

BRITISH NATIONAL CORPUS
[TGDW11]
Proposal for Enriched Grammatical Tagset
(Revised)
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This tagset will be referred to as the “C6 tagset”. The tags contain both upper case “O” and zero “0”. In this version the punctuation tags have been amended following recommendations made at the Task Group D meeting held in Oxford, 29th. September 1992, and modifications agreed at the Technical Committee Meeting held in Oxford on 27 May 1993 (replacement of MC-MC with MCMC and the addition of the tag FU for unclassified words).

WORD-TAGS

- APPGE** possessive pronoun, pre-nominal (*e.g. my, your, our*)
- AT** article (*e.g. the, no*)
- AT1** singular article (*e.g. a, an, every*)
- BCL** before-clause marker (*e.g. in order (that), in order (to)*)
- CC** coordinating conjunction (*e.g. and, or*)
- CCB** adversative coordinating conjunction (*but*)
- CS** subordinating conjunction (*e.g. if, because, unless, so, for*)
- CSA** as (*as conjunction*)
- CSN** than (*as conjunction*)
- CST** that (*as conjunction*)
- CSW** whether (*as conjunction*)
- DA** after-determiner or post-determiner capable of pronominal function (*e.g. such, former, same*)
- DA1** singular after-determiner (*e.g. little, much*)
- DA2** plural after-determiner (*e.g. few, several, many*)
- DAR** comparative after-determiner (*e.g. more, less, fewer*)
- DAT** superlative after-determiner (*e.g. most, least, fewest*)
- DB** before determiner or pre-determiner capable of pronominal function (*all, half*)
- DB2** plural before-determiner (*both*)
- DD** determiner (*capable of pronominal function*) (*e.g. any, some*)
- DD1** singular determiner (*e.g. this, that, another*)
- DD2** plural determiner (*these, those*)
- DDQ** wh-determiner (*which, what*)

DDQGE	wh-determiner, genitive (<i>whose</i>)
DDQV	wh-ever determiner, (<i>whichever, whatever</i>)
EX	existential there
FO	formula
FU	unclassified word
FW	foreign word
GE	germanic genitive marker - (' <i>or's</i>)
IF	for (<i>as preposition</i>)
II	general preposition
IO	of (<i>as preposition</i>)
IW	with, without (<i>as prepositions</i>)
JJ	general adjective
JJR	general comparative adjective (<i>e.g. older, better, stronger</i>)
JJT	general superlative adjective (<i>e.g. oldest, best, strongest</i>)
JK	catenative adjective (<i>able in be able to, willing in be willing to</i>)
MC	cardinal number,neutral for number (<i>two, three..</i>)
MCGE	genitive cardinal number, neutral for number (<i>two's, 100's</i>)
MCMC	hyphenated number (<i>40-50, 1770-1827</i>)
MC1	singular cardinal number (<i>one</i>)
MC2	plural cardinal number (<i>e.g. sixes, sevens</i>)
MD	ordinal number (<i>e.g. first, second, next, last</i>)
MF	fraction,neutral for number (<i>e.g. quarters, two-thirds</i>)
ND1	singular noun of direction (<i>e.g. north, southeast</i>)
NN	common noun,neutral for number (<i>e.g. sheep, cod, headquarters</i>)
NN1	singular common noun (<i>e.g. book, girl</i>)
NN2	plural common noun (<i>e.g. books, girls</i>)
NNA	following noun of title (<i>e.g. M.A.</i>)
NNB	preceding noun of title (<i>e.g. Mr., Prof.</i>)
NNJ	organization noun, neutral for number (<i>e.g. council, department</i>)
NNJ2	organization noun, plural (<i>e.g. governments, committees</i>)
NNL1	singular locative noun (<i>e.g. island, street</i>)
NNL2	plural locative noun (<i>e.g. islands, streets</i>)
NNO	numeral noun, neutral for number (<i>e.g. dozen, hundred</i>)
NNO2	numeral noun, plural (<i>e.g. hundreds, thousands</i>)
NNT1	temporal noun,singular (<i>e.g. day, week, year</i>)
NNT2	temporal noun,plural (<i>e.g. days, weeks, years</i>)
NNU	unit of measurement,neutral for number (<i>e.g. in, cc</i>)

