

Category	Feature	Code/ Tag	Examples	Operationalisation	Normalisation unit	As coded by
<b>Features for which there are no tags in the tagged texts</b>						
General text properties	Total number of words	Words	<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., it's is tokenised as <i>it</i> and <i>'s</i> . Note that this variable is only used to normalise the frequencies of other linguistic features.	NA	Le Foll
General text properties	Average word length	AWL	<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	TTR	<i>It's a shame that you'd have to pay to get that quality.</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 LDE		<i>It's a shame that you'd have to pay to get that quality.</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	FV	<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, MDCM, MDNE, MDWO and MDWS.	NA	Le Foll
<b>Features for which there are tags (simple tagset)</b>						
Adjectives	Attributive adjectives	JJAT	<i>I've got a fantastic idea! I didn't sleep at all last night. Cheap, quick and easy 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 right. One of the main advantages of being famous ... It must be absolutely wonderful.</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	We should <b>always</b> wear a mask. But he had found his voice <b>again</b> .	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 and sporadically</i> as well as <i>forever, oftentimes, once, twice, daily, weekly, monthly and yearly</i> .	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Adverbials	Place references	PLACE	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.	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) and 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	It will <b>soon</b> be possible. <b>Now</b> is the time. I haven't come across any issues <b>yet</b> .	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, and far</i> (the latter only when proceeded 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		<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	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	the world's two most populous country, my parents' house	As identified by the Stanford Tagger: the possessive endings on nouns ending in 's or '. 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	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> .	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 another?</i>	Nouns	Le Foll
Determinatives	Quantifiers	QUAN	Such 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.	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 and 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 and more</i> (as adjectives only).	Nouns	Le Foll

