

UCREL CLAWS7 Tagset

Further information about the tagset can be found at <http://ucrel.lancs.ac.uk/claws/>

APPGE	possessive pronoun, pre-nominal (e.g. <i>my, your, our</i>)
AT	article (e.g. <i>the, no</i>)
AT1	singular article (e.g. <i>a, an, every</i>)
BCL	before-clause marker (e.g. <i>in order (that), in order (to)</i>)
CC	coordinating conjunction (e.g. <i>and, or</i>)
CCB	adversative coordinating conjunction (<i>but</i>)
CS	subordinating conjunction (e.g. <i>if, because, unless, so, for</i>)
CSA	<i>as</i> (as conjunction)
CSN	<i>than</i> (as conjunction)
CST	<i>that</i> (as conjunction)
CSW	<i>whether</i> (as conjunction)
DA	after-determiner or post-determiner capable of pronominal function (e.g. <i>such, former, same</i>)
DA1	singular after-determiner (e.g. <i>little, much</i>)
DA2	plural after-determiner (e.g. <i>few, several, many</i>)
DAR	comparative after-determiner (e.g. <i>more, less, fewer</i>)
DAT	superlative after-determiner (e.g. <i>most, least, fewest</i>)
DB	before-determiner or pre-determiner capable of pronominal function (<i>all, half</i>)
DB2	plural before-determiner (<i>both</i>)
DD	determiner (capable of pronominal function) (e.g. <i>any, some</i>)
DD1	singular determiner (e.g. <i>this, that, another</i>)
DD2	plural determiner (<i>these, those</i>)
DDQ	<i>wh</i> -determiner (<i>which, what</i>)
DDQGE	<i>wh</i> -determiner, genitive (<i>whose</i>)
DDQV	<i>wh-ever</i> determiner, (<i>whichever, whatever</i>)
EX	existential <i>there</i>
FO	formula
FU	unclassified word
FW	foreign word
GE	germanic genitive marker - (' or 's)
IF	<i>for</i> (as preposition)
II	general preposition
IO	<i>of</i> (as preposition)
IW	<i>with, without</i> (as prepositions)
JJ	general adjective

JJR	general comparative adjective (e.g. <i>older, better, stronger</i>)
JJT	general superlative adjective (e.g. <i>oldest, best, strongest</i>)
JK	catenative adjective (<i>able</i> in <i>be able to</i> , <i>willing</i> in <i>be willing to</i>)
MC	cardinal number, neutral for number (<i>two, three..</i>)
MC1	singular cardinal number (<i>one</i>)
MC2	plural cardinal number (e.g. <i>sixes, sevens</i>)
MCGE	genitive cardinal number, neutral for number (<i>two's, 100's</i>)
MCMC	hyphenated number (<i>40-50, 1770-1827</i>)
MD	ordinal number (e.g. <i>first, second, next, last</i>)
MF	fraction, neutral for number (e.g. <i>quarters, two-thirds</i>)
ND1	singular noun of direction (e.g. <i>north, southeast</i>)
NN	common noun, neutral for number (e.g. <i>sheep, cod, headquarters</i>)
NN1	singular common noun (e.g. <i>book, girl</i>)
NN2	plural common noun (e.g. <i>books, girls</i>)
NNA	following noun of title (e.g. <i>M.A.</i>)
NNB	preceding noun of title (e.g. <i>Mr., Prof.</i>)
NNL1	singular locative noun (e.g. <i>Island, Street</i>)
NNL2	plural locative noun (e.g. <i>Islands, Streets</i>)
NNO	numeral noun, neutral for number (e.g. <i>dozen, hundred</i>)
NNO2	numeral noun, plural (e.g. <i>hundreds, thousands</i>)
NNT1	temporal noun, singular (e.g. <i>day, week, year</i>)
NNT2	temporal noun, plural (e.g. <i>days, weeks, years</i>)
NNU	unit of measurement, neutral for number (e.g. <i>in, cc</i>)
NNU1	singular unit of measurement (e.g. <i>inch, centimetre</i>)
NNU2	plural unit of measurement (e.g. <i>ins., feet</i>)
NP	proper noun, neutral for number (e.g. <i>IBM, Andes</i>)
NP1	singular proper noun (e.g. <i>London, Jane, Frederick</i>)
NP2	plural proper noun (e.g. <i>Browns, Reagans, Koreas</i>)
NPD1	singular weekday noun (e.g. <i>Sunday</i>)
NPD2	plural weekday noun (e.g. <i>Sundays</i>)
NPM1	singular month noun (e.g. <i>October</i>)
NPM2	plural month noun (e.g. <i>Octobers</i>)
PN	indefinite pronoun, neutral for number (<i>none</i>)
PN1	indefinite pronoun, singular (e.g. <i>anyone, everything, nobody, one</i>)
PNQO	objective <i>wh</i> -pronoun (<i>whom</i>)
PNQS	subjective <i>wh</i> -pronoun (<i>who</i>)
PNQV	<i>wh-ever</i> pronoun (<i>whoever</i>)
PNX1	reflexive indefinite pronoun (<i>oneself</i>)

