

Parts of Speech

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unless otherwise stated

- Vague definitions, criteria of mixed nature
- **Loong tradition...** (difficult to change)
 - Traditional linguistics:
 - Classification differs cross-linguistically!
 - (Even among established classes, not just endemic minor parts of speech.)
 - Computational linguistics (tagsets):
 - Dozens of classes and subclasses
 - Significant differences even within one language

- 4th century BC: Sanskrit
- European tradition (prevailing in modern linguistics): Ancient Greek
 - Plato (4th century BC): sentence consists of nouns and verbs
 - Aristotle added “conjunctions” (included conjunctions, pronouns, and articles)
 - End of 2nd century BC: classification stabilized at 8 categories (Διονύσιος ὁ Θρᾶξ: Τέχνη Γραμματική / Dionysios o Thrax: Art of Grammar)

Ancient Greek Word Classes

- **Noun** (ὄνομα *onoma*)
 - inflected for case, signifying a concrete or abstract entity
- **Verb** (ῥῆμα *rēma*)
 - without case inflection, but inflected for tense, person and number, signifying an activity or process performed or undergone
- **Participle** (μετοχή *metochē*)
 - sharing the features of the verb and the noun
- **Interjection** (ἄρθρον *arthron*)
 - expressing emotion alone
- **Pronoun** (ἀντωνυμία *antōnymia*)
 - substitutable for a noun and marked for person
- **Preposition** (πρόθεσις *prothesis*)
 - placed before other words in composition and in syntax
- **Adverb** (ἐπίρρημα *epirrēma*)
 - without inflection, in modification or in addition to a verb
- **Conjunction** (σύνδεσμος *syndesmos*)
 - binding together the discourse and filling gaps in its interpretation

Where Are Adjectives?

- The best matching Ancient Greek definition is that of nouns, and perhaps participles.
- Adjectives are a relatively new (1767) invention from France:
 - Nicolas Beauzée: *Grammaire générale, ou exposition raisonnée des éléments nécessaires du langage*. Paris, 1767

Traditional English Parts of Speech

- 1 Noun
- 2 Verb
- 3 Adjective
- 4 Adverb
- 5 Pronoun
- 6 Preposition
- 7 Conjunction
- 8 Interjection

“Traditional” means: taught in elementary schools, marked in dictionaries.

Linguists (and especially computational linguists) may see other categories, e.g., determiners.

Traditional Czech Parts of Speech

- 1 Noun (*podstatné jméno, substantivum*)
- 2 Adjective (*přídavné jméno, adjektivum*)
- 3 Pronoun (*zájmeno*)
- 4 Numeral (*číslovka*)
- 5 Verb (*sloveso*)
- 6 Adverb (*příslovce, adverbium*)
- 7 Preposition (*předložka*)
- 8 Conjunction (*spojka*)
- 9 Particle (*částice*)
- 10 Interjection (*citoslovce*)

A Mixture of Criteria

- Parts of speech are defined on the basis of morphological, syntactic, and semantic criteria
- In many cases they are just rough approximation
- Because of long *tradition* in some languages, it is difficult to redesign the system
- Sets of POS tags strive to
 - keep reasonable consistency with tradition
 - partition the word space systematically

Morphological Criteria

- By definition language-dependent. In  Czech (simplified):
- **Nouns:** (gender), number, case. Include some pronouns (*někdo* “somebody”) and numerals (*pět* “five”, *tisíc* “thousand”, *sedmero* “seven”, *polovina* “half”)

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 - infinitive
 - finite: mood (indicative/imperative), tense (present/future), person, number
 - participle: voice (active/passive), tense, gender, number, (case)
 - converb (gerund, transgressive): tense (present/past), gender, number
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- **Non-inflectional words**

Syntactic / Distributional Criteria

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- **Nouns:** arguments of verbs (subject, object), nominal predicate (*he is a teacher*) etc. Also attribute of other nouns. Include personal pronouns (*I, you*), some numerals in some languages.

