

**LE-PAROLE****Danish Lexicon: Coding Manual for Adjectives**

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| <i>To</i>   |                     |                     |                |

## 1 General decisions

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The following general decisions regarding encoding of Syntactic units have been taken:

- We will not code general grammatical phenomena, but only phenomena which are lexically determined. Thus regularities such as usual determination and passivization will not be encoded in order not to overburden the lexicon.
- Because the coding at the morphology layer is strictly inflectionally based, it is underspecified regarding the syntactic function of words (e.g. in morphology it is not distinguished between auxiliary verbs; pronouns cover what syntactically would be defined as pronouns, articles and determiners). At this level we have to split entries according to their syntactic function and we must add the missing information in form of language specific lexical features.
- Danish is a language with a relatively poor basic vocabulary (e.g. in comparison with English). On the other hand the combinatorial behaviour of words considerably enlarges the vocabulary. This is especially true for verbs combining with other word classes such as prepositions and particles. Thus to one Syntactic unit often corresponds tens of Syntactic Constructions. We cannot code all these Constructions in the course of the present project. Thus for verbs and corresponding deverbal nouns we will put a restriction on the number of Constructions encoded. This restriction will only be applied to verbs and deverbal nouns which are not present in the resources that we reuse (see in section 1). The basis for choosing the Constructions to be encoded is the frequency of these paradigms (more frequently used paradigms will have higher priority) and the type of Description they involve.

The overall strategy for encoding units at the syntactic level has been that of not splitting descriptions, unless it is required by the PAROLE model. Thus the following general criteria have been applied:

We encode one complex Construction as long as the different elements in a Syntactic paradigm can be expressed in the same Position, e.g.

*Jeg tænker på dig/ på at ringe til dig/ på at du snart skal ringe til mig*

(I think of you / of ringing you up /that you should ring me up soon)

**Choices made in relation to optionality:**

We encode optionality of positions (only optionality in non-elliptical context), e.g.

*Sidste år skrev jeg mange breve til dig*

(Last year I wrote many letters to you)

and

*Sidste år skrev jeg mange breve*

(Last year I wrote many letters)

are coded in the same Construction.

A restriction on the encoding of optionality is given by the PAROLE-model which does not permit to express constraints on the reciprocal order of Positions and on the undissociability of some Positions. To express such constraints we encode different Constructions.

## 2 Adjectives

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We do not encode the subject of the copula construction as part of the adjectival constructions<sup>1</sup>. The verbal subject is only encoded when we have to register control information or when we have an adjectival raising construction, as in the following two examples:

*Maria er træt af at læse.*

(Maria is tired of reading)

*Det er sundt at spise grøntsager / at spise grøntsager er sundt.*

(It is healthy to eat vegetables / eating vegetables is healthy)

In the first sentence the subject of the infinitive *at læse* is the subject of the copula construction (*Maria*). The second sentence is an adjectival raising construction (the expletive *det* or a clause is the subject of the copula construction).

### 2.1 The Self

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<sup>1</sup> In this we depart from the treatment of adjectives in the Eurotra lexica.

Most adjectives have both an attributive and a predicative construction. This is the default for adjectives (description Da). The attributive reading is not encoded, unless adjectives only allow for an attributive reading. Whether an adjective can be used attributively and/or predicatively is encoded with the apposite features (ATTRIBUTIVE/PREDICATIVE) in the Self.

## 2.2 Syntactic Functions

The following syntactic functions are used for adjectives:

ACOMPL, APREPCOMP, ACLAUSCOMP.

ACOMPL is used for nominal complements, e.g.

*Han er hende taknemmelig*

(He is grateful to her)

(Lit. He is her grateful)

APREPCOMP is used for prepositional complements, e.g.

*Han er god til at tegne*

(He is good at drawing)

ACLAUSCOMP is used for clausal complements, e.g.

*Det er godt at du er kommet*

(It is good that you came).

## 2.3 Framesets

Framesets are used to relate adjectival descriptions, where the alternation reflect the presence or absence of the expletive, e.g.

*At Kirsten bestod var godt for lærerens karriere/Det var godt for lærerens karriere at Kirsten bestod*

(That Kirsten passed was good for the teacher's career/it was good for the teacher's career that Kirsten passed)

Examples of each type of the encoded alternation are given in the following:

1. infinitive-clause without/with expletive (F\_Sai):

*A t rejse på første klasse er bekosteligt / Det er bekosteligt at rejse på første klasse*

(To travel first class is expensive / It is expensive to travel first class)

2. that-clause without/with expletive (F\_Sat):

*At han rejser er muligt / Det er muligt at han rejser*

(That he leaves is possible / It is possible that he leaves)

3. infinitive-clause/that-clause without/with expletive (F\_Sati):

*At han boede her/at bo her er sikkert / Det er sikkert at han boede her/at bo her*

(That he lived here is certain / To live here is safe / It is certain that he lived here / It is safe to live here)

4. what-clause without/with expletive (F\_Saw):

