Introduction to Tags

This chapter summarises the JOS-SYN syntax tags. A more detailed presentation can be found in the guidelines in the Annotation Guidelines chapter.

Tag	Description
Atr (Attribute)	Atr is used to link heads and their dependents in word phrases. The source is the head of the phrase, the target is its dependent. Typically it is used in noun phrases, adjectival and adverbial phrases or to connect parts of complex verb phrases with modal verbs and non-finite verb forms, as well as to link subject or object complements to the verb.
PPart (Predicate part)	PPart forms a link between elements without a dependency relation in the usual head-dependent sense which are consequently defined merely as parts of a word phrase. Typically it is used to link parts of verb phrases with the finite verb form or a participle ending in -l, as the source, and morphemes »ne«, »se«, »si«, »bi«, or the forms of the auxiliary verb be used to form future and past tenses, i. e. »bo«, »je«, etc., as the target.
Coord (Coordination)	Coord is used to link parts of coordinate structures on phrase level. It forms a link between the head of the first part of the coordinate structure and the head of the second part of the structure. The source is always the head in the left part of the structure and the target is the head in the right part of the structure.
Conj (Conjunction)	Conj is used in combination with the Coord relation to link three elements – connected with Coord and Conj – in a triangle. Conj is used to link the head of the second part of the coordinate structure on the phrase level, as the source, and the coordinating conjunction or punctuation mark (if it functions as the coordinating conjunction), as the target.
MWU (Multi-word unit)	MWU is used to link words which have a very strong tendency to appear together as a group forming a multiword unit and do not show characteristics of a head-dependant phrase structure. Typically, this relation is used to link words with a variant spelling with or without a space, some multi-word conjunctions and similar elements.

Tag	Description
Sb (Subject)	Sb is used to link parts of clauses or sentences that can be defined as traditional subjects. However, the nodes linked with this relation do not comply entirely with the definition of a subject in traditional grammars. On the clause level, it forms a link between the predicate node and the subject node, with the head of the verb phrase in the predicate, as the source, and the head of the noun phrase or other kinds of phrases in the subject, as the target. On the sentence level, it forms a link between the main clause and the subject clause with the head of verb phrase in the main clause, as the source, and the head of the verb phrase in the subject clause, as the target.
Obj (Object)	Obj is used to link parts of clauses or sentences that can be defined as traditional objects. However, the nodes linked with this relation do not comply entirely with the definition of an object in traditional grammars. On the clause level, it forms a link between the predicate node and the object node, with the head of the verb phrase in the predicate, as the source, and the head of the noun phrase or other kinds of phrases in the object, as the target. On the sentence level, it forms a link between the main clause and the object clause with the head of verb phrase in the main clause, as the source, and the head of the verb phrase in the object clause, as the target.
AdvM (Adverbial of manner)	AdvM is used to link parts of clauses or sentences that can be defined as traditional adverbials of manner. However, the nodes linked with this relation do not comply entirely with the definition of such adverbials in traditional grammars. On the clause level, it forms a link between the predicate node and the adverbial node, with the head of the verb phrase in the predicate, as the source, and the head of the noun phrase or other kinds of phrases in the adverbial, as the target. On the sentence level, it forms a link between the main clause and the adverbial clause with the head of verb phrase in the main clause, as the source, and the head of the verb phrase in the adverbial clause, as the target.
AdvO (Adverbial, other)	AdvO is used to link parts of clauses or sentences that can be defined as traditional adverbials, with the exception of adverbials of manner. However, the nodes linked with this relation do not comply entirely with the definition of such adverbials in traditional grammars. On the clause level, it forms a link between the predicate node and the adverbial node, with the head of the verb phrase in the predicate, as the source, and the head of the noun phrase or other kinds of phrases in the adverbial, as the target. On the sentence level, it forms a link between the main clause and the adverbial clause with the head of verb phrase in the main clause, as the source, and the head of the verb phrase in the adverbial clause, as the target.

Tag	Description
Root (Root dependency)	Root forms a link between the abstract node of the clause or sentence, as the source, with elements which form further connections in a dependency tree. The targets are typically clause predicates, predicateless elliptical parts of sentences or independent particles within a sentence. Furthermore, it forms a link with all other tokens (word or punctuation) without an explicit syntactic role in a sentence.