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