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- **Subordinating conjunctions** (*that, if*): join dependent to main clause.
- **Relative (not interrogative) pronouns** (*which*): merger of nouns/adjectives and subordinating conjunctions.

Syntactic Nouns

- Arguments of verbs (subject, object)
- Nominal predicates (*he is a teacher*)
- Attributes of other nouns ( cs: *auto prezidenta* “president’s car”)
 -  en: *Christmas present*: is *Christmas* a syntactic adjective or noun?
 - It would be syntactic adjective in  Czech (*vánoční*).
 - Even if definitions are purely syntactic, consensus across languages is not guaranteed because every language has its own set of syntactic constructions.
- Including
 - Pronouns: personal (*I, you, he, we*), indefinite (*somebody*), negative (*nothing*), total (*everyone*), some demonstratives (*this* in *this is ridiculous*)
 -  cs: some numerals in some cases (*pět* “five”, *deset* “ten”, *tisíc* “thousand”, *miliarda* “billion”, *třetina* “one third”, *sedminásobek* “septuple”, *desatero* “ten kinds”)

Syntactic Adjectives

- Modify a noun phrase, may agree with it in gender, number, and case. Include:
 - Possessive **pronouns (determiners?)** (*my, your, his, our*)
 - Demonstrative pronouns in some contexts (**this** *apple is sweet*)
 - Some indefinite and other pronouns in some languages ( cs: *nějaký* “some”, *každý* “every”, *žádný* “no”) (in other languages these may not be traditionally considered pronouns)
 - Cardinal numerals (but see next slide) (*one, two, three*)
 - Adjectival ordinal numerals (*first, second, third*)
 - Adjectivally used participles (**traveling** *salesman*, **mixed** *feelings*)
 - Possibly even “adjectivally” used nouns in compounds (**Christmas** *present*, **car** *repair*, **New York Times** *advisory board* *member*)



Syntactic Behavior of Czech Cardinal Numerals

- *jeden* “one”, *dva* “two”, *tři* “three”, *čtyři* “four” are syntactic adjectives. They agree in case (and also gender and number) with the counted noun.
- *pět* “five” and higher may behave as syntactic nouns.
 - whole phrase in nominative / accusative / vocative: the numeral governs the counted noun, forces it to genitive: *pět.Nom židlí.Gen* “five chairs”, not *pět *židle.Nom* ⇒ *pět* is a **syntactic noun**
 - whole phrase in other genitive / dative / locative / instrumental: the numeral agrees in case with the counted noun ⇒ it modifies the noun: *k pěti.Dat židlím.Dat* “to five chairs” ⇒ *pěti* is a **syntactic adjective**
- *tisíc* “thousand”, *milión* “million”, *miliarda* “billion” in both Czech and English can be used as
 - nouns (morphologically and syntactically): *z banky zmizely milióny* “millions vanished from the bank”
 - traditional numerals, syntactic nouns: *dluží mi milión dolarů* “he owes me one million dollars”

- Predicates of main clauses (especially finite verbs)
- Predicates of dependent clauses (especially nonfinite forms)
- Auxiliary verbs, modal verbs or other parts of complex verb forms:
 -  en: *would have been willing (to) keep smiling*
 -  cs: *bych byl býval mohl chtít udělat* “(I) could have wanted to do”
- Copulas in nominal predicates:
 -  en: *he **is** a teacher*

Syntactic Adverbs

- Modify verbs, optionally specify circumstances such as location, time, manner, extent, cause...
- Modify adjectives, specify degree or manner (*very large*)
- Modify other adverbs, specify degree or manner (*very well*)
- Including:
 - some ordinal numerals:  cs: *poprvé* “for the first time”
 - multiplicative numerals:  cs: *dvakrát* “twice”, *pěťasedmdesátkrát* “seventy-five times”
 - converbs (gerunds, transgressives):  cs: *čekajíc na autobus všimla si ho* “she noticed him **while waiting** for a bus”;  hi: दरवाज़ा खोलकर वह कमरे में आई (*darvāzā kholkar vah kamre mẽ āī*) “**having opened** the door she came in”

