# T-node attributes and their values in PDT 2.0

Notation:
attribute – attribute name
value – attribute value

## A. Lexical content

t_lemma – tectogrammatical lemma

val_frame.rf – valency frame (reference to PDT-VALLEX)

## B. Semantic roles and other structural relations

functor – role of the node within the t-tree structure

**Functors for independent clauses:**
1. PRED – predicate clause
2. DENOM – denominative clause
3. VOCAT – vocative clause
4. PARTL – interjectional clause
5. PAR – parenthetical clause

**Actants:**
6. ACT – actor
7. PAT – patient
8. ADDR – addressee
9. ORIG – origin
10. EFF – effect

**Temporal modifiers:**
11. TWHEN – when
12. TFHL – for how long
13. TFRWH – from when
14. THL – how long
15. THO – how often
16. TOWH – to when
17. TPAR – temporal parallel
18. TSIN – since when
19. TTILL – till when

**Spatial modifiers:**
20. LOC – where
21. DIR1 – from where
22. DIR2 – through where
23. DIR3 – to where

**Implicational/causal modifiers:**
24. AIM – aim
25. CAUS – cause
26. CNCS – concession
27. COND – condition
28. INTT – intention

**Various types of manner:**
29. ACMP – accompaniment
30. CPR – comparison
31. CRIT – criterion
32. DIFF – difference
33. EXT – extent
34. MANN – manner
35. MEANS – means
36. REG – regard
37. RESL – result
38. RESTR – restriction

**Specific adnominal modifiers:**
39. RSTR – attribute
40. APP – appurtenance
41. AUTH – author
42. MAT – material
43. ID – identity

**Paratactic structures:**
44. ADVS – adversative
45. CONFR – confrontation
46. CONJ – conjunction
47. CONTRA – contrariety
48. CSQ – consequence
49. DISJ – disjunction
50. GRAD – gradation
51. REAS – reason
52. APPS – apposition
53. CM – coordination modifier

**Multiword lexical units:**
54. CPHR – part of complex predicate
55. DPHR – dependent part of an idiomatic expression

**Other:**
56. COMPL – predicative complement
57. BEN – benefactor
58. CONTRD – contradiction
59. HER – heritage
60. RHEM – rhematizer
61. SUBS – substitution
62. ATT – attitude
63. INTF – intensifier
64. MOD – modality
65. PREC – reference to preceding text
66. FPHR – foreign language expression

subfunctor – more detailed functor specification
1. basic – basic value (prototypical for the given functor)
2. nr – not recognized

**Values specific to spatial functors:**
3. abstr – in abstract space
4. along – along
5. around – around
6. above – above
7. behind – behind
8. below – below
9. betw – between
10. elsew – elsewhere
11. ext – extent
12. front – in front of
13. near – near
14. opp – opposite
15. target – target
16. to – to
17. across – across

**Values specific to ACMP:**
18. circ – circumstance
19. incl – inclusion
20. wout – negative accompaniment (without someone)

**Values specific to CPR:**
21. than – difference

22. wrt – with respect to

**Values specific to BEN:**
23. agst – against

**Values specific to EXT:**
24. approx – approximately
25. less – less
26. more – more

**Values specific to TWHEN:**
27. after – after
28. approx – approximately
29. before – before
30. begin – at the beginning of
31. betw – between
32. end – at the end of
33. flow – in the course of
34. mid – in the middle of

is_member – distinction between members of paratactic structures and shared modifiers
1. 0 – non-member
2. 1 – member

is_parenthesis
1. 0 – unmarked value
2. 1 – part of parenthesis

is_state
1. 0 – unmarked value
2. 1 – modifier expressing being in certain state

## C. Communicative dynamism

tfa – topic/focus articulation
1. t – non-contrastive contextually bound expression
2. f – contextually non-bound expression
3. c – contrastive contextually bound expression

deepord – non-negative integer representing deep word order

## D. Coreference and predicative complement

coref_gram.rf – (list of) reference(s) to antecedent(s) in the sense of grammatical coreference

coref_text.rf – (list of) reference(s) to antecedent(s) in the sense of textual coreference

coref_special – special types of coreference (without obvious t-node antecedent)
1. segm – coreference with a sequence of preceding sentences, without more explicit limitations
2. exoph – antecedent not present in the text at all

compl.rf – reference to "secondary" parent t-node (in the case of "dual" complement dependency)

## E. Types of t-nodes

nodetype – basic node classification
1. root – technical root
2. complex – complex node
3. qcomplex – quasi-complex node
4. atom – atomic node
5. coap – paratactic structure root (coordination or apposition)
6. dphr – dependent part of an idiomatic expression
7. fphr – part of a foreign-language expression
8. list – root node of a list structure