Determinatives	Numbers	CD	<i>That's her number <b>one</b> secret. Two 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., <b>1994</b> . In addition, numbers listed as list markers (LS) by the Stanford are overwritten as CD and strings of the type <b>\b[0-9]+th_</b> , <b>\b[0-9]+nd_</b> , <b>\b[0-9]+rd_</b> 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</i> , <i>this</i> , <i>these</i> and <i>those</i> identified by the Stanford Tagger as determiners (DT).	Words	Le Foll
Discourse organisation	Elaborating conjunctions	ELAB	<i>Similarly, 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</i> , <i>so long as</i> , <i>inasmuch as</i> , <i>insofar as</i> , <i>insomuch as</i> , <i>in that</i> , <i>to the extent that</i> , <i>in particular</i> , <i>in conclusion</i> , <i>in sum</i> , <i>in summary</i> , <i>to summarise</i> , <i>to summarize</i> , <i>for example</i> , <i>for instance</i> , <i>in fact</i> , <i>in brief</i> , <i>in any event</i> , <i>in any case</i> , <i>in other words</i> , <i>e.(.)g.(.)</i> , <i>in summary</i> , <i>viz.(.)</i> , <i>cf.(.)</i> , <i>i.e.</i> , <i>namely</i> , <i>etc.(.)</i> , <i>likewise</i> , <i>namely</i> , <i>and similarly</i> and <i>accordingly</i> when followed by a comma.	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Discourse organisation	Coordinators	CC	<i>Instead 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</i> , <i>but</i> , <i>nor</i> , <i>or</i> , <i>yet</i> , "as well as the mathematical operators plus, <i>minus</i> , <i>less</i> , <i>times</i> (in the sense of 'multiplied by') and <i>over</i> (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</i> , <i>as</i> + VBN, <i>as though</i> , <i>besides</i> , <i>moreover</i> , <i>further</i> (when tagged as an adverb), <i>furthermore</i> , <i>in addition</i> , <i>additionally</i> , <i>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</i> , <i>on the one hand</i> , <i>on the other hand</i> , <i>instead</i> , <i>besides</i> , <i>conversely</i> , <i>by/in contrast</i> , <i>on the contrary</i> , <i>in/by comparison</i> , <i>whereas</i> , <i>whereby</i> , <i>whilst</i>	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Discourse organisation	Causal conjunctions	CUZ	<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> , <i>and 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	CONC	<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> , <i>and 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	COND	<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	DMA	<i>Well no they didn't say actually. Okay I guess we'll see how things go right?</i>	Assigned to "interactional signals and discourse markers" (as listed in Stenström 1994: 59 and cited in Aijmer 2002: 2): <i>actually, all right, anyway, God, goodness, gosh, OK, okay, 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, how, very, really, quite</i> , a verb, an adjective or an adverb), <i>yes, yeah, yep, sure</i> (unless it is preceded by the verb <i>MAKE, for, not or 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, IMO, omg, wtf, nope, mind you, of course, 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	FPUH	<i>Oh nooooo, Tiger's furious! Wow ! Hey Tom! Er I don't know. Hmm.</i>	Assigned to all occurrences of <i>aht+, aw+, oht+, eh+, er+, erm+, mmt+, ow+, um+, huh+, uhut+, uhuh, mhmm+, hm+</i> (but not HM), <i>oo+ps woo+ps, hi, 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	WHQU	<i>What's happening? Why don't we call the game off? How? And who is Dinah, if I might venture to ask the question?</i>	Assigned to <i>what, where, when, how, why, who, whom, whose</i> and <i>which</i> followed by a question mark within 15 tokens.	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Discourse organisation	Question tags	QUTAG	<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	YNQU	<i>Have you thought about giving up? May I take a seatposters day? Do you mind?</i>	Assigned to any form of the verbs BE, HAVE, DO 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 yes/no 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	that relative clauses	THRC	<i>You must be very clever to find a use for something that costs nothing. I'll just run a cable that goes from here to Did you know that the</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	that subordinate clauses (other than relatives)	THSC	<i>calendar we use today was started by Julius Caesar? She resented being told constantly that 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 omission	<b>THATD</b>	<i>I mean [THATD] you'll do everything. I thought [THATD] he just meant our side. You don't think [THATD] he's a drug dealer? I know [THATD] 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</i>	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)	<b>NN</b>	<i>a cut, my coat, the <b>findings</b>, cruelty, <b>comprehension</b>, on <b>Monday</b> 6 Aug, 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	<b>NCOMP</b>	<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 <a href="#">tagger documentation</a> ).	Nouns	Le Foll
Lexis	Emoji and emoticons	<b>EMO</b>		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	<b>HST</b>	<b>#phdlife #Buy1Get1Free</b>	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	<b>URL</b>	<b>www.faz.net</b> <b>https://twitter.com elefoll@uos.de</b>	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	<b>NNMention</b>	<b>@ElenLeFoll @mshakir_Dr</b>	Assigned to all strings of alphanumeric characters starting with an @ symbol.	Words	Shakir
Negation	Negation	<b>XX0</b>	<i>Why do <b>n't</b> you believe me?</i> <i>There is <b>no</b> way that's happening any time soon.</i> <i>Nor 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	<i>The Great Wall of China is the longest wall in the world.</i>			
			<i>There are towers along the wall. I prefer to go to an art gallery. The objects on display are from all over the world.</i>	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 my problem.</i>	All occurrences of <i>me</i> , <i>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>We were told to deal with it ourselves.</i>	All occurrences of <i>us</i> , <i>we</i> , <i>our</i> , <i>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 your model was good enough, you'd be able to work it out.</i>	Following Biber (1988), all occurrences of <i>you</i> , <i>your</i> , <i>yourself</i> , <i>yourselves</i> . Following Nini (2014: 18), also includes <i>thy</i> , <i>thee</i> and <i>thyself</i> . In addition, the forms <i>ur</i> , <i>ye</i> , <i>y'all</i> , <i>ya</i> , <i>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>It fell and broke. I implemented it. Its 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>One 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 his own opinions.</i>	All occurrences of <i>he</i> , <i>him</i> , <i>his</i> and <i>himself</i> .	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Pronouns	Single, female third person reference	PP3f	<i>She does tend to keep to herself, doesn't she?</i>	All occurrences of <i>she</i> , <i>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, themself, theirs</i> and 'em 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 and 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. Especially, extraordinarily, particularly, sorely and definitely</i> were added.	Words	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	EMPH	<i>I <b>do</b> wish I hadn't drunk quite <b>so</b> much. 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 + verb</i> 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	HDG	<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, and more or less, as well as sort of and 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>	EX	<i>There</i> are students. And <i>there</i> is now a scholarship scheme.	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). 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 BE 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 BE.” This latter improvement by Nini, however, resulted in tag questions also being assigned to BEMA. The present algorithm therefore further excludes any occurrences of BE found one or two to the left of a question tag (QUTAG), as well as BE 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
Stative forms	Be as main verb	BEMA	<i>It was nice to just be at home. She's irreplaceable. It's best I think. How was 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 BE 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 BE.” This latter improvement by Nini, however, resulted in tag questions also being assigned to BEMA. The present algorithm therefore further excludes any occurrences of BE found one or two to the left of a question tag (QUTAG), as well as BE 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	SPLIT	<i>I would actually drive. You can just so tell. I can't 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 to (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 BE, or any form of HAVE) 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 for. Open the door and let them in. Where is it from? It's not the sort of music we're into.</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 and 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 away! Tie her up! He roared out: "Come away!"</i> ).	Finite verbs	Le Foll, adapted from Nini (2014)
Verb features	Verbal contractions	CONT	<i>I do n't know. It is n't 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 n't _XX0.	Finite verbs	Nini (2014)
Verb features	Particles	RP	<i>I'll look it up. It's coming down. When will you come over? Some of the birds hurried off at once.</i>	As tagged by the Stanford Tagger (RP) (Santorini 1990: 9-10).	Finite verbs	Le Foll

