

Tag	Name	Attribute	Definition	Example
1PP	first person plural	PER	Deictic reference that refers to both the speaker and referents grouped with the speaker.	<i>we</i>
1PS	first person singular	PER	Deictic reference that refers to the speaker.	<i>I</i>
2PP	second person plural	PER	Deictic reference to more than one referent identified as addressee.	<i>you</i>
2PS	second person singular	PER	Deictic reference to a single referent identified as addressee.	<i>you</i>
3PP	third person plural	PER	Deictic reference to more than one referent not identified as the speaker or addressee.	<i>they</i>
3PS	third person singular	PER	Deictic reference to a single referent not identified as the speaker or addressee.	<i>he</i>
A	adverbial UW	LEX	UW that designates circumstances.	<i>beautifully</i>
AA	adjunct to an adverb	SYN	An optional constituent of an adverbial phrase.	
AB	adverbial phrase	SYN	Adverbial-bar phrase (intermediate projection)	
ABB	abbreviation	LST	Abbreviation of a word form	<i>Dr.</i>
ABE	abessive	CAS	A case that expresses the lack or absence of the referent of the noun it marks.	
ABL	ablative	CAS	A case that indicates movement from something, and/or cause.	<i>rosa, rosas (la)</i>
ABS	absolutive	CAS	Case of nouns in ergative-absolutive languages that would generally be the subjects of intransitive verbs or the objects of transitive verbs in the translational equivalents of nominative-accusative languages such as English.	
AC	complement of an adverb	SYN	A phrasal or clausal category which is selected (subcategorized) by the head of a phrase.	
ACAS	assigns case	AGR	Used to indicate case agreement.	
ACC	accusative	CAS	A case that indicates the direct object of a verb.	<i>rosam, rosas (la)</i>
ACN	act or action	SEM	Nouns denoting acts or actions.	
ACR	acronym	LST	Abbreviations that are formed using the initial components in a phrase or name	<i>UNL</i>
ACT	active voice	VOI	A voice that indicates that the subject is the agent or actor of the verb.	<i>build</i>
ADJ	adjective	POS	Modifiers of nouns.	<i>beautiful</i>
ADP	adposition	POS	Cover term for prepositions and postpositions. It is a member of a closed set of items that occur before or after a complement composed of a noun phrase, noun, pronoun, or clause that functions as a noun phrase, and form a single structure with the complement to express its grammatical and semantic relation to another unit within a clause.	
ADV	adverb	POS	Modifiers of verbs and other constituent classes.	<i>beautifully</i>
AFF	affix	POS	A bound morpheme which adds lexical or syntactic information to a root or stem.	
AFM	affirmative	POL	Affirmative polarity.	<i>always</i>
AGEN	assigns gender	AGR	Used to indicate gender agreement.	
AGR	agreement	-	A traditional term used in grammatical theory and description to refer to a formal relationship between elements, whereby a form of one word requires a corresponding form of another.	
ALE	alethic	MOD	Modality that connotes the speaker's estimation of the logical necessity or possibility of the proposition expressed by his utterance.	
ALL	allative	CAS	A case that expresses motion to or toward the referent of the noun it marks.	
ANI	animacy	-	Grammatical and/or semantic category of nouns based on how sentient or alive the referent of the noun is.	
ANL	animal	SEM	Nouns denoting animals.	
ANM	animate	ANI	Indicates an animate reference.	<i>he, she</i>
ANUM	assigns number	AGR	Used to indicate number agreement.	
AP	adverbial phrase	SYN	Adverbial-bar-bar phrase (maximal projection)	
APER	assigns person	AGR	Used to indicate person agreement.	
ARC	archaism	REG	A word that is no longer used.	<i>thou (= you)</i>
ARF	artifact	SEM	Nouns denoting man-made objects.	
ART	article	POS	Determiner that identifies a noun's definite or indefinite reference, and new or given status.	<i>the</i>
AS	specifier of an adverb	SYN	Specifier of an adverbial phrase.	
ASP	aspect	-	Defines the temporal flow (or lack thereof) in the described event or state.	
ATT	attribute	SEM	Nouns denoting attributes of people and objects.	
AUM	assumptive	MOO	Assumptive mood is an epistemic mode that signals the speaker's belief that his statement is based on facts about what is usually the case in such circumstances.	
AUX	auxiliary verb	POS	A verb which accompanies the lexical verb of a verb phrase, and expresses grammatical distinctions not carried by the lexical verb.	<i>will</i>