**sempos** – semantic part of speech (further subdivision of complex nodes)
1. **n.denot** – denotative semantic noun
2. **n.denot.neg** – denotative semantic noun with separately represented negation
3. **n.pron.def.demon** – demonstrative definite pronominal semantic noun
4. **n.pron.def.pers** – personal definite pronominal semantic noun
5. **n.pron.indef** – indefinite pronominal semantic noun
6. **n.quant.def** – definite quantificational semantic noun
7. **adj.denot** – denotative semantic adjective
8. **adj.pron.def.demon** – demonstrative definite pronominal semantic adjective
9. **adj.pron.indef** – indefinite pronominal semantic adjective
10. **adj.quant.def** – definite quantificational semantic adjective
11. **adj.quant.indef** – indefinite quantificational semantic adjective
12. **adj.quant.grad** – gradable quantificational semantic adjective
13. **adv.denot.ngrad.nneg** – non-gradable denotative semantic adverb, impossible to negate
14. **adv.denot.ngrad.neg** – non-gradable denotative semantic adverb, possible to negate
15. **adv.denot.grad.nneg** – gradable denotative semantic adverb, impossible to negate
16. **adv.denot.grad.neg** – gradable denotative semantic adverb, possible to negate
17. **adv.pron.def** – definite pronominal semantic adverb
18. **adv.pron.indef** – indefinite pronominal semantic adverb
19. **v** – semantic verb

## F. Grammatemes

**sentmod** – sentence modality
1. **enunc** – indicative mood
2. **excl** – exclamation mood
3. **desid** – desiderative mood
4. **imper** – imperative mood
5. **inter** – interrogative mood

value applicable to all following grammatemes:
**nr** – not recognized

**gram/aspect** – aspect
1. **proc** – processual (counterpart to imperfective)
2. **cpl** – complex (counterpart to perfective)

**gram/degcmp** – degree of comparison
1. **pos** – positive
2. **comp** – comparative
3. **acomp** – absolute comparative
4. **sup** – superlative

**gram/deontmod** – deontic modality
1. **deb** – necessary
2. **hrt** – obligatory
3. **vol** – wanted/intended
4. **poss** – possible
5. **perm** – permitted
6. **fac** – ability to do something
7. **decl** – unmarked

**gram/dispmod** – dispositional modality
1. **disp0** – dispositional modality absent
2. **disp1** – dispositional modality present
3. **nil** – not applicable (with infinitive)

**gram/gender** – gender
1. **anim** – masculine animate
2. **inan** – masculine inanimate
3. **fem** – feminine
4. **neut** – neuter
5. **inher** – "inherited" from antecedent

**gram/indeftype** – type of (pro-form) indefiniteness
1. **relat** – relative
2. **inter** – interrogative
3. **negat** – negative
4.-10. **indef1** – **indef6** – other types of indefiniteness
11.-12. **total1**, **total2** – totalizers

**gram/iterativeness** – iterativeness
1. **it0** – non-iterative verb
2. **it1** – iterative verb

**gram/negation** – negation
1. **neg0** – affirmative
2. **neg1** – negative

**gram/number** – number
1. **sg** – singular
2. **pl** – plural
3. **inher** – "inherited" from antecedent

**gram/numertype** – type of numeral expression
1. **basic** – basic numeral
2. **frac** – fractional numeral
3. **kind** – sort numeral
4. **ord** – ordinal numeral
5. **set** – set numeral

**gram/person** – person
1. **1** – first person
2. **2** – second person
3. **3** – third person
4. **inher** – "inherited" from antecedent

**gram/politeness** – politeness
1. **basic** – common use
2. **polite** – polite form

**gram/resultative** – resultative
1. **res0** – non-resultative
2. **res1** – resultative

**gram/tense** – verb tense
1. **sim** – simultaneous
2. **ant** – preceding (anterior)
3. **post** – subsequent (posterior)
4. **nil** – not applicable (with infinitive)

**gram/verbmod** – verb modality
1. **ind** – indicative
2. **imp** – imperative
3. **cdn** – conditional
4. **nil** – not applicable (with infinitive)

## G. Links to a-layer

**atree.rf** – reference to the corresponding a-tree technical root (only with technical t-tree root)

**a/lex.rf** – reference to (identifier of) the corresponding "autosemantic" a-node

**a/aux.rf** – (list of) reference(s) to the corresponding auxiliary a-node(s)

**is_generated** – distinction between nodes expressed/unexpressed in the surface form
1. **0** – surface counterpart exists
2. **1** – newly created (or "copied") node

## H. Quotation and direct speech

**quot/type** – type of quoted expression
1. **citation** – citation
2. **dsp** – direct speech
3. **meta** – "meta" use
4. **title** – title
5. **other** – other type

**quot/set_id** – id dedicated for co-indexing all nodes within a quoted expression

**is_dsp_root** – root of direct speech
1. **0** – unmarked value
2. **1** – root of subtree representing direct speech

## I. Other

**id** – node identifier

**is_name_of_person** – personal proper name
1. **0** – unmarked value
2. **1** – proper name of a person