, require, wishes, wished, wish, wishing, worry, worrying, worries, worried</i> .	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir

Syntax	WH subordinate clauses preceded by communicative verbs	WhVCOM <i>Let me explain <b>why</b> I took Pearl for coffee. She asked <b>what</b> he was selling. I hope Carol has explained <b>how</b> everything works?</i>	WHSC tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as verb: <i>say, says, saying, said, tell, tells, telling, told, call, calls, calling, called, ask, asks, asking, asked, write, writes, writing, wrote, written, talk, talks, talking, talked, speak, speaks, spoke, spoken, speaking, thank, thanks, thanking, thanked, describe, describing, describes, described, claim, claims, claiming, claimed, offer, offers, offering, offered, admit, admits, admitting, admitted, announce, announces, announcing, announced, answer, answers, answering, answered, argue, argues, arguing, argued, deny, denies, denying, denied, discuss, discusses, discussing, discussed, encourage, encourages, encouraging, encouraged, explain, explains, explaining, explained, express, expresses, expressing, expressed, insist, insists, insisting, insisted, mention, mentions, mentioning, mentioned, offer, offers, offering, offered, propose, proposes, proposing, proposed, quote, quotes, quoting, quoted, reply, replies, replying, replied, shout, shouts, shouting, shouted, sign, signs, signing, signed, sing, sings, singing, sang, sung, state, states, stating, stated, teach, teaches, teaching, taught, warn, warns, warning, warned, accuse, accuses, accusing, accused, acknowledge, acknowledges, acknowledging, acknowledged, address, addresses, addressing, addressed, advise, advises, advising, advised, appeal, appeals, appealing, appealed, assure, assures, assuring, assured, challenge, challenges, challenging, challenged, complain, complains, complaining, complained, consult, consults, consulting, consulted, convince, convinces, convincing, convinced, declare, declares, declaring, declared, demand, demands, demanding, demanded, emphasize, emphasizes, emphasizing, emphasized, emphasise, emphasises, emphasising, emphasised, excuse, excuses, excusing, excused, inform, informs, informing, informed, invite, invites, inviting, invited, persuade, persuades, persuading, persuaded, phone, phones, phoning, phoned, pray, prays, praying, prayed, promise, promises, promising, promised, question, questions, questioning, questioned, recommend, recommends, recommending, recommended, remark, remarks, remarking, remarked, respond, responds, responding, responded, specify, specifies, specifying, specified, swear, swears, swearing, swore, sworn, threaten, threatens, threatening, threatened, urge, urges, urging, urged, welcome, welcomes, welcoming, welcomed, whisper, whispers, whispering, whispered, suggest, suggests, suggesting, suggested, plead, pleads, pleaded, pleading, agree, agrees, agreed, agreeing, assert, asserts, asserting, asserted, beg, begs, begging, begged, confide, confides, confiding, confided, command, commands, commanding, commanded, disagree, disagreeing, disagrees, disagreed, object, objects, objected, objects, pledge, pledges, pledging, pledged, report, reports, reported, reporting, testify, testifies, testified, testifying, vow, vows, vowing, vowed, mean, means, meaning, meant</i> .	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
--------	--	--	---	--------------	-------------------------------

Syntax	<i>WH</i> subordinate clauses preceded by factive verbs	<b>WhVFCT</b>	<i>I don't know <b>why</b> I bother. He had not noticed <b>how</b> dark it was getting. Learn <b>when</b> your boss is most receptive and approach her then.</i>	WHSC tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as verb: <i>concluding, conclude, concluded, concludes, demonstrates, demonstrating, demonstrated, demonstrate, determining, determines, determine, determined, discovered, discovers, discover, discovering, finds, finding, found, find, knows, known, knowing, know, knew, learn, learns, learning, learnt, means, meaning, meant, mean, notifies, notices, notice, noticed, notify, notifying, noticing, notified, observed, observes, observing, observe, proven, prove, proving, proved, proves, realized, realised, realizes, realises, realize, realise, realizing, realising, recognizes, recognises, recognize, recognise, recognized, recognised, recognizing, recognising, remembered, remember, remembers, remembering, sees, seen, saw, seeing, see, showing, shows, shown, showed, show, understand, understands, understanding, understood .</i>	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapte d by Shakir