NNU1	singular unit of measurement (<i>e.g. inch, centimetre</i>)
NNU2	plural unit of measurement (<i>e.g. ins., feet</i>)
NP	proper noun, neutral for number (<i>e.g. IBM, Andes</i>)
NP1	singular proper noun (<i>e.g. London, Jane, Frederick</i>)
NP2	plural proper noun (<i>e.g. Browns, Reagans, Koreas</i>)
NPD1	singular weekday noun (<i>e.g. Sunday</i>)
NPD2	plural weekday noun (<i>e.g. Sundays</i>)
NPM1	singular month noun (<i>e.g. October</i>)
NPM2	plural month noun (<i>e.g. Octobers</i>)
PN	indefinite pronoun, neutral for number (<i>none</i>)
PN1	indefinite pronoun, singular (<i>e.g. anyone, everything, nobody, one</i>)
PNQO	objective wh-pronoun (<i>whom</i>)
PNQS	subjective wh-pronoun (<i>who</i>)
PNQV	wh-ever pronoun (<i>whoever</i>)
PNX1	reflexive indefinite pronoun (<i>oneself</i>)
PPGE	nominal possessive personal pronoun (<i>e.g. 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 (<i>e.g. yourself, itself</i>)
PPX2	plural reflexive personal pronoun (<i>e.g. yourselves, themselves</i>)
PPY	2nd person personal pronoun (<i>you</i>)
RA	adverb, after nominal head (<i>e.g. else, galore</i>)
REX	adverb introducing appositional constructions (<i>namely, e.g.</i>)
RG	degree adverb (<i>very, so, too</i>)
RGQ	wh- degree adverb (<i>how</i>)
RGQV	wh-ever degree adverb (<i>however</i>)
RGR	comparative degree adverb (<i>more, less</i>)
RGT	superlative degree adverb (<i>most, least</i>)
RL	locative adverb (<i>e.g. alongside, forward</i>)
RP	prep. adverb, particle (<i>e.g. about, in</i>)

RPK	prep. adv., catenative (<i>about in be about to</i>)
RR	general adverb
RRQ	wh- general adverb (<i>where, when, why, how</i>)
RRQV	wh-ever general adverb (<i>wherever, whenever</i>)
RRR	comparative general adverb (<i>e.g. better, longer</i>)
RRT	superlative general adverb (<i>e.g. best, longest</i>)
RT	quasi-nominal adverb of time (<i>e.g. now, tomorrow</i>)
TO	infinitive marker (<i>to</i>)
UH	interjection (<i>e.g. oh, yes, um</i>)
VB0	be base form (<i>finite i.e. imperative, subjunctive</i>)
VBDR	were
VBDZ	was
VBG	being
VBI	be infinitive (<i>To be or not... It will be ..</i>)
VBM	am
VCN	been
VBR	are
VBZ	is
VD0	do base form (<i>finite</i>)
VDD	did
VDG	doing
VDI	do infinitive (<i>I may do... To do...</i>)
VDN	done
VDZ	does
VH0	have base form (<i>finite</i>)
VHD	had (<i>past tense</i>)
VHG	having
VHI	have infinitive
VHN	had (<i>past participle</i>)
VHZ	has
VM	modal auxiliary (<i>can, will, would, etc.</i>)
VMK	modal catenative (<i>ought, used</i>)
VV0	base form of lexical verb (<i>e.g. give, work</i>)
VVD	past tense of lexical verb (<i>e.g. gave, worked</i>)
VVG	-ing participle of lexical verb (<i>e.g. giving, working</i>)
VVGK	-ing participle catenative (<i>going in be going to</i>)
VVI	infinitive (<i>e.g. to give... It will work...</i>)

VVN	past participle of lexical verb (<i>e.g. given, worked</i>)
VVNK	past participle catenative (<i>e.g. bound in be bound to</i>)
VVZ	-s form of lexical verb (<i>e.g. gives, works</i>)
XX	not, n't
ZZ1	singular letter of the alphabet (<i>e.g. A, b</i>)
ZZ2	plural letter of the alphabet (<i>e.g. A's, b's</i>)

[Number of grammatical word-tags = 138]

The CLAWS tagset includes tags for labelling punctuation marks as grammatically significant. For the purposes of CLAWS, a punctuation mark is treated as equivalent to a word. The following 11 tags are proposed for the C6 tagset:

PUNCTUATION TAGS

YEX	punctuation tag - exclamation mark (!)
YQUO	punctuation tag - quotes (")
YBL	punctuation tag - left bracket ((
YBR	punctuation tag - right bracket ())
YCOM	punctuation tag - comma (,)
YDSH	punctuation tag - dash (-)
YSTP	punctuation tag - full-stop (.)
YLIP	punctuation tag - ellipsis (...)
YCOL	punctuation tag - colon (:)
YSCOL	punctuation tag - semicolon (;)
YQUE	punctuation tag - question mark (?)

The tag labels will be declared as SGML entities and the references appended to the relevant "words" in BNC texts. Where the grammatical tag applies to a cluster of words (e.g. "by means of") the reference will be appended to the last word in the cluster.