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AVR	adverbializer	POS	An adverbializer is a subordinating conjunction that links a subordinate clause to a main clause, and indicates that the subordinate clause has an "adverbial" or interpositional relation to the main clause, indicating purpose, condition, time, and location.	<i>when, after</i>
BEN	benefactive	CAS	A case that expresses that the referent of the noun it marks receives the benefit of the situation expressed by the clause.	
BON	body part	SEM	Nouns denoting body parts.	
BOV	body action	SEM	Verbs of grooming, dressing and bodily care.	
CA	adjunct to a conjunction	SYN	An optional constituent of a complementizer phrase.	
CAS	case	-	The case of a noun or pronoun indicates its grammatical function in a greater phrase or clause such as the role of subject or of direct object.	
CAU	causative	CAS	A case which expresses that the referent of the noun it marks is the cause of the situation expressed by the clause.	
CB	conjunctive phrase	SYN	Conjunction-bar phrase (intermediate projection)	
CC	complement of a conjunction	SYN	A phrasal or clausal category which is selected (subcategorized) by the head of a phrase.	
CCX	circumfix	POS	Affix made up of two separate parts which surround and attach to a root or stem.	
CDN	cardinal numeral	POS	A numeral of the class whose members are considered basic in form, are used in counting, and in expressing how many objects are referred to.	<i>two</i>
CGN	cognitive noun	SEM	Nouns denoting cognitive processes and contents.	
CGV	cognitive verb	SEM	Verbs of thinking, judging, analyzing, doubting.	
CHA	change	SEM	Verbs of size, temperature change, intensifying, etc.	
CIR	circumposition	POS	An adposition that surrounds the phrase.	
CJC	conjunction	POS	Conjunction is a word that syntactically links words or larger constituents, and expresses a semantic relationship between them.	
CLA	classifier	POS	A word or affix that expresses the classification of a noun.	
CLQ	colloquialism	REG	A word that is not used in formal speech.	<i>wanna (= want to)</i>
CMN	communication noun	SEM	Nouns denoting communicative processes and contents.	
CMP	comparative	DEG	An adjective or adverb that compares the quality with that of another of its kind.	<i>better</i>
CMR	complementizer	POS	A complementizer is a conjunction which marks a complement clause.	<i>that (I know that he will come)</i>
CMS	commissive modality	MOD	Commissive modality is a deontic modality that connotes the speaker's expressed commitment, as a promise or threat, to bring about the proposition expressed by the utterance.	<i>All elections shall take place on schedule.</i>
CMT	comitative	CAS	A case expressing accompaniment.	
CMV	communication verb	SEM	Verbs of telling, asking, ordering, singing.	
COM	common	GEN	Common gender	<i>pianiste (fr)</i>
CON	conditional	MOO	Mood used in conditional sentences to refer to a hypothetical state of affairs, or an uncertain event that is contingent on another set of circumstances.	
COO	coordinating conjunction	POS	A conjunction that links constituents without syntactically subordinating one to the other.	<i>and</i>
COP	copula	POS	An intransitive verb which links a subject to a noun phrase adjective, or other constituent which expresses the predicate.	<i>be (to be)</i>
CP	conjunctive phrase	SYN	Conjunction-bar-bar phrase (maximal projection)	
CPR	reciprocal pronoun	POS	Pronoun that expresses a mutual feeling or action among the referents of a plural subject.	<i>each other</i>
CPT	competition	SEM	Verbs of fighting, athletic activities.	
CRC	correlative conjunction	POS	Either of a pair of coordinating conjunctions used in ordered fashion. Typically, one is used immediately before each member of a pair of constituents.	<i>both ... and ...</i>
CRE	creation	SEM	Verbs of sewing, baking, painting, performing.	
CS	specifier of a conjunction	SYN	Specifier of a conjunctive phrase.	
CSM	consumption	SEM	Verbs of eating and drinking.	
CTC	contact	SEM	Verbs of touching, hitting, tying, digging.	
CTN	continuative	ASP	An imperfective aspect that expresses an ongoing, but not habitual, occurrence of the state or event expressed by the verb.	<i>I am still eating.</i>
CTT	contraction	LST	Shortening of a word, syllable, or word group by omission of internal letters.	<i>don't</i>
DA	adjunct of a determiner	SYN	An optional constituent of a determiner phrase.	
DAT	dative	CAS	A case that indicates the indirect object of a verb	<i>rosae, rosis (la)</i>
DAX	derivational affix	MOR	An affix by means of which one word is formed (derived) from another.	<i>-er (writ-er)</i>

Tag	Name	Attribute	Definition	Example
DB	determiner phrase	SYN	Determiner-bar phrase (intermediate projection)	
DC	complement of a determiner	SYN	A phrasal or clausal category which is selected (subcategorized) by the head of a phrase.	
DEC	declarative	MOO	Declarative mood is an epistemic mood that signals that the proposition expressed by a speaker's utterance is offered as an unqualified statement of fact.	
DED	deductive	MOO	Deductive mood is an epistemic mood that signals that the speaker judges from other facts that the proposition expressed by his utterance is probably true.	
DEF	definite	DEF	Indicates that an expression's referent(s) is in some way identifiable to both speaker and addressee.	<i>the</i>
DEG	degree	-	Describes the relational value of one thing with something in another clause of a sentence.	
DEL	delative	CAS	A case which expresses motion downward from the referent of the noun it marks.	
DEM	demonstrative	POS	A determiner that is used deictically to indicate a referent's spatial, temporal, or discourse location.	<i>this (house)</i>
DEO	deontic	MOD	Modality that connotes the speaker's degree of requirement of desire for, or commitment to the realization of the proposition expressed