Syntax	<i>WH</i> subordinate clauses preceded by likelihood verbs	<b>WhVLIK</b>	<i>I can well imagine <b>what</b> it is. Just guess <b>who</b> 's come to pay you a little visit! Meredith speculated <b>whether</b> or not her dinner guest would go to her funeral.</i>	WHSC tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as verb: <i>assumes, assumed, assuming, assume, believe, believing, believes, believed, doubting, doubted, doubts, doubt, gathers, gathering, gathered, gather, guessed, guess, guessing, guesses, hypothesised, hypothesise, hypothesises, hypothesising, hypothesizing, hypothesized, hypothesize, hypothesizes, imagine, imagining, imagines, imagined, predict, predicted, predicting, predicts, presupposing, presupposes, presuppose, presupposed, presumes, presuming, presumed, presume, reckon, reckoning, reckoned, reckons, seemed, seems, seem, seeming, speculated, speculate, speculating, speculates, suppose, supposes, supposing, supposed, suspected, suspect, suspects, suspecting, think, thinks, thinking, thought .</i>	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapte d by Shakir
Syntax	<i>to</i> clauses preceded by stance nouns	<b>ToNSTNC</b>	<i>There's no obligation <b>to</b> buy. I was delighted to have the opportunity <b>to</b> meet and work with Paul. And you have no plans <b>to</b> go back into general nursing?</i>	<i>To</i> immediately followed by a verb and preceded by any of the following words tagged as noun: <i>agreement, agreements, decision, decisions, desire, desires, failure, failures, inclination, inclinations, intention, intentions, obligation, obligations, opportunity, opportunities, plan, plans, promise, promises, proposal, proposals, reluctance, reluctances, responsibility, responsibilities, right, rights, tendency, tendencies, threat, threats, wish, wishes, willingness, willingnesses .</i>	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapte d by Shakir
Syntax	Prepositions preceded by stance nouns	<b>PrepNST NC</b>	<i>Everybody has different views <b>on</b> what they think is right. The pilot ignores the possibility <b>of</b> something going wrong. I've no second thoughts <b>about</b> staying on as captain. We shall accept full responsibility <b>for</b> everything we do.</i>	Prepositions IN tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as noun: <i>assertion, assertions, conclusion, conclusions, conviction, convictions, discovery, discoveries, doubt, doubts, fact, facts, knowledge, knowledges, observation, observations, principle, principles, realization, realizations, result, results, statement, statements, assumption, assumptions, belief, beliefs, claim, claims, contention, contentions, feeling, feelings, hypothesis, hypotheses, idea, ideas, implication, implications, impression, impressions, notion, notions, opinion, opinions, possibility, possibilities, presumption, presumptions, suggestion, suggestions, grounds, ground, hope, hopes, reason, reasons, view, views, thought, thoughts, comment, comments, news, news, proposal, proposals, proposition, propositions, remark, remarks, report, reports, requirement, requirements, agreement, agreements, decision, decisions, desire, desires, failure, failures, inclination, inclinations, intention, intentions, obligation, obligations, opportunity, opportunities, plan, plans, promise, promises, reluctance, reluctances, responsibility, responsibilities, right, rights, tendency, tendencies, threat, threats, wish, wishes, willingness, willingnesses .</i>	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapte d by Shakir

Verb semantics	Activity verbs	<b>ACT</b>	<i>I got up and <b>ran</b> out. <b>Bring</b> your CV. Where have you <b>worked</b> before? I <b>go</b> to school.</i>	Assigned to all forms of the verbs: <i>buy, make, give, take, come, use, leave, show, try, work, move, follow, put, pay, bring, meet, play, run, hold, turn, send, sit, wait, walk, carry, lose, eat, watch, reach, add, produce, provide, pick, wear, open, win, catch, pass, shake, smile, stare, sell, spend, apply, form, obtain, arrange, beat, check, cover, divide, earn, extend, fix, hang, join, lie, obtain, pull, repeat, receive, save, share, smile, throw, visit, accompany, acquire, advance, behave, borrow, burn, clean, climb, combine, control, defend, deliver, dig, encounter, engage, exercise, expand, explore</i> and <i>reduce</i> (cf. Biber 2006: 246, based on the LGSWE, pp. 361–362, 367–368, 370). <i>Do</i> is only included when it has not previously been tagged as an auxiliary (DOAUX). <i>Get</i> and <i>go</i> were removed from Biber's (2006) list due to their high polysemy. Like Biber (2006), for practical reasons, no phrasal verbs were included in this variable.	Finite verbs	Le Foll, based on Biber (2006)