*Om han kommer er usikkert / Det er usikkert om han kommer*

(Whether he will come is uncertain / It is uncertain whether he will come)

5. infinitive-clause and prepositional phrase introduced by *af* (of) without/with expletive (F\_SaiP-af):

*At gå nu er ikke venligt af dig / Det er ikke venligt af dig at gå nu*

(Leaving now is not kind of you/It is not kind of you to leave now)

6. infinitive-clause and optional prepositional phrase introduced by *for* (for) without/with expletive (F\_SaiP0-for):

*At løbe 1000 meter er let (for ham) / Det er let (for ham) at løbe 1000 meter*

(Running 1000 metres is easy (for him) / It is easy (for him) to run 1000 metres)

7. that-clause and optional prepositional phrase introduced by *for* (for) without/with expletive (F\_SatP0-for):

*At der er flere mulige løsninger er klart (for ham) / Det er klart (for ham) at der er flere mulige løsninger*

(That there are more possible solutions is clear (to him) / It is clear (to him) that there are more possible solutions)

8. that-clause/infinitive-clause and optional prepositional phrase introduced by *for* (for) without/with expletive (F\_SatiP0-for):

*At han rejser/at rejse er godt (for mig) / Det er godt (for mig) at han rejser/at rejse*

(That he travels/to travel is good (for me) / It is good (for me) that he travels/to travel)

9. what-clause and optional prepositional phrase introduced by *for* (for) without/with expletive (F\_SawP0-for):

*Hvad der vil ske er uklart (for mig) / Det er uklart (for mig) hvad der vil ske*

(What will happen is not clear (to me) / It is not clear (to me) what will happen)

10. what-clause and prepositional phrase introduced by *af* (of) without/with expletive

(F\_SawP-af):

*Hvad der vil ske er uafhængigt af mig / Det er uafhængigt af mig hvad der vil ske*

(What will happen does not depend on me / It does not depend on me what will happen)

11. that-clause/what-clause/infinitive-clause and optional prepositional phrase introduced by *for* (for) without/with expletive (F\_SatwiP0-for):

*At du rejser/Om du rejser/At rejse er afgørende (for mig) / Det er afgørende (for mig) at du rejser/om du rejser/at rejse*

(That you travel/whether you travel/to travel is crucial (for me) / It is crucial (for me) that you travel/whether you travel/to travel)

## 2.4 Control

Both raising and control (equi) information are encoded for adjectives. An example of raising construction for adjectives is the following:

*Det er bekostelig at spise ude.*

(Eating out is expensive)

Control is typical of constructions containing a prepositional phrase where the prepositional complement is an infinitive construction, e.g.

*Han er færdig med at male køkkenet*

(He has finished painting the kitchen)

where the subject of the prepositional dependent infinitive clause (*at male*) is the same as the subject of the copula construction (*han*).

## 2.5 Description ids

The Description ids are used as mnemonics for the types of Description they refer to. Description ids for adjectives begin with an upper-case “D” (for Description) followed by the letter “a” (stands for adjective) and by a figure describing the number of positions in the actual description, 1 and 2, corresponding to mono- and divalent constructions. Expletives are always considered a zero position. The default description “Da” is the regular attributive/predicative construction, e.g.

*Den hvide hat*

(the white hat)

*Hatten er hvid*

(the hat is white).

When an adjective has only an attributive or a predicative reading, it will be assigned the description Daa and Dap respectively.

When encoding adjectives we presuppose that all positions are obligatory. If a position is optional we mark it with a “0” after the given position.

In the following table the different symbols (and some of their combinations) and their meaning are given:

| Symbols | Elements in Positions                                    |
|---------|--|
| ex      | expletive <i>det</i> is the subject                      |
| N       | adjectival complement NP                                 |
| i       | infinitive (subject of copula construction)              |
| t       | that clause (subject of copula construction)             |
| w       | what clause (subject of copula construction)             |
| ti      | that clause/ infinitive (subject of copula construction) |
| Ci      | adjectival clausal complement: infinitive                |

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Ct          | adjectival clausal complement: that clause   |
| Cw          | adjectival clausal complement: what clause   |
| Cti         | adjectival clausal complement: that clause/ infinitive   |
| P-af        | adjectival prepositional complement introduced by <i>af</i>  |
| Pic-for     | adjectival prepositional complement (P+infinitive with subject control) introduced by <i>for</i>                           |
| Pnic-efter  | adjectival prepositional complement (NP/infinitive with subject control) introduced by <i>efter</i>                        |
| Pnt-over    | adjectival prepositional complement (P+NP/that-clause with subject control) introduced by <i>over</i>                      |
| Pntic-paa   | adjectival prepositional complement (P+NP/that-clause/infinitive with subject control) introduced by <i>på</i>             |
| Pntw-for    | adjectival prepositional complement (P+NP/that-clause/what-clause) introduced by <i>for</i>                                |
| Pntwic-i    | adjectival prepositional complement (P+NP/that-clause/what-clause/ infinitive with subject control) introduced by <i>i</i> |
| POP0-med-om | 2 optional adjectival prepositional complements, first PP introduced by <i>med</i> , second PP introduced by <i>om</i>     |