Verb features	<i>BE</i> -passives	<b>PASS</b>	<i>He must have been burgled.</i> <i>They need to be informed. He was found out. When were they arrested?</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 by-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	<i>GET</i> -passives	<b>PGET</b>	<i>He's gonna get sacked. She'll get me executed. It gets done 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	<i>Going to</i> constructions	<b>GTO</b>	<i>I'm not gonna go. You're going to absolutely love it there! Gonna 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	<b>VBD</b>	<i>It fell and broke. I implemented it. If I were 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) categories.	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Verb features	Non-finite verb -ing forms	<b>VBG</b>	<i>He texted me saying no. He just started laughing. I remember thinking about that.</i>	All verb forms ending in -ing as tagged by the Stanford Tagger, except those identified as progressives (PROG) or <i>going to</i> constructions (GTO). This category also includes "putative prepositions" ending in -ing such as <i>according to</i> and <i>concerning your request</i> (Santorini 1990: 11).	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Verb features	Non-finite -ed verb forms	<b>VBN</b>	<i>These include cancers caused by viruses. Our content is grouped into sections called topics. Have you read any of the books mentioned 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 <i>used to</i> constructions (USEDTO). Note that according to the Stanford Tagger rules, this category includes "putative prepositions" ending in -ed such as <i>granted that</i> and <i>provided that</i> (Santorini 1990: 11).	Finite verbs	Le Foll
Verb features	Imperatives	<b>VIMP</b>	<i>Let me know! Read the website and write the names of the characters. In groups, share your opinion. Always do 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 does n't love it? I know.</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 PEAS	<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 IJPR).	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 BE followed by an -ing 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 BE 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	HAVE got 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 HAVE ; 2) HAVE followed by one or two adverb(s) (RB) and/or a negation (XX0); 3) HAVE followed by a noun (NN, NNP) or personal pronoun (PRP); 4) HAVE 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, 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?, 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 DO 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, 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 can MDCA	<i>Can I give him a hint? You <b>can</b> not. I <b>ca</b>n't believe it!</i> <i>Do you think someone <b>could</b></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 could MDCO	<i>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 may and might MDMM	<i>May 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	will and shall 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 would	MDWO	<i>Would n't you like to know? If I could afford to buy it I <b>would</b>. I '<b>d</b> like to think it works.</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	be able to	ABLE	<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
<b>Features from the extended tagset (MFTE python only)</b>						
Adjective semantics	Attitudinal adjectives without a that clause after	JJATDothe r	<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 to_ or _THSC (that 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	JJCOLR	<i>She had luxuriously long <b>black</b> hair, a sprinkle of freckles on her pure <b>white</b> cheecks 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 _TAG: <i>black, white, dark, bright, blue, brown, green, grey, gray, red</i> .	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Adjective semantics	Epistemic adjectives without a that clause after	JJEPSToth er	<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 to_ or _THSC (that 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	JJEVAL	<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 _TAG: <i>bad, beautiful, best, fine, good, great, lovely, nice, poor</i> .	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Adjective semantics	Relational adjectives	JJREL	<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 _TAG: <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	JJSIZE	<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	JJTIME	<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 <b>confidence</b>.</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	JJTOPIC	<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	RATT	<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	RFACT	<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	RLIKELY	<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	RNONFAC	<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 <b>informal</b>.</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	SUPER	<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 + ADJ/ADV</i> .	Words	Le Foll
Lexis	Comparatives	COMPAR	<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 and over</i> , as well as <i>worse</i> and <i>better</i> followed by a hyphen. Also constructions of the type: <i>more /less + ADJ/ADV</i> .	Words	Le Foll