Verb semantics	Aspectual verbs	<b>ASPECT</b>	<i>You should just <b>keep</b> talking. I <b>started</b> early today.</i>	Following Biber (2006: 247, based on the LGSWE, pp. 364, 369, 371), assigned to all forms of the verbs: <i>start, keep, stop, begin, complete, end, finish, cease</i> and <i>continue</i> .	Finite verbs	Biber 2006
Verb semantics	Facilitation and causative verbs	<b>CAUSE</b>	<i>He <b>helped</b> her escape. I pleaded with her to <b>let</b> me go.</i>	Following Biber (2006: 247, based on the LGSWE, pp. 363, 369, 370), assigned to all forms of the verbs: <i>help, let, allow, affect, cause, enable, ensure, force, prevent, assist, guarantee, influence, permit</i> and <i>require</i> .	Finite verbs	Biber 2006
Verb semantics	Communication verbs	<b>COMM</b>	<i><b>Describe</b> it to your partner and <b>say</b> why. <b>Write</b> a list. <b>Say</b> what these words mean.</i>	Following Biber (2006: 247, based on the LGSWE, pp. 362, 368, 370), assigned to all forms of the verbs: <i>say, tell, call, ask, write, talk, speak, thank, describe, claim, offer, admit, announce, answer, argue, deny, discuss, encourage, explain, express, insist, mention, offer, propose, quote, reply, shout, sign, sing, state, teach, warn, accuse, acknowledge, address, advise, appeal, assure, challenge, complain, consult, convince, declare, demand, emphasize, excuse, inform, invite, persuade, phone, pray, promise, question, recommend, remark, respond, specify, swear, threaten, urge, welcome, whisper</i> and <i>suggest</i> . British spellings and the verbs <i>agree, assert, beg, confide, command, disagree, object, pledge, pronounce, plead, report, testify, vow</i> and <i>mean</i> were added. The latter was on Biber's (2006) list for mental verbs but, in most contexts encountered in the present study, it was found to be more likely to be a communication verb.	Finite verbs	Le Foll, based on Biber (2006)
Verb semantics	Existential or relationship verbs	<b>EXIST</b>	<i>Weren't they <b>representing</b> Jamaica? It encouraged young athletes to <b>stay</b>.</i>	Following Biber (2006: 247, based on the LGSWE, pp. 364, 369, 370–371), assigned to all forms of the verbs: <i>seem, stand, stay, live, appear, include, involve, contain, exist, indicate, concern, constitute, define, derive, illustrate, imply, lack, owe, own, possess, suit, vary, deserve, fit, matter, reflect, relate, remain, reveal, sound, tend</i> and <i>represent</i> . This variable does not include the copular <i>be</i> . <i>Look</i> was removed from Biber's original list because it frequently acts as an activity verb, too, e.g., <i>I was looking for my glasses</i> .	Finite verbs	Le Foll, based on Biber (2006)

Verb semantics	Mental verbs	<b>MENTAL</b>	<i>We <b>want</b> to <b>see</b> you tomorrow. Did you never <b>hear</b> back? I don't <b>recognize</b> any.</i>	Following Biber (2006: 246-247, based on the LGSWE, pp. 362–363, 368–369, 370), assigned to all forms of the verbs: <i>see, know, think, want, need</i> (unless identified as a necessity modal; cf. MDNE), <i>feel, like, hear, remember, believe, read, consider, suppose, listen, love, wonder, understand, expect, hope, assume, determine, agree, bear, care, choose, compare, decide, discover, doubt, enjoy, examine, face, forget, hate, identify, imagine, intend, learn, mind, miss, notice, plan, prefer, prove, realize, recall, recognize, regard, suffer, wish, worry, accept, appreciate, approve, assess, blame, bother, calculate, conclude, celebrate, confirm, count, dare, detect, dismiss, distinguish, experience, fear, forgive, guess, ignore, impress, interpret, judge, justify, observe, perceive, predict, pretend, reckon, remind, satisfy, solve, study, suspect</i> and <i>trust</i> . British spellings were added. <i>Afford</i> and <i>find</i> , which can be found on Biber's original list, were removed for being too polysemous. Note that the phrase <i>dunno</i> , which is incorrectly parsed by the Stanford Tagger, was also retagged as du_VPRT n_XX0 no_VB and that no_VB tokens are also assigned to this category.	Finite verbs	Le Foll, based on Biber (2006)
