**NN:** Noun (Common Nouns)

**NST:** Noun Denoting Spatial and Temporal Expressions

**NNP:** Proper Nouns

**PRP:** Pronoun

**DEM:** Demonstrative

**VM:** Verb Main (Finite or Non-Finite)

**VAUX:** Verb Auxiliary

**JJ:** Adjective

**RB:** Adverb

**PSP:** Postposition

**RP:** Particles

**QF:** Quantifiers

**QC:** Cardinals

**CC:** Conjuncts (Coordinating and Subordinating)

**WQ:** Question Words

**QO:** Ordinals

**INTF:** Intensifier

**INJ:** Interjection

**NEG:** Negative

**SYM:** Symbol

**XC:** Compounds

**UNK:** Unknown/Foreign words (Source 2.5, 2.6)

**NN: Noun (Common Nouns)**: These are words that name a person, place, thing, or idea.

* Example: "The **cat** sat on the **mat**." (cat, mat)

**NST: Noun Denoting Spatial and Temporal Expressions**: These are nouns that specifically refer to time or location.

* Example: "We will meet **tomorrow** at the **park**." (tomorrow, park)

**NNP: Proper Nouns**: These are specific names of a person, place, or organization, and they are always capitalized.

* Example: "**John** went to **Paris**." (John, Paris)

**PRP: Pronoun**: These words replace nouns to avoid repetition.

* Example: "**She** gave the book to **him**." (She, him)

**DEM: Demonstrative**: These words are used to point to a specific person or thing. In English, these are "this," "that," "these," and "those."

* Example: "**This** is my book." (This)

**VM: Verb Main (Finite or Non-Finite)**: The primary action word in a sentence. It can be finite (agreeing with the subject) or non-finite (not agreeing with the subject, like infinitives or participles).

* Example: "He **runs** quickly." (runs - finite) or "He likes **to run**." (to run - non-finite)

**VAUX: Verb Auxiliary**: These are "helping verbs" that come before the main verb. Common ones are "be," "have," and "do."

* Example: "They **are** eating lunch." (are)

**JJ: Adjective**: A word that describes a noun or pronoun.

* Example: "She wore a **beautiful** dress." (beautiful)

**RB: Adverb**: A word that modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb. It often answers "how," "when," or "where."

* Example: "He ran **quickly**." (quickly)

**PSP: Postposition**: These are similar to prepositions but come *after* the noun. This is more common in languages like Hindi but can be seen in some English phrases.

* Example (less common in standard English, but think of phrases like): "ten years **ago**" (ago)

**RP: Particles**: These are small words that often have a grammatical function and don't fit neatly into other categories. They can be part of phrasal verbs.

* Example: "He turned **on** the light." (on)

**QF: Quantifiers**: Words that express a quantity or amount without being a specific number.

* Example: "**Many** people attended the event." (Many)

**QC: Cardinals**: These are specific numbers, like one, two, three.

* Example: "She has **two** cats." (two)

**CC: Conjuncts (Coordinating and Subordinating)**: These words connect words, phrases, or clauses.

* Example: "I like coffee **and** tea." (and - coordinating) or "I left **because** I was tired." (because - subordinating)

**WQ: Question Words**: Words used to ask a question (e.g., who, what, where, when, why, how).

* Example: "**What** is your name?" (What)

**QO: Ordinals**: These are numbers that indicate a position or order, like first, second, third.

* Example: "He won the **first** prize." (first)

**INTF: Intensifier**: A word that strengthens or gives more force to another word.

* Example: "It was a **very** hot day." (very)

**INJ: Interjection**: A word or phrase that expresses a sudden feeling or emotion.

* Example: "**Wow!** That's amazing." (Wow)

**NEG: Negative**: A word that makes a sentence negative.

* Example: "I **don't** know." (don't)

**SYM: Symbol**: A non-alphabetic character used in text.

* Example: "The cost is 100."()

**XC: Compounds**: These are words made up of two or more words that act as a single unit.

* Example: "She lives in a **greenhouse**." (greenhouse)

**UNK: Unknown/Foreign words**: Words that don't belong to the language of the main text.

* Example: "She said, 'Ciao' to me." (Ciao)