Conjunctions

- Coordinating conjunctions join phrases of same or similar type or even whole clauses (independent)
 - single coordinators:
 -  en: *Peter **and** Paul; today **or** tomorrow; he wanted to go **but** she didn't like the idea*
 - paired coordinators:
 -  en: ***neither** here **nor** there; **the** sooner **the** better; **as soon as possible***
- Subordinating conjunctions join dependent clauses or phrases to the governing node, specifying their function
 - single subordinators:
 -  en: *that; if; whether; because*
 - paired subordinators:
 -  hi: जब मैं कहूँगा तब आना (***jab** maĩ kahũgā **tab** ānā*) (lit. ***when** I tell **then** come*) “come when I tell you”

Relative Pronouns, Determiners, Numerals, and Adverbs

- Merge properties of syntactic nouns / adjectives / adverbs and of subordinating conjunctions
 - relative syntactic noun:  en: *those **who** know; a car **that** never breaks; the man **whom** I met; who knows **what** you find*
 - relative syntactic adjective:  en: *the man **whose** son is this boy; you decide from **what** time on you work; ... **which** color you like*
 -  cs: relative numeral: *pověz mi, **kolik** máš peněz* “tell me **how much** money you have”;
... ***kolikátý** jsi byl* (lit. ***how-many-th** you were*) “where did you rank”
 - relative syntactic adverb:  en: *I don't know **when** she came; ... **where** it is; ... **how** to say; ... **why** he's here*
- Interrogative pronouns (adverbs etc.) may have same form (in some languages) but not the same joining function.

Adpositions

- Govern syntactic noun (dictate its case marking), specify its role as argument of
 - a verb (*believe **in** something*)
 - another noun (*lack **of** something*)
 - an adjective (*acceptable **for** me*)
- Appear before, after or around the noun phrase:
 - Preposition:  en: ***in** the house; **under** the table; **beyond** this point*
 - Postposition:  hi: कमरे में (*kamre **mē***) (lit. *room **in***) “in the room”
 - Circumposition:  de: ***von** diesem Zeitpunkt **an*** “**from** this moment **on**”

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- **Numeral:** a number, amount
 - *one, two, three; first, second, third; once, twice, thrice; twofold; pair, triple, quadruple*

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- **Function word:** adposition / conjunction / particle / auxiliary

Summary

- Category labels are “universal”
- Definitions are language-specific
- Ideal: cross-linguistic similarity of categories
- 100% match is not possible

<https://ufal.cz/courses/npfl094>

Openness vs. Closeness

Content vs. Function Words

- Open classes (take new words)
 - verbs (non-auxiliary), nouns, adjectives, adjectival adverbs, interjections
 - word formation (derivation) across classes
- Closed classes (words can be enumerated)
 - pronouns / determiners, adpositions, conjunctions, particles
 - pronominal adverbs
 - auxiliary and modal verbs / particles
 - numerals (mathematically infinite, linguistically closed)
 - typically they are not base for derivation
- Even closed classes evolve but over longer period of time
 -  es: *Vuestra Merced* “Your Mercy, Your Grace” ⇒ *usted* (new singular second person pronoun in formal/honorific register)
 - ⇒ new plural *ustedes*

The Big Four

- Nouns
 - Proper nouns
- Verbs
 - Verbal nouns, infinitives
 - Participles (between verbs and adjectives)
 - Converbs (between verbs and adverbs)
- Adjectives
 - Modify nouns
- Adverbs
 - Modify verbs, adjectives or adverbs

Common Minors

- Adpositions
 - Prepositions
 - Postpositions
 - Circumpositions
- Conjunctions
 - Subordinators
 - Coordinators
- Interjections
- Particles
 - Often just “garbage can category”