Verb semantics	Occurrence verbs	<b>OCCUR</b>	<i>Couldn't have <b>happened</b> at a busier time! The cricket <b>lasts</b> all day.</i>	Following Biber (2006: 247, based on the LGSWE pp. 364, 369, 370), assigned to all forms of the verbs: <i>become, happen, change, die, grow, develop, arise, emerge, fall, increase, last, rise, disappear, flow, shine, sink, slip</i> and <i>occur</i> .	Finite verbs	Biber 2006



Verb semantics	communication verbs in other contexts	<b>VCOMMo</b> <b>ther</b>	<i>Why should you think I want to <b>write</b> books? We <b>talked</b> endlessly about what it might mean. Remember you once <b>offered</b> me a job?</i>	Any word in the following list tagged as verb and (1) not followed by a _WHSC or _THSC tag or to_ (2) not having an additional tag apart from the usual underscore separated tag _TAG: say, says, saying, said, tell, tells, telling, told, call, calls, calling, called, ask, asks, asking, asked, write, writes, writing, wrote, written, talk, talks, talking, talked, speak, speaks, spoke, spoken, speaking, thank, thanks, thanking, thanked, describe, describing, describes, described, claim, claims, claiming, claimed, offer, offers, offering, offered, admit, admits, admitting, admitted, announce, announces, announcing, announced, answer, answers, answering, answered, argue, argues, arguing, argued, deny, denies, denying, denied, discuss, discusses, discussing, discussed, encourage, encourages, encouraging, encouraged, explain, explains, explaining, explained, express, expresses, expressing, expressed, insist, insists, insisting, insisted, mention, mentions, mentioning, mentioned, offer, offers, offering, offered, propose, proposes, proposing, proposed, quote, quotes, quoting, quoted, reply, replies, replying, replied, shout, shouts, shouting, shouted, sign, signs, signing, signed, sing, sings, singing, sang, sung, state, states, stating, stated, teach, teaches, teaching, taught, warn, warns, warning, warned, accuse, accuses, accusing, accused, acknowledge, acknowledges, acknowledging, acknowledged, address, addresses, addressing, addressed, advise, advises, advising, advised, appeal, appeals, appealing, appealed, assure, assures, assuring, assured, challenge, challenges, challenging, challenged, complain, complains, complaining, complained, consult, consults, consulting, consulted, convince, convinces, convincing, convinced, declare, declares, declaring, declared, demand, demands, demanding, demanded, emphasize, emphasizes, emphasizing, emphasized, emphasise, emphasises, emphasising, emphasised, excuse, excuses, excusing, excused, inform, informs, informing, informed, invite, invites, inviting, invited, persuade, persuades, persuading, persuaded, phone, phones, phoning, phoned, pray, prays, praying, prayed, promise, promises, promising, promised, question, questions, questioning, questioned, recommend, recommends, recommending, recommended, remark, remarks, remarking, remarked, respond, responds, responding, responded, specify, specifies, specifying, specified, swear, swears, swearing, swore, sworn, threaten, threatens, threatening, threatened, urge, urges, urging, urged, welcome, welcomes, welcoming, welcomed, whisper, whispers, whispering, whispered, suggest, suggests, suggesting, suggested, plead, pleads, pleaded, pleading, agree, agrees, agreed, agreeing, assert, asserts, asserting, asserted, beg, begs, begging, begged, confide, confides, confiding, confided, command, commands, commanding, commanded, disagree, disagreeing, disagrees, disagreed, object, objects, objected, objects, pledge, pledges, pledging, pledged, report, reports, reported,	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
----------------	---------------------------------------	------------------------------	---	---	--------------	-------------------------------