Noun semantics	Nouns abstract and process	NNABSPR OC	<p><b>Research</b> 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.</p>	Any of the following words tagged as noun and not having an additional tag apart from the underscore separated _TAG: 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.	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapte d by Shakir
Noun semantics	Nouns cognitive	NNCOG	<p>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.</p>	Any of the following words tagged as noun and not having an additional tag apart from the underscore separated _TAG: 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,	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapte d by Shakir

Noun semantics	Nouns concrete	NNCONC	<i>My computer stopped playing all sound so I can't listen to any of the files. The manual is organized into nine distinct sections. This paper describes the qualitative phase of the trial.</i>	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, mudds, 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.	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Noun semantics	Nouns group	NNGRP	<i>My husband was admitted to the hospital. He puts you up in a swanky hotel. The ONS is the recognised national statistical institute for the UK.</i>	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, conaress, conaresses, committee, committees	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir

Noun semantics	Nouns human	NNHUMA	<i>Every parent knows that keeping their children safe online can be a challenging task. All tweets have been fully anonymised when they mention users who are not participants.</i>	Any of the following words tagged as noun and not having an additional tag apart from the underscore separated _TAG: <i>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</i> .	Nouns	Biber 2006, additio ns and adapte d by Shakir
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Noun semantics	Nouns place	NNPLACE	<i>This study took <b>place</b> in the North West of England; therefore, these results may not be generalizable to other regions . He had been forced to flee the <b>country</b> . I love that shop!</i>	Any of the following words tagged as noun and not having an additional tag apart from the underscore separated _TAG: 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,	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapte d by Shakir
Noun semantics	Nouns quantity	NNQUANT	<i>Could I meet with you some time next week ? There was clearly no <b>future</b> for us. Doesn't it seem like an awful lot of trouble to go to if he's going to drown in less than a minute ?</i>	Any of the following words tagged as noun and not having an additional tag apart from the underscore separated _TAG: 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, meter, volt, volto, voltage, voltage	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapte d by Shakir
Noun semantics	Nouns technical	NNTECH	<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: 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,	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapte d by Shakir

Noun semantics	Nominalization	<b>NOMZ</b>	<i>There is little empirical evidence addressing the adaption of evidence-based interventions to ensure their applicability to specific ethnic communities. His whole business was built around his good looks and marketability.</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 <i>_NN</i> tag.	Nouns	Biber 1988, Nini 2014 adapted by Shakir
Noun semantics	Proper nouns	<b>NNP</b>	<i>The film is a reference to American Pie by Don Maclean and shows how domestic America fares a lot less well than we in the UK think they do.</i>	Nouns tagged as <i>NNP</i> and <i>NNPS</i> by Stanford Tagger.	Nouns	Le Foll and Shakir
Noun semantics	Stance nouns without prepositions	<b>NSTNCOTH</b>	<i>I had no idea. We're his last hope. He had jumped to the conclusion that she had died.</i>	Any of the following words tagged as noun and not followed by prepositions <i>IN</i> 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,</i>	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	that subordinate clauses (other than relatives) preceded by attitudinal adjectives	<b>ThJATT</b>	<i>Shiona was unaware that her jaw had dropped open. I was disappointed that we lost. I am so glad that 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	that 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 complement clause (THSC) tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as adjective: 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	that 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 complement clause (THSC) tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as adjective: 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	that 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 complement clause (THSC) tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as adjective: doubtful, likely, possible, probable, unlikely .</i>	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	that 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 relative clause (THRC) tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as noun: 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 that is far more important than the academic. 'Precisely the conclusion that John arrived at,' said Byron. There are certain general observations that might favour the predator argument.</i>	<i>That relative clause (THRC) tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as noun: 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 that I never had until that nice little man got out of a strange aeroplane. These are claims that have actually been supported by empirical sociolinguistic research.</i>	<i>That relative clause (THRC) tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as noun: 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, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	<i>that</i> subordinate clauses (relative clauses) preceded by non factive nouns	<b>ThNNFCT</b>	<i>The comments that follow are intended to help in learning to identify and reject unusable answers. I have a piece of news that I think will interest you.</i>	<i>That relative clause (THRC) tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as noun: comment, comments, news, news, proposal, proposals, proposition, propositions, remark, remarks, report, reports, requirement, requirements.</i>	Nouns	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	<i>that</i> subordinate clauses (other than relatives) preceded by attitudinal verbs	<b>ThVATT</b>	<i>I disappeared several times, pretending that I had to deal with a customer. Oh, how she wished that Cara was here!</i>	<i>That complement clause (THSC) tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as verb: 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	that subordinate clauses (other than relatives) preceded by communicative verbs	<b>ThVCOM</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 complement clause (THSC) tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as verb: 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,</i>	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	that 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 complement clause (THSC) tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as verb: 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	that 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 complement clause (THSC) tag preceded by any of the following words tagged as verb: 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	mental/attitu dinal verbs in other contexts	<b>VATTother</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>	<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: 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, requires, wishes, wished, wish, wishing, warn, warning, worries, worried</i>	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapte d by Shakir
Syntax	to 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 immediately followed by a verb and preceded by any of the following words tagged as adjective: anxious, (un)able, careful, determined, eager, eligible, inclined, obliged, prepared, ready, reluctant, (un)willing.</i>	Words	Biber 2006, adapte d by Shakir
Syntax	to 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 immediately followed by a verb and preceded by any of the following words tagged as adjective: apt, certain, due, guaranteed, liable, likely, prone, unlikely, sure .</i>	Words	Biber 2006, adapte d by Shakir
Syntax	to 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 immediately followed by a verb and preceded by any of the following words tagged as adjective: difficult, easier, easy, hard, (im)possible, tough .</i>	Words	Biber 2006, adapte d by Shakir
Syntax	to clauses preceded by factive adjectives	<b>ToEFCT</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 immediately followed by a verb and preceded by any of the following words tagged as adjective: afraid, ashamed, disappointed, embarrassed, glad, happy, pleased, proud, puzzled, relieved, sorry, surprised, worried.</i>	Words	Biber 2006, adapte d by Shakir