Pronouns vs. Determiners

- In some tagsets clear (but context-dependent) definition:
 - Pronouns *replace* noun phrases
 - *I, you, he, she, it, we, they, who, something...*
 - *This is unbelievable!*
 - *Yours is better.*
 - Determiners *modify* noun phrases (so they include traditional possessive “pronouns”)
 - *my, your, his, her, its, our, their, whose, some...*
 - *This book is John's.*
 - *Your book is better.*
- Some traditional grammars (and tagsets) refer to all the above as pronouns (e.g. Czech)



BulTreeBank Tagset (bg): The Broadest Sense of Pronouns

- Subcategories:
 - **personal**: аз “I”, ти “you”, той “he”
 - **possessive**: мой “my”, моя “my”, твой “your”, негов “his”
 - **demonstrative**: този “this”, това “this”
 - **interrogative**: кой “who”, коя “who”, кое “what”
 - **relative**: който “who”, що “that”
 - **universal**: всеки “each”, всякой “any”
 - **indefinite**: един “one”, някой “somebody”
 - **negative**: никой “nobody”, никакъв “none”
- Referential type:
 - **entity**: кой “who”, коя “who”, кое “what”
 - **attribute**: какъв “what”, каква “what”, какво “what”
 - **possession**: чий “whose”, чия “whose”, чие “whose”
 - **quantity**: колко “how much”, доколко “how much”
 - **location**: къде “where”, где “where”, докъде “where to”
 - **time**: кога “when”, докога “till when”, откога “since when”
 - **manner**: как “how”
 - **cause**: защо “why”



Prague Dependency Treebank (cs): The Greatest Variety of Numerals

- **Cardinal:** *jeden, dva, tři, čtyři, pět*
- **Cardinal for sets:** *jedny, dvoje, troje*
- **Cardinal / N-tuple:** *dvé, tré, čtvero*
 - But noun n-tuple: *dvojice, trojice*
- **Adjectival ordinal:** *první, druhý, třetí*
- **Adverbial ordinal:** *poprvé, podruhé*
- **Adjectival multiplicative (N sorts of):** *dvojí, trojí, čtverý, paterý*
- **Adverbial multiplicative:** *jedenkrát, dvakrát, třikrát, čtyřikrát, pětkrát*
- **Fraction:** *polovina, třetina, čtvrtina*
- **Number Arabic digits:** *1, 2, 3, 4, 5*
- **Number Roman:** *I, II, III, IV, V*

Pronominal quantifiers:

- **Interrogative / relative:** *kolik, kolikery, kolikero, kolikátý, pokolikáté, kolikerý, kolikrát*
- **Indefinite:** *několik, několikery, několikero, několikátý, poněkolikáté, několikery, několikrát, mnoho, málo*
- **Demonstrative:** *tolik, tolikery, tolikero, tolikátý, potolikáté, tolikery, tolikrát*

Some Endemic Classes

- Existential *there* in  English
- Infinitival marker:  English *to*,  German *zu*,  Swedish *att*
- Predeterminer:  English *both the boys*, *all the people*
- Response particles:  English *yes*, *no*, *thanks*
- Negative particles:  English *not*, *n't*,  Arabic لا (*lā*)
- Question particles:  Polish *czy*,  Hindi क्या (*kyā*)
- Separable verbal prefix:  German *vorstellen* ⇒ *stellen Sie sich vor* “imagine”
- Adjectival particle:  German *am besten*, *zu groß*
- Classifier:  Chinese 一個人 (*yí gè rén*) “one (piece) man”