Verb semantics	factive verbs in other contexts	<b>VFCTother</b>	<i>We're going to <b>find</b> her. It was a minute or two before I <b>remembered</b> their names. Surely tonight, she would <b>discover</b> the truth?</i>	Any word in the following list tagged as verb and (1) not followed by a _WHSC or _THSC tag or to_ (2) not having an additional tag apart from the usual underscore separated tag _TAG: <i>concluding, conclude, concluded, concludes, demonstrates, demonstrating, demonstrated, demonstrate, determining, determines, determine, determined, discovered, discovers, discover, discovering, finds, finding, found, find, knows, known, knowing, know, knew, learn, learns, learning, learnt, means, meaning, meant, mean, notifies, notices, notice, noticed, notify, notifying, noticing, notified, observed, observes, observing, observe, proven, prove, proving, proved, proves, realized, realizes, realize, realizing, recognizes, recognize, recognized, recognizing, realised, realises, realise, realising, recognises, recognise, recognised, recognising, remembered, remember, remembers, remembering, sees, seen, saw, seeing, see, showing, shows, shown, showed, show, understand, understands, understanding, understood</i> .	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Verb semantics	likelihood verbs in other contexts	<b>VLIKother</b>	<i>The joke was on him, we <b>presume</b> . To be able to <b>hypothesise</b> is important, to be able to evaluate findings is vital. How could she ever have <b>doubted</b> his motives?</i>	Any word in the following list tagged as verb and (1) not followed by a _WHSC or _THSC tag or to_ (2) not having an additional tag apart from the usual underscore separated tag _TAG: <i>assumes, assumed, assuming, assume, believe, believing, believes, believed, doubting, doubted, doubts, doubt, gathers, gathering, gathered, gather, guessed, guess, guessing, guesses, hypothesising, hypothesised, hypothesise, hypothesises, hypothesizing, hypothesized, hypothesize, hypothesizes, imagine, imagining, imagines, imagined, predict, predicted, predicting, predicts, presupposing, presupposes, presuppose, presupposed, presumes, presuming, presumed, presume, reckon, reckoning, reckoned, reckons, seemed, seems, seem, seeming, speculated, speculate, speculating, speculates, suppose, supposes, supposing, supposed, suspected, suspect, suspects, suspecting, think, thinks, thinking, thought</i> .	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
<p><b>Extended composite tags</b> ( <u>Important</u> : The following features consist of aggregates of individual tags. To avoid redundant correlations, undue skew etc. in the data, they should <b>not</b> be used in combination with the respective individual tags. E.g., either use PP1 counts <b>or</b> the counts of PP1S and PP1P, but not all three!)</p>						
Pronouns	All first person references	<b>PP1</b>	<i>I don't know. It isn't <b>my</b> problem. <b>We</b> were told to deal with it <b>ourselves</b> .</i>	All words tagged as PP1P and PP1S. This is the equivalent to Biber's FPP1 feature.	Finite verbs	Biber 1988
Pronouns	All third person references	<b>PP3</b>	<i><b>She</b> does tend to keep to <b>herself</b>, doesn't <b>she</b> ? I wouldn't trust <b>them</b> . <b>He</b> is beginning to form <b>his</b> own opinions.</i>	All words tagged as PP3m, PP3f or PP3t. This is the equivalent to Biber's TPP3 feature.	Finite verbs	Biber 1988

Verb semantics	All modals of possibility	<b>MDPOSS</b> <b>Call</b>	<b>Can</b> I give him a hint? You <b>cannot</b> . <b>May</b> I have a word with you? <b>Could</b> you do it by Friday?	Any word tagged as MDCA, MDCO, MDMM.	Finite verbs	Shakir
Verb semantics	All modals of prediction	<b>MDPRED</b> <b>all</b>	It <b>won't</b> do. <b>Shall</b> we see? <b>Wouldn't</b> you like to know? I'd like to think it works. Is it <b>gonna</b> rain?	Any word tagged as MDWS, MDWO, GTO.	Finite verbs	Shakir
Verb features	All <i>be</i> and <i>get</i> passives	<b>PASSall</b>	<i>He must have been <b>burgled</b> .</i> <i>They need to be <b>informed</b> .</i> <i>When were they <b>arrested</b> ? It gets <b>done</b> all the time.</i>	Any word tagged as PASS, PGET.	Finite verbs	Shakir
Adverb semantics	All adverbs related to stance	<b>RSTNCall</b>	<i>And <b>amazingly</b> , against all the odds, she had succeeded in doing so. <b>Definitely</b> worth a watch! <b>Maybe</b> that's it. I think in nineteen eighty this was quite <b>possibly</b> true.</i>	Any word tagged as RATT, RNONFACT, RFACT, RLIKELY.	Words	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	All that complement clauses preceded by stance adjectives, nouns, and verbs	<b>ThJSTNCa</b> <b>ll</b>	<i>Shiona was unaware <b>that</b> her jaw had dropped open. I was disappointed <b>that</b> we lost. It seems odd <b>that</b> La Salle does not make more of those occasions. It was lucky <b>that</b> there was a large fish market nearby. This makes it unlikely <b>that</b> such a fund will be established.</i>	Any word tagged as ThJATT, ThJFCT, ThJLIK, ThJEVL.	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	All <i>that</i> complement clauses preceded by stance nouns	<b>ThNSTNC</b> <b>all</b>	<i>The comments <b>that</b> follow are intended to help in learning to identify and reject unusable answers. It was a feeling <b>that</b> I never had until that nice little man got out of a strange aeroplane.</i>	Any word tagged as ThNNFCT, ThNATT, ThNFCT, ThNLIK.	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir

Syntax	All <i>that</i> complement clauses preceded by stance adjectives, nouns, and verbs	<b>ThSTNCall</b>	<p><i>One might argue <b>that</b> he was drowning his sorrows. I disappeared several times, pretending <b>that</b> I had to deal with a customer. These are claims <b>that</b> have actually been supported by empirical sociolinguistic research.</i></p> <p>Any word tagged as ThVCOMM, ThVATT, ThVFCT, ThVLIK, ThJATT, ThJFCT, ThJLIK, ThJEVL, ThNNFCT, ThNATT, ThNFCT, ThNLIK.</p>	Words	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	All <i>that</i> complement clauses preceded by stance verbs	<b>ThVSTNCall</b>	<p><i>One might argue <b>that</b> he was drowning his sorrows. He didn't know <b>that</b> I was going to these classes. I was ready to prove <b>that</b> I could do things off my own bat. I imagined <b>that</b> she was back in her bedroom.</i></p> <p>Any word tagged as ThVCOMM, ThVATT, ThVFCT, ThVLIK.</p>	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	All <i>to</i> infinitive clauses preceded by stance adjectives	<b>ToJSTNCaII</b>	<p><i>I always make sure <b>to</b> have a big bottle of water with me. She gulped, unable <b>to</b> continue speaking. I'm inclined <b>to</b> believe you. I felt glad <b>to</b> have landed on this planet.</i></p> <p>Any word tagged as ToJCRTN, ToJABL, ToJEFCT, ToJEASE, ToJEVAL.</p>	Words	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	All <i>to</i> infinitive clauses preceded by stance adjectives, nouns, and verbs	<b>ToSTNCall</b>	<p><i>She wanted <b>to</b> look her best. There was no indication that she was planning <b>to</b> take flight. I decided <b>to</b> think of it as an investment. I'm inclined <b>to</b> believe you. I felt glad <b>to</b> have landed on this planet. There's no obligation <b>to</b> buy.</i></p> <p>Any word tagged as ToVDSR, ToVEFRT, ToVPROB, ToVSPCH, ToVMNTL, ToJCRTN, ToJABL, ToJEFCT, ToJEASE, ToJEVAL, ToNSTNC.</p>	Words	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir

Syntax	All to infinitive clauses preceded by stance verbs	<b>ToVSTNC</b> <b>all</b>	<p><i>She wanted <b>to</b> look her best.</i></p> <p><i>There was no indication that she was planning <b>to</b> take flight. I decided <b>to</b> think of it as an investment. Mushy peas are believed <b>to</b> have originated in the North. He never learnt <b>to</b> drive.</i></p>	Any word tagged as ToVDSR, ToVEFRT, ToVPROB, ToVSPCH, ToVMNTL.	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	All WH complement clauses preceded by stance verbs	<b>WhVSTN</b> <b>Call</b>	<p><i>We'd had six months of worrying <b>whether</b> everything was going to be all right. Let me explain <b>why</b> I took Pearl for coffee. I don't know <b>why</b> I bother.</i></p>	Any word tagged as WhVATT, WhVFCT, WhVLIK, WhVCOM.	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Prepositions	Prepositions having no additional tag	<b>INother</b>	<p><i>It has been <b>at</b> the heart of heritage studies <b>for over</b> a decade.</i></p>	Any word tagged as _IN and having no additional semantic tag separated by a space. Use this tag instead of IN when you are also using PrePNSTNC.	Words	Shakir
Adjectives	Attributive adjectives having no additional tag	<b>JJATother</b>	<p><i>Just like in <b>Western European</b> and <b>African</b> heritage, <b>cultural</b> heritage in East Asia tends to be local.</i></p>	Any word tagged as _JJAT and having no additional semantic tag separated by a space. Use this tag instead of JJAT when you are using semantic sub classes of adjectives like JJEVAL.	Nouns	Shakir
Adjectives	Predicative adjectives having no additional tag	<b>JJPRother</b>	<p><i>This is often <b>related</b> to certain aspects. This is of course <b>unavoidable</b> .</i></p>	Any word tagged as _JJPR and having no additional semantic tag separated by a space. Use this tag instead of JJPR when you are using semantic sub classes of adjectives like JJEVAL.	Finite verbs	Shakir
Nouns	Nouns having no additional tag	<b>NNother</b>	<p><i>I started scrabbling arond for my <b>passport</b> before they'd even hung up the phone.</i></p>	Any word tagged as _NN and having no additional semantic tag separated by a space. Use this tag instead of NN when you are using semantic sub classes of nouns like NNABSPROC.	Words	Shakir