## 2.6 Main types of adjectival Descriptions

The main groups of adjectival descriptions are the following:

1. valent descriptions:

- a) attributive and predicative adjectives (Da: *Den røde bil/Bilen er rød* (The red car/the car is red))
- b) attributive adjectives (Daa: *Hendes forrige mand var italiener* (Her former husband was Italian))



c) predicative adjectives (Dap: *Han er ør* (he is confused))

## 2. monovalent descriptions:

a) taking an adjectival complement (Da1N: *skæbnen var os nådig* (the fate was merciful to us))

b) taking a prepositional complement.

- The prepositional complement is an NP (Da1P-paa : *han er gal på Maria* (He is angry with Maria), ...)
- The prepositional complement is an infinitive clause with subject control (Da1Pic-for: *Han er ikke bleg for at sige det* (He does not mind saying it), ...)
- The prepositional complement is an NP or a clause. If the clause is an infinitive there is subject control (Da1Pntic-med: *Han var påpasselig med maden/ikke at spise for meget/at børnene ikke spiste for meget slik* (He was careful about the food/not eating too much/the children not eating too many sweets), Da1Pnic-med: *Han er færdig med arbejdet/med at smed situationen/at han skal rejse* (I am informed of the situation/the fact that he must leave),...)

c) raising constructions:

- Dai/DalexCi: *At rejse på første klasse er bekosteligt / Det er bekosteligt at rejse på første klasse* (To travel first class is expensive / It is expensive to travel first class)
- Dat/DalexCt: *At han kommer til festen er muligt / Det er muligt at han kommer til festen* (That he comes to the party is possible / It is possible that he comes to the party)
- Dati/DalexCti: *At han boede her/at bo her er sikkert / Det er sikkert at han boede her/at bo her* (That he lived here is certain/ To live here is safe / It is certain that he lived here/It is safe to live here)
- Daw/DalexCw: *Om han kommer er usikkert / Det er usikkert om han kommer* (Whether he will come is uncertain / It is uncertain whether he will come)

## 3. divalent descriptions:

a) 1. and 2. position are an adjectival prepositional phrases (Da2P0P0-med-om: *Han er enig (med Peter) (om rejsen)* (he agrees (with Peter) (about the travel)),...)

- b) 1. position is an adjectival complement, 2. position is an adjectival prepositional phrase (Dv2N0P0ntic-med: *De var (mig) behjælpelig (med kufferterne/at hente kuffertene/at kufferterne blev)* (They helped (me) (with the luggage/getting the luggage)),...)
- c) raising constructions with adjectival prepositional phrase:
- Da1iP-af/Da2exPCi-af: *At gå nu er ikke venligt af dig / Det er ikke venligt af dig at gå nu* (Leaving now is not kind of you/It is not kind of you to leave now)
  - Da1iP0-for/Da2exP0Ci-for: *At løbe 1000 meter er let (for ham) / Det er let (for ham) at løbe 1000 meter* (Running 1000 metres is easy (for him)/ It is easy (for him) to run 1000 metres)
  - Da1tP0-for/Da2exP0Ct-for: *At der er flere mulige løsninger er klart (for ham) / Det er klart (for ham) at der er flere mulige løsninger* (That there are more possible solutions is clear (to him) / It is clear (to him) that there are more possible solutions)
  - Da1tiP0-for/Da1P0Cti-for: *At han rejser/at rejse er godt (for mig) / Det er godt (for mig) at han rejser/at rejse* (That he travels/to travel is good (for me) / It is good (for me) that he travels/to travel)
  - Da1wP0-for/Da2exP0w-for: *Hvad der vil ske er uklart (for mig) / Det er uklart (for mig) hvad der vil ske* (What will happen is not clear (to me) / It is not clear (to me) what will happen)
  - Da1wP0-for/Da2exP0w-for: *Hvad der vil ske er uafhængigt (af mig) / Det er uafhængigt (af mig) hvad der vil ske* (What will happen does not depend on me / It does not depend on me what will happen)
  - Da1twiP0-for/Da2P0Ctwi-for: *At du rejser/Om du rejser/At rejse er afgørende (for mig) / Det er afgørende for mig at du rejser/om du rejser/at rejse* (That you travel/whether you travel/to travel is crucial (for me) / It is crucial (for me) that you travel/whether you travel/to travel)

## 2.7 Descriptions in the same syntactic unit

Descriptions which are related together by Frame\_Sets (section 6.3) are encoded in the same syntactic unit.

## 2.8 Status

|   |      |
|---|------|
| Number of Syntactic Descriptions          | 71   |
| Number of Syntactic Constructions         | 69   |
| Number of Framesets                       | 11   |
| Number of Selves                          | 3    |
| Number of Syntactic Units                 | 3301 |
| Number of Descriptions in Syntactic Units | 3530 |