Various Other Classes

- Foreign words (foreign-language quotations, names of books etc.; not loanwords!)
 - *The police confiscated illegal copies of the banned **Mein Kampf** by Adolf Hitler.*
 - Could be subclassified as foreign nouns, verbs etc.
 - POS and features need not be the same as in the source language!
 - German *Burg* “castle” is feminine. If embedded in Czech it will be treated as masculine.
- Abbreviations
 - Could be subclassified as abbreviated nouns, verbs etc.
- Parts of multi-token idioms
- Numbers (123)
- Symbols (\$, €)
- Punctuation (, . - “ ”)

Clitics and Contractions

- Clitic is a
 - Syntactically independent word
 - Phonologically / orthographically dependent morpheme
-  es: *despiértate* “wake yourself”; *démelo* “give me it”
-  ru: *защищатьcя* (*zaščiščat'sja*) “to defend oneself”
-  de: *zum* = *zu dem* “to the”; *am* = *an dem* “on the”
-  fr: *du* = *de le* “of the”
-  cs: *proň* = *pro něj* “for him”; *oč* = *o co* “for what”; *tys* = *ty jsi* “you have”; *žes* = *že jsi* “that you have”; *scvrnks* = *scvrnkl jsi* “you flicked off”; *přišelť* = *neboť přišel* “because he came”
-  ar: *وبالفالوجة* (*wabiālfālūjah* = *wa.CONJ bi.PREP AlfAlwjp.NOUN_PROP*) “and in al-Falujah”

Features of Nouns and Adjectives

- Gender / animacy (lexical for nouns, agreement inflection for adjectives) or class (Bantu languages)
- Number (singular, dual, plural, trial, paucal)
- Case ( en: 2 for pronouns;  cs: 7;  fi: 14)
- Definiteness ( ro: *poiană* “a meadow”, *poiana* “the meadow”)
- Polarity ( cs: *schopný* “able”, *neschopný* “unable”)
- Degree of comparison (positive, comparative, superlative, absolute superlative)



Noun Classes in Swahili

Class	Sing	Plur	Gloss
1 (humans)	m + <i>tu</i>	wa + <i>tu</i>	person
3 (thin objects)	m + <i>ti</i>	mi + <i>ti</i>	tree
5 (paired things)	ji + <i>cho</i>	ma + <i>cho</i>	eye
7 (instrument)	ki + <i>tu</i>	vi + <i>tu</i>	thing
11 (extended body parts)	u + <i>limi</i>	n + <i>dimi</i>	tongue

Features of Verbs

- Form: infinitive, verbal noun, participle, converb, supine, finite
- Mood: indicative, imperative, subjunctive, jussive, conditional, potential, optative, necessitative...
- Tense / aspect: present, past, future; continuous; aorist, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect
- Evidentiality: did I witness it myself?
- Voice: active, middle, passive, causative
- Person: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 0, honorific registers
- Number: singular, dual, plural
- Gender: masculine, feminine, neuter
- Polarity:  cs: *dělat* “to do”, *nedělat* “not to do”

- Case of adpositions (subcategorization, not inflection)
 - What case must the governed noun phrase be in?
- Possessor's gender and number
 -  cs: *jejímu* *psovi* “to her dog” – feminine possessor, masculine possessed
 -  cs: *její* *krávě* “to her cow” – feminine possessor, feminine possessed
 -  cs: *jehož* *kráva* “whose (‘of which guy’) cow” – singular masculine possessor, singular feminine possessed
 -  cs: *jejíž* *kráva* “whose (‘of which woman’) cow” – singular feminine possessor, singular feminine possessed
 -  cs: *jejichž* *kráva* “whose (‘of which people’) cow” – plural possessor, singular possessed