Adverbs	Adverbs having no additional tag	<b>RBother</b>	<p><i>You can't see the dips in the dunes so <b>easily</b>. The drivers have to be <b>phenomenally</b> fit.</i></p>	Any word tagged as _RB and having no additional semantic tag separated by a space. Use this tag instead of RB when you are using semantic sub classes of adjectives like RNONFACT.	Words	Shakir
Discourse organization	that relative clauses not preceded by a stance noun	<b>THRCother</b> <b>r</b>	<p><i>Counselling is a skills <b>that</b> we all had once. It is something <b>that</b> is intrinsic.</i></p>	Any word tagged as _THRC and having no additional semantic tag separated by a space. Use this tag instead of THRC when you are using tags starting with ThN.* (sub classes of <i>that</i> relative clauses).	Finite verbs	Shakir

Discourse organization	<i>that</i> complement clauses not preceded by a stance adjective or verb	<b>THSCother</b>	<i>They are told <b>that</b> if they behave in a certain way their life will work out.</i>	Any word tagged as <i>_THSC</i> and having no additional semantic tag separated by a space. Use this tag instead of THSC when you are using ThVCOMM and other semantic sub classes of <i>that</i> complement clauses preceded by verbs and adjectives.	Finite verbs	Shakir
Discourse organization	<i>WH</i> complement clauses not preceded by a stance verb	<b>WHSCother</b>	<i>I had no idea <b>which</b> is why this is so interesting.</i>	Any word tagged as <i>_WHSC</i> and having no additional semantic tag separated by a space. Use this tag instead of WHSC when you are using WhVCOM and other semantic sub classes of <i>WH</i> complement clauses preceded by verbs.	Finite verbs	Shakir
Lexis	Superlatives	<b>SUPER</b>	<i>Its <b>latest</b> will the <b>boldest</b> yet.</i>	All adjectives and adverbs ending in "est" except <i>honest, test, west, pest, lest</i> and <i>quest</i> , as well as <i>worst</i> and <i>best</i> followed by a hyphen. Also constructions of the type: <i>the least/most</i> + ADJ/ADV/NOUN.	Words	Le Foll
Lexis	Comparatives	<b>COMPAR</b>	<i>A <b>larger</b> producer. This approach might be <b>harder</b> to pull off now.</i>	All adjectives and adverbs ending in "er" except <i>after, never, rather, other, ever, together, proper, super, clever, eager, queer, hyper, inner, utter, bitter, premier, sinister, sober, order</i> and <i>over</i> , as well as <i>worse</i> and <i>better</i> followed by a hyphen. Also constructions of the type: <i>more/less</i> + ADJ/ADV/NN.	Words	Le Foll
Tags not counted by the MFTE but important to understand the operationalisation of other features						
Lexis	Foreign words	<b>FW</b>	<i>I chose turkish delight and <b>panna cotta</b> . <b>Merrry christmasss!</b> <b>Yo im</b> gonna love it!</i>	All remaining words tagged by the Stanford Tagger as foreign words and not identified as other variables by the MFTE. Frequently includes words spelt with non-standard spellings, missing apostrophes, and poorly OCR'ed due to unusual fonts. Note that this feature is not counted by the MFTE.	NA	Stanford Tagger
Lexis	Symbols	<b>SYM</b>	<i>â 2 € a go. I hope so † . That's * all * they said!</i>	All remaining non alphanumeric tokens tagged by the Stanford Tagger as symbols (SYM) or list markers (LS) and not identified as other variables by the MFTE. Also frequently includes words poorly OCR'ed due to unusual fonts or poorly encoded text. Note that this feature is not counted by the MFTE.	NA	Stanford Tagger
Verb features	to -infinitives	<b>TO</b>	<i>They were trying <b>to</b> find a solution. We like <b>to</b> think it's doable. I went in there <b>to</b> kinda like celebrate.</i>	Following Nini (2014: 21), all occurrences of <i>to</i> except when followed by another <i>_IN</i> token, a number (CD), determiner (DT), adjective (J.*), possessive pronoun (PRPS), WH-word (WPS, WDT, WP, WRB), pre-determiner (PDT), noun (N.*) or pronoun (PRP). Note that, unlike Nini (2014), this feature is only used to identify other linguistic features. All occurrences of <i>to</i> are counted as prepositions (IN) in the MFTE output tables.	NA	Nini (2014)