Syntax	<i>to</i> clauses preceded by evaluative adjectives	ToJ EVAL	<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 immediately followed by a verb and preceded by any of the following words tagged as adjective: 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	ToVDSR	<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 and split infinitive clauses (cf. SPLIT above for explanation) preceded by any of the following words tagged as verb: 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	ToVEFRT	<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 and split infinitive clauses (cf. SPLIT above for explanation) preceded by any of the following words tagged as verb: 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	ToVMNTL	<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 and split infinitive clauses (cf. SPLIT above for explanation) preceded by any of the following words tagged as verb: 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, supposed.</i>	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	<i>to</i> clauses preceded by verbs of probability	ToVPROB	<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 and split infinitive clauses (cf. SPLIT above for explanation) preceded by any of the following words tagged as verb: 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	ToVSPCH	<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 and split infinitive clauses (cf. SPLIT above for explanation) preceded by any of the following words tagged as verb: 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	<b>WH</b> 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	<b>WH</b> subordinate clauses preceded by communicative verbs	<b>WhVCOM</b>	<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, disagrees, disagreing, disagreed, object, objects, objected, objects, pledge, pledges, pledging, pledged, report, reports,</i>	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir

Syntax	WH 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, 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, 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	WH 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, 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, suspecting, suspecting, think, thinking, thought</i>	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	to 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>	To 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, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	Prepositions preceded by stance nouns	<b>PrepNSTN</b>  <b>C</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, adapted by Shakir

Verb semantics	Activity verbs	<b>ACT</b>	<i>I got up and ran out. Bring your CV. Where have you worked before? I go 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 and 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	Finite verbs	Le Foll, based on Biber (2006)
Verb semantics	Aspectual verbs	<b>ASPECT</b>	<i>You should just keep talking. I started 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 and continue.</i>	Finite verbs	Biber 2006
Verb semantics	Facilitation and causative verbs	<b>CAUSE</b>	<i>He helped her escape. I pleaded with her to let 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 and require.</i>	Finite verbs	Biber 2006
Verb semantics	Communication verbs	<b>COMM</b>	<i>Describe it to your partner and say why. Write a list. Say 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 and suggest.</i> British spellings and the verbs <i>agree, assert, beg, confide, command, disagree, object, pledge, pronounce, plead, report, testify, vow and mean</i> were added. The latter was on Biber's (2006) list for mental verbs but, in most contexts encountered in	Finite verbs	Le Foll, based on Biber (2006)
Verb semantics	Existential or relationship verbs	<b>EXIST</b>	<i>Weren't they representing Jamaica? It encouraged young athletes to stay.</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 and 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, <i>e.g. I was looking for my classes</i>	Finite verbs	Le Foll, based on Biber (2006)
Verb semantics	Mental verbs	<b>MENTAL</b>	<i>We want to see you tomorrow. Did you never hear back? I don't recognize 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 and 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 <i>du_VPRT n_XX0 no_VB</i> and that <i>no_VB</i> tokens are also assigned to this category.	Finite verbs	Le Foll, based on Biber (2006)

