BCD Corpus: Categorization scheme

Number of phrases „verb + adjective“:
  Type frequency: 451
  Token frequency: 3269

Event: main types
The event #e# is subcategorized with the codes that directly follow in syntax, e.g. #e/eo#, #e/inst#. The total number of subtypes is lower than the total number of events because not all events have been subcategorized. #e/eo# and #e/es# mean that the modification scope of the adjective includes both the event and the direct object, in the first case, the event and the subject, in the second. Single #eo# or #es# refer to clear secondary predicates without implicatured event. The subtypes “res, source, source-loc” occur only as subtypes of “e/eo, e/es, e/io, e/is”.

#e# Event. This category mirrors the criteria applied to the entries of the dictionary (semantic inclusion of the event into the modification scope)
#e/eo# event + explicit direct object (which is implicatured by modification)
  e/es event + explicit subject (which is implicatured by modification)
  e/io event + implicatured hidden direct object (“inner object”)
  e/is event + implicatured hidden subject (“inner subject”)
  eo object oriented secondary predication (not systematically retrieved, just for illustration)
  es subject oriented secondary predication (not systematically retrieved, just for illustration)

Event: further subtypes
Follow main event types in syntax, e.g. #e# #cir#. Further fin-tuning may occur: #e# #cir# #res# (additionally marked with #3#).

#-# Main type without subtype (ex. courir rapide)
#cir# Circumstantial modification (ex. aimer haut)
#dir# Direction, defined as the final interpretation #fin# of #loc. #res# is ‘final perfective’, while #fin# is ‘final imperfective’ (ex. regarder haut ‘regarder vers le haut’)
#fin# Finality (ex. voter utile ‘un vote destiné à être utile à une fin’)
#freq# Frequency (ex. venir menu et souvent)
#inst# Instrumental (ex. parler haut ‘avec une voix haute’)
#int# Intensity (ex. aimer fort); the category also includes mitigation
#loc# Place (ex. situé haut ‘placé sur un lieu élevé’)

#quant#  Quantity (ex. *vendre gros* ‘vendre en grande quantité’)

#res#  Resultative (ex. *terminer grand*). Never combines with #e# because #res# is always object or subject oriented. Always a subtype of e/participant

#sent#  Sentence adverb

#source#  Source (ex. *commencer petit*). Only as subtype of e/participant

#temp#  Time (ex. *parler bref*)

**Morphosyntactic features**

#ant#  Adjective syntactically placed before the verb (ex. *il a si doux chanté*)

#flex#  Inflected adjective (ex. *une veste droite boutonnée*)

#nom#  Nominalization of the whole group (ex. *l’homme au voir juste*)

#redup#  Reduplication (ex. *menu menu*)

**Reduced valency and generic meaning**

#aut#  The group is autonomous = free from usual valency (ex. *donner gagnant*: avalent or monovalent use of trivalent *donner*)

#imp#  Impersonal (includes generic *on, vous, les gens, cela, ça*)

#inf#  Infinitive of the verb (often related with a high degree of valential autonomy) (ex. *à vrai dire*)

#red#  Reduced valency, but less autonomous than #aut# (ex. *il voit juste*).

**Semantic features**

#meta#  Metaphor

**Textlinguistic features**

#zit#  The group is marked for another register or discourse (ex. quotation marks (“…”)) or explicit marking (ex. *comme on dit*).

#prov#  Locution, proverb, saying