Verb features	Verb base form	<b>VB</b>	<i>She would <b>sit</b> and <b>read</b> most afternoons. What do you <b>use</b> it for? Ask your parents to <b>drive</b> you to your friend's house.</i>	As tagged by the Stanford Tagger, except those identified as imperatives (VIMP). This feature is not included in the tables of counts outputted by the MFTE because it overlaps with other features (e.g., all the modal verb features). However, it is used to identify many other linguistic features.	NA	Le Foll
Syntax	Question starting with a WH-word	<b>WQ</b>	<i>WHAD DID UOU SENDDDDD ? Which do you use most ?</i>	This tag is necessary to ensure that question marks are not inadvertently counted as both <i>yes/no</i> questions and WH-questions. It should not be counted given that it should almost exactly overlap with the WHQU tags, which are the ones that are counted to measure the frequency of WH-questions.	NA	Le Foll
Verb semantics	BE as an auxilliary verb	<b>BEAUX</b>	<i>I' <b>m</b> going there on Wednesday. Because he' <b>s</b> based in Washington. A longing for a faraway world she had <b>been</b> forbidden.</i>	This feature is only tagged to be able to count occurrences of BE as a main verb by exclusion. It is not counted so as not to generate linguistically obvious correlations with features such as GTO, PASS, JJPR and other features that always or extremely frequently rely on the presence of BE as an auxilliary verb.	NA	Le Foll
Discourse organisation	<i>Like</i>	<b>LIKE</b>	<i>Sounds <b>like</b> me. And just <b>like</b> his father. And he was <b>like</b> this isn't true. I wasn't gonna <b>like</b> do it.</i>	Occurrences of <i>like</i> tagged as a preposition (IN) or adjective (JJ) by the Stanford Tagger are assigned this tag because, in spoken English, <i>like</i> typically fulfils a range of different functions, e.g., fillers and softeners, and attempts to disambiguate <i>like</i> as a preposition or conjunct proved too error-prone. This category excludes occurrences of <i>like</i> identified as the quotative <i>BE + like</i> (QLIKE) if the QLIKE feature is included (which, by default, it is not, cf. tagger evaluation).	Words	Le Foll
Discourse organisation	<i>So</i>	<b>SO</b>	<i>She had spent <b>so</b> many summers there. <b>So</b> there you go.</i>	Occurrences of <i>so</i> tagged as IN by the Stanford Tagger and not previously identified as an emphatic ( <i>so + J.* /much/many/little ; EMPH</i> ).	Words	Le Foll
Verb semantics	Private verbs	NA	<i>I don't <b>think</b> this should be <b>assumed</b> . I <b>suspect</b> he can't even <b>remember</b> it.</i>	As in Biber (1988, based on 1985: 1181), all forms of the verbs <i>accept , anticipate, ascertain, assume, believe, calculate, check, conclude, conjecture, consider, decide, deduce, deem, demonstrate, determine, discern, discover, doubt, dream, ensure, establish, estimate, expect, fancy, fear, feel, find, foresee, forget, gather, guess, hear, hold, hope, imagine, imply, indicate, infer, insure, judge, known, learn, mean, note, notice, observe, perceive, presume, presuppose, pretend, prove, realize, reason, recall, reckon, recognize, reflect, remember, reveal, see, sense, show, signify, suppose, suspect, think</i> and <i>understand</i> . Note that this category is only used to identify <i>that</i> - omissions (THATD).	NA	Biber 1988
Verb semantics	Public verbs	NA	<i>She <b>promised</b> she'd <b>write</b> back.</i>	As in Biber (1988, based on 1985: 1181), all forms of the verbs <i>acknowledge, add, admit, affirm, agree, allege, announce, argue, assert, bet, boast, certify, claim, comment, complain, concede, confess, confide, confirm, contend, convey, declare, deny, disclose, exclaim, explain, forecast, foretell, guarantee, hint, insist, maintain, mention, object, predict, proclaim, promise, pronounce, prophesy, protest, remark, repeat, reply, report, retort, say, state, submit, suggest, swear, testify, vow, warn</i> and <i>write</i> . Note that this category is only used to identify <i>that</i> -omissions (THATD).	NA	Le Foll, adapte d from Biber (1988)

Verb semantics	Suasive verbs	NA	<i>They were <b>determined</b> to make this work. I'd <b>prefer</b> to do it that way.</i>	As in Biber (1988, based on 1985: 1182–3), all forms of the verbs <i>agree, allow, arrange, ask, beg, command, concede, decide, decree, demand, desire, determine, enjoin, ensure, entreat, grant, insist, instruct, intend, move, ordain, order, pledge, pray, prefer, pronounce, propose, recommend, request, require, resolve, rule, stipulate, suggest, urge</i> and <i>vote</i> . Note that this category is only used to identify <i>that</i> -omissions (THATD).	NA	Biber 1988
----------------	---------------	----	--	---	----	------------