- Tag as a set of feature (category) values ... (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n)
- Simple list of tags

$$T = \{t_i\}_{i=1..n}$$

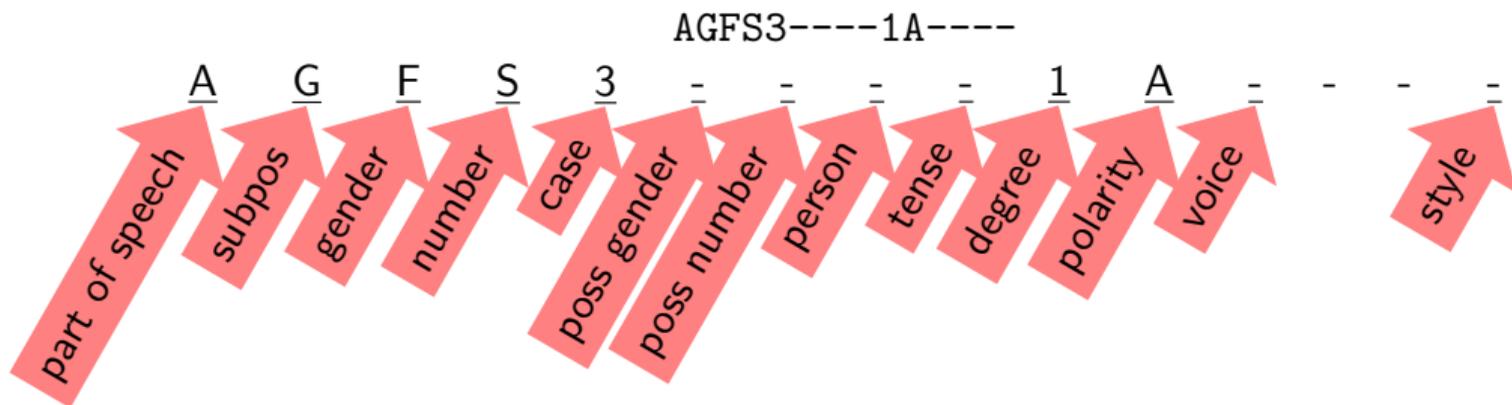
- 1-1 mapping between tags and feature-value space

$$T \leftrightarrow (K_1, K_2, \dots, K_n)$$

-  English
 - Penn Treebank (45 tags), Brown Corpus (87), Claws c5 (62), London-Lund (197)
-  Czech
 - Prague Dependency Treebank (4294; positional), Multext-East (1458; Orwell 1984 parallel corpus), Majka / Desam (MU Brno), Prague Spoken Corpus (over 10000!)
 - `<i1>0</i1><i2>1</i2><i3>1</i3><i4>1</i4><i5>1</i5><i6>_</i6><i7>_</i7><i8>_</i8><i9>_</i9><i10>_</i10><i11></i11>`



Czech Positional Tags of PDT





Parts of Speech in PDT

- N noun (*podstatné jméno*)
- A adjective (*přídavné jméno*)
- P pronoun (*zájmeno*)
- C numeral (*číslovka*)
- V verb (*sloveso*)
- D adverb (*příslowce*)
- R preposition (*předložka*)
- J conjunction (*spojka*)
- T particle (*částice*)
- I interjection (*citoslovce*)
- Z special (e.g. punctuation) (*zvláštní, např. interpunkce*)
- X unknown word (*neznámé slovo*)



Gender in PDT

M	masculine animate	Y	M or I
I	masculine inanimate	T	I or F
F	feminine	W	I or N
N	neuter	H, Q	F or N
X	unknown	Z	M, I or N



Number in PDT

S	singular (<i>jednotné</i>)
D	dual (<i>dvojné</i>)
P	plural (<i>množné</i>)
X	unknown (<i>neznámé</i>)



Case in PDT

1	nominative
2	genitive
3	dative
4	accusative
5	vocative
6	locative
7	instrumental
X	unknown



Degree, Polarity, and Person

- Degree of comparison of adjectives and adverbs:
 - 1 (positive), 2 (comparative), 3 (superlative)
- Polarity of verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and nouns:
 - A (affirmative), N (negative)
- Person of pronouns and verbs:
 - 1, 2, 3