Verb semantics	Occurrence verbs	OCCUR	Couldn't have <b>happened</b> at a busier time! The cricket <b>lasts</b> all day.	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 and occur.</i>	Finite verbs	Biber 2006
Verb semantics	communicatio n verbs in other contexts	VCOMMot	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?	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>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, disagrees,</i>	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir

Verb semantics	factive verbs in other contexts	<b>VFC</b> <b>T</b> <b>other</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, <del>show</del>, understand, understand, understand, understanding, understood</i>	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapte d by Shakir
Verb semantics	likelihood verbs in other contexts	<b>VLI</b> <b>K</b> <b>other</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, 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, adapte d by Shakir
Syntax	Non-finite past participial clauses	<b>VBN</b> <b>Cls</b>	<i><b>Built</b> in a single week the house would stand for fifty years.</i>	Constituency trees with the following structure at the ROOT node: (ROOT (S (S (VP (VBN <b>Built</b> ) (PP (IN in) (NP (DT a) (JJ single) (NN week)))))))	Finite verbs	Biber 1988, Nini 2014 adapte d by Shakir
Syntax	Non-finite past participial relative clauses	<b>VBN</b> <b>Rel</b>	<i>The solution <b>produced</b> by this process was less than optimal and very hard to solve.</i>	Constituency trees having a VP with VBN as main verb and dependent on NP: (NP (NP xxx) (VP (VBN xxxx))). Optionally an intervening ADVP can occur between the NP and VP. Also if two VPs of structure (VP (VBN xxxx)) are joined by a CC, it will be tagged as well if they occur within the same NP.	Finite verbs	Biber 1988, Nini 2014 adapte d by Shakir
Syntax	Non-finite present participial clauses	<b>VBG</b> <b>Cls</b>	<i><b>Stuffing</b> his mouth with cookies he ran out the door.</i>	Constituency trees with the following structure at the ROOT node: (ROOT (S (S (VP (VBG <b>Stuffing</b> ) (NP (PRP\$ his) (NN mouth)) (PP (IN with) (NP (NNS cookies)))))))	Finite verbs	Biber 1988, Nini 2014 adapte d by Shakir

Syntax	Non-finite present participial relative clauses	<b>VBGRel</b>	<i>The event <b>causing this decline</b> has been studied thoroughly over the years.</i>	Constituency trees having a VP with VBG as main verb and dependent on an NP: (NP (NP xxx) (VP (VBG xxxx))).	Finite verbs	Biber 1988, Nini 2014 adapted by Shakir
Discourse organisation	Coordinators clause level	<b>CCClS</b>	<i>Arsenal is optimistic about winning the league title <b>and Manchester United is going through some serious restructuring under Louis Van Gaal.</b></i>	CC (coordinating conjunction) tags where the previous and next nodes are labeled as S (sentence). Original CC tags are replaced with these tags.	Finite verbs	Biber 1988, Nini 2014 adapted by Shakir
Discourse organisation	Coordinators phrase level	<b>CCPhrs</b>	<i>Duty on transfers of assets <b>and documented legal transactions ...</b></i>	CC (coordinating conjunction) tags where the previous and next nodes are labeled as noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective, adverb, noun, or verb. Original CC tags are replaced with these tags.	Finite verbs	Biber 1988, Nini 2014 adapted by Shakir
<b>Extended composite tags (<i>Important</i>: 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!)</b>						
Pronouns	All first person references	<b>PP1</b>	<i>I don't know. It isn't my 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 herself, 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>MDPOSSC</b>	<i>with you? Could you do it by Friday?</i>	Any word tagged as MDCA, MDCO, MDMM.	Finite verbs	Shakir
Verb semantics	All modals of prediction	<b>MDPREDal</b>	<i>It won't do. Shall we see? Wouldn't you like to know? I'd like to think it works. Is it gonna rain?</i>	Any word tagged as MDWS, MDWO, GTO.	Finite verbs	Shakir