PPGE	nominal possessive personal pronoun (e.g. <i>mine, yours</i>)
PPH1	3rd person sing. neuter personal pronoun (<i>it</i>)
PPHO1	3rd person sing. objective personal pronoun (<i>him, her</i>)
PPHO2	3rd person plural objective personal pronoun (<i>them</i>)
PPHS1	3rd person sing. subjective personal pronoun (<i>he, she</i>)
PPHS2	3rd person plural subjective personal pronoun (<i>they</i>)
PPIO1	1st person sing. objective personal pronoun (<i>me</i>)
PPIO2	1st person plural objective personal pronoun (<i>us</i>)
PPIS1	1st person sing. subjective personal pronoun (<i>I</i>)
PPIS2	1st person plural subjective personal pronoun (<i>we</i>)
PPX1	singular reflexive personal pronoun (e.g. <i>yourself, itself</i>)
PPX2	plural reflexive personal pronoun (e.g. <i>yourselves, themselves</i>)
PPY	2nd person personal pronoun (<i>you</i>)
RA	adverb, after nominal head (e.g. <i>else, galore</i>)
REX	adverb introducing appositional constructions (<i>namely, e.g.</i>)
RG	degree adverb (<i>very, so, too</i>)
RGQ	<i>wh-</i> degree adverb (<i>how</i>)
RGQV	<i>wh-ever</i> degree adverb (<i>however</i>)
RGR	comparative degree adverb (<i>more, less</i>)
RGT	superlative degree adverb (<i>most, least</i>)
RL	locative adverb (e.g. <i>alongside, forward</i>)
RP	prep. adverb, particle (e.g. <i>about, in</i>)
RPK	prep. adv., catenative (<i>about in be about to</i>)
RR	general adverb
RRQ	<i>wh-</i> general adverb (<i>where, when, why, how</i>)
RRQV	<i>wh-ever</i> general adverb (<i>wherever, whenever</i>)
RRR	comparative general adverb (e.g. <i>better, longer</i>)
RRT	superlative general adverb (e.g. <i>best, longest</i>)
RT	quasi-nominal adverb of time (e.g. <i>now, tomorrow</i>)
TO	infinitive marker (<i>to</i>)
UH	interjection (e.g. <i>oh, yes, um</i>)
VB0	<i>be</i> , base form (finite i.e. imperative, subjunctive)
VBDR	<i>were</i>
VBDZ	<i>was</i>
VBG	<i>being</i>
VBI	<i>be</i> , infinitive (<i>To be or not... It will be ..</i>)
VBM	<i>am</i>
VBN	<i>been</i>

VBR	<i>are</i>
VBZ	<i>is</i>
VD0	<i>do</i> , base form (finite)
VDD	<i>did</i>
VDG	<i>doing</i>
VDI	<i>do</i> , infinitive (<i>I may do... To do...</i>)
VDN	<i>done</i>
VDZ	<i>does</i>
VH0	<i>have</i> , base form (finite)
VHD	<i>had</i> (past tense)
VHG	<i>having</i>
VHI	<i>have</i> , infinitive
VHN	<i>had</i> (past participle)
VHZ	<i>has</i>
VM	modal auxiliary (<i>can, will, would, etc.</i>)
VMK	modal catenative (<i>ought, used</i>)
VV0	base form of lexical verb (e.g. <i>give, work</i>)
VVD	past tense of lexical verb (e.g. <i>gave, worked</i>)
VVG	<i>-ing</i> participle of lexical verb (e.g. <i>giving, working</i>)
VVGK	<i>-ing</i> participle catenative (<i>going</i> in <i>be going to</i>)
VVI	infinitive (e.g. <i>to give... It will work...</i>)
VVN	past participle of lexical verb (e.g. <i>given, worked</i>)
VVNK	past participle catenative (e.g. <i>bound</i> in <i>be bound to</i>)
VVZ	<i>-s</i> form of lexical verb (e.g. <i>gives, works</i>)
XX	<i>not, n't</i>
ZZ1	singular letter of the alphabet (e.g. <i>A, b</i>)
ZZ2	plural letter of the alphabet (e.g. <i>A's, b's</i>)

NOTE: "DITTO TAGS"

Any of the tags listed above may in theory be modified by the addition of a pair of numbers to it: eg. **DD21, DD22** This signifies that the tag occurs as part of a sequence of similar tags, representing a sequence of words which for grammatical purposes are treated as a single unit. For example the expression *in terms of* is treated as a single preposition, receiving the tags:

in_II31 terms_II32 of_II33

The first of the two digits indicates the number of words/tags in the sequence, and the second digit the position of each word within that sequence.

Such *ditto tags* are not included in the lexicon, but are assigned automatically by a program called **IDIOMTAG** which looks for a range of multi-word sequences included in the **idiomlist**. The following sample entries from the idiomlist show that syntactic ambiguity is taken into account, and also that, depending on the context, ditto tags may or may not be required for a particular word sequence:

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at_RR21 length_RR22  
a_DD21/RR21 lot_DD22/RR22  
in_CS21/II that_CS22/DD1
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