Mood, Tense, and Voice

- Changes relevance of other categories (such as person and number) \Rightarrow in a sense, these are subparts of speech
- Tense:
 - P (present), M (past), F (future)
- Voice:
 - A (active), P (passive)
- Mood:
 - N (indicative), R (imperative), C (conditional)



Style and/or Variant

1	other variant, less frequent
2	other variant, very rare, archaic or literary
3	very archaic or colloquial variant
5	colloquial, tolerated both in spoken and in written discourse
6	colloquial, inappropriate in written discourse
7	colloquial like 6 but less preferred by speakers
9	special usage (e.g. after some prepositions)



The Penn Treebank Tagset

- ① **CC** coordinating conjunction
- ② **CD** cardinal number
- ③ **DT** determiner
- ④ **EX** existential *there*
- ⑤ **FW** foreign word
- ⑥ **IN** preposition or subordinating conjunction
- ⑦ **JJ** adjective
- ⑧ **JJR** adjective, comparative
- ⑨ **JJS** adjective, superlative
- ⑩ **LS** list item marker
- ⑪ **MD** modal
- ⑫ **NN** noun, singular/mass
- ⑬ **NNS** noun, plural
- ⑭ **NNP** proper noun, singular
- ⑮ **NNPS** proper noun, plural
- ⑯ **PDT** predeterminer
- ⑰ **POS** possessive ending
- ⑱ **PRP** personal pronoun
- ⑲ **PRP\$** possessive pronoun



The Penn Treebank Tagset

- 20 **RB** adverb
- 21 **RBR** adverb, comparative
- 22 **RBS** adverb, superlative
- 23 **RP** particle
- 24 **SYM** symbol
- 25 **TO** *to*
- 26 **UH** interjection
- 27 **VB** verb, base (*do*)
- 28 **VBD** verb, past (*did*)
- 29 **VBG** verb, gerund or present participle (*doing*)
- 30 **VBN** verb, past participle (*done*)
- 31 **VBP** verb, non-3rd person singular present (*do*)
- 32 **VBZ** verb, 3rd person singular present (*does*)
- 33 **WDT** wh-determiner (*which*)
- 34 **WP** wh-pronoun (*who*)
- 35 **WP\$** possessive wh-pronoun (*whose*)
- 36 **WRB** wh-adverb (*where*)
- 37 **.** period...

Universal POS Tags

<http://universaldependencies.org/u/pos/index.html>

- **NOUN**
- **PROPN** (proper noun)
- **VERB**
- **ADJ** (adjective)
- **ADV** (adverb)
- **INTJ** (interjection)
- **PRON** (pronoun)
- **DET** (determiner)
- **AUX** (auxiliary)
- **NUM** (numeral)
- **ADP** (adposition)
- **SCONJ** (subordinating conjunction)
- **CCONJ** (coordinating conjunction)
- **PART** (particle)
- **PUNCT** (punctuation)
- **SYM** (symbol)
- **X** (unknown)

Universal Features

<http://universaldependencies.org/u/feat/index.html>

- **PronType** (*druh zájmena*)
- **NumType** (*druh číslovky*)
- **Poss** (*přívlastňovací*)
- **Reflex** (*zvratné*)
- **Foreign** (*cizí slovo*)
- **Abbr** (*zkratka*)
- **Typo** (*překlep*)
- **Gender** (*rod*)
- **Animacy** (*životnost*)
- **NounClass** (*jmenná třída*)
- **Number** (*číslo*)
- **Case** (*pád*)
- **Definite(ness)** (*určitost*)
- **Degree** (*stupeň*)
- **VerbForm** (*slovesný tvar*)
- **Mood** (*způsob*)
- **Tense** (*čas*)
- **Aspect** (*vid*)
- **Voice** (*slovesný rod*)
- **Evident(iality)** (*zjevnost*)
- **Polarity** (*zápor*)
- **Person** (*osoba*)
- **Polite(ness)** (*zdvořilost*)
- **Clusivity** (*kluzivita*)