Verb features	All be and get passives	PASSall	<i>He must have been <b>burgled</b>. They need to be <b>informed</b>. 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	RSTNCall	<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.	Biber 2006, adapte d by Shakir	
Syntax	All that complement clauses preceded by stance adjectives, nouns, and verbs	ThJSTNCall	<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</i>	Any word tagged as ThJATT, ThJFCT, ThJLIK, ThEVL.	Biber 2006, adapte d by Shakir	
Syntax	All that complement clauses preceded by stance nouns	ThNSTNCa II	<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, adapte d by Shakir
Syntax	All that complement clauses preceded by stance adjectives, nouns, and verbs	ThSTNCall	<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>	Any word tagged as ThVCOMM, ThVATT, ThVFCT, ThVLIK, ThJATT, ThJFCT, ThJLIK, ThEVL, ThNNFCT, ThNATT, ThNFCT, ThNLIK.	Words	Biber 2006, adapte d by Shakir
Syntax	All that complement clauses preceded by stance verbs	ThVSTNCa II	<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>	Any word tagged as ThVCOMM, ThVATT, ThVFCT, ThVLIK.	Finite verbs	Biber 2006, adapte d by Shakir

Syntax	All to infinitive clauses preceded by stance adjectives	ToJSTNCall	<i>I always make sure to have a big bottle of water with me.</i> <i>She gulped, unable to continue speaking. I'm inclined to believe you. I felt glad to have landed on this planet.</i>	Any word tagged as ToJCRTN, ToJABL, ToJEFCT, ToJEASE, ToJEVAL.	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	All to infinitive clauses preceded by stance adjectives, nouns, and verbs	ToSTNCall	<i>She wanted to look her best.</i> <i>There was no indication that she was planning to take flight. I decided to think of it as an investment. I'm inclined to believe you. I felt glad to have landed on this planet.</i>	Any word tagged as ToVDSR, ToVEFRT, ToVPROB, ToVSPCH, ToVMNTL, ToJCRTN, ToJABL, ToJEFCT, ToJEASE, ToJEVAL, ToNSTNC.	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	All to infinitive clauses preceded by stance verbs	ToVSTNCA II	<i>There was no obligation to buy.</i> <i>She wanted to look her best.</i> <i>There was no indication that she was planning to take flight. I decided to think of it as an investment. Mushy peas are believed to have originated in the North. He never learnt to drive.</i>	Any word tagged as ToVDSR, ToVEFRT, ToVPROB, ToVSPCH, ToVMNTL.	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Syntax	All WH complement clauses preceded by stance verbs	WhVSTNC all	<i>We'd had six months of worrying whether everything was going to be all right. Let me explain why I took Pearl for coffee. I don't know why I bother.</i>	Any word tagged as WhVATT, WhVFCT, WhVLIK, WhVCOM.	Biber 2006, adapted by Shakir
Prepositions	Prepositions having no additional tag	INOther	<i>It has been at the heart of heritage studies for over a decade.</i>	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	JJATother	<i>Just like in Western European and African heritage, cultural heritage in East Asia tends to be local.</i>	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	JJPRother	<i>This is often related to certain aspects. This is of course unavoidable.</i>	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	NNOther	<i>I started scrabbling around for my passport before they'd even hung up the phone.</i>	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	having no additional tag	<b>RBother</b>	dunes so <b>easily</b> . The drivers have to be <b>phenomenally</b> fit.	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	clauses not preceded by a stance noun	<b>THRCother</b>	Counselling is a skills <b>that</b> we all had once. It is something <b>that</b> is intrinsic.	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	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 _THSC 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	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 _WHSC 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>	Its <b>latest</b> will the <b>boldest</b> yet.	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 + ADJ/ADV/NOUN</i> .	Words	Le Foll
Lexis	Comparatives	<b>COMPAR</b>	A <b>larger</b> producer. This approach might be <b>harder</b> to pull off now.	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 and over</i> , as well as <i>worse</i> and <i>better</i> followed by a hyphen. Also constructions of the type: <i>more/less + ADJ/ADV/NN</i> .	Words	Le Foll
<b>Tags not counted by the MFTE but important to understand the operationalisation of other features</b>						
Lexis	Foreign words	<b>FW</b>	<i>I chose turkish delight and panna cotta . Merry christmasss! Yo im 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 t. 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 _IN 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	WQ	WHAD DID UOU SENDDDD ? Which do you use most ?	This tag is necessary to ensure that question marks are not inadvertently counted as both yes/no 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	BEAUX	I'm going there on Wednesday. Because he's based in Washington. A longing for a faraway world she had <b>been</b> forbidden.	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	Like	LIKE	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.	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 BE + <i>like</i> (QLIKE) if the QLIKE feature is included (which, by default, it is not, cf. tagger evaluation).	Words	Le Foll
Discourse organisation	So	SO	She had spent <b>so</b> many summers there. <b>So</b> there you go.	Occurrences of <i>so</i> tagged as IN by the Stanford Tagger and not previously identified as an emphatic ( <i>so</i> + J.*/much/many/little ; EMPH).	Words	Le Foll
Verb semantics	Private verbs	NA	I don't <b>think</b> this should be <b>assumed</b> . I <b>suspect</b> he can't even <b>remember</b> it.	As in Biber (1988, based on 1985: 1181), all forms of the verbs <i>accept</i> , <i>anticipate</i> , <i>ascertain</i> , <i>assume</i> , <i>believe</i> , <i>calculate</i> , <i>check</i> , <i>conclude</i> , <i>conjecture</i> , <i>consider</i> , <i>decide</i> , <i>deduce</i> , <i>deem</i> , <i>demonstrate</i> , <i>determine</i> , <i>discern</i> , <i>discover</i> , <i>doubt</i> , <i>dream</i> , <i>ensure</i> , <i>establish</i> , <i>estimate</i> , <i>expect</i> , <i>fancy</i> , <i>fear</i> , <i>feel</i> , <i>find</i> , <i>foresee</i> , <i>forget</i> , <i>gather</i> , <i>guess</i> , <i>hear</i> , <i>hold</i> , <i>hope</i> , <i>imagine</i> , <i>imply</i> , <i>indicate</i> , <i>infer</i> , <i>insure</i> , <i>judge</i> , <i>known</i> , <i>learn</i> , <i>mean</i> , <i>note</i> , <i>notice</i> , <i>observe</i> , <i>perceive</i> , <i>presume</i> , <i>presuppose</i> , <i>pretend</i> , <i>prove</i> , <i>realize</i> , <i>reason</i> , <i>recall</i> , <i>reckon</i> , <i>recognize</i> , <i>reflect</i> , <i>remember</i> , <i>reveal</i> , <i>see</i> , <i>sense</i> , <i>show</i> , <i>signify</i> , <i>suppose</i> , <i>suspect</i> , <i>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	She <b>promised</b> she'd <b>write</b> back.	As in Biber (1988, based on 1985: 1181), all forms of the verbs <i>acknowledge</i> , <i>add</i> , <i>admit</i> , <i>affirm</i> , <i>agree</i> , <i>allege</i> , <i>announce</i> , <i>argue</i> , <i>assert</i> , <i>bet</i> , <i>boast</i> , <i>certify</i> , <i>claim</i> , <i>comment</i> , <i>complain</i> , <i>concede</i> , <i>confess</i> , <i>confide</i> , <i>confirm</i> , <i>contend</i> , <i>convey</i> , <i>declare</i> , <i>deny</i> , <i>disclose</i> , <i>exclaim</i> , <i>explain</i> , <i>forecast</i> , <i>foretell</i> , <i>guarantee</i> , <i>hint</i> , <i>insist</i> , <i>maintain</i> , <i>mention</i> , <i>object</i> , <i>predict</i> , <i>proclaim</i> , <i>promise</i> , <i>pronounce</i> , <i>prophecy</i> , <i>protest</i> , <i>remark</i> , <i>repeat</i> , <i>reply</i> , <i>report</i> , <i>retort</i> , <i>say</i> , <i>state</i> , <i>submit</i> , <i>suggest</i> , <i>swear</i> , <i>testify</i> , <i>vow</i> , <i>warn</i> and <i>write</i> . Note that this category is only used to identify <i>that</i> -omissions (THATD).	NA	Le Foll, adapted from Biber (1988)
Verb semantics	Suasive verbs	NA	They were <b>determined</b> to make this work. I'd <b>prefer</b> to do it that way.	As in Biber (1988, based on 1985: 1182–3), all forms of the verbs <i>agree</i> , <i>allow</i> , <i>arrange</i> , <i>ask</i> , <i>beg</i> , <i>command</i> , <i>concede</i> , <i>decide</i> , <i>decree</i> , <i>demand</i> , <i>desire</i> , <i>determine</i> , <i>enjoin</i> , <i>ensure</i> , <i>entreat</i> , <i>grant</i> , <i>insist</i> , <i>instruct</i> , <i>intend</i> , <i>move</i> , <i>ordain</i> , <i>order</i> , <i>pledge</i> , <i>pray</i> , <i>prefer</i> , <i>pronounce</i> , <i>propose</i> , <i>recommend</i> , <i>request</i> , <i>require</i> , <i>resolve</i> , <i>rule</i> , <i>stipulate</i> , <i>suggest</i> , <i>urge</i> and <i>vote</i> . Note that this category is only used to identify <i>that</i> -omissions (THATD).	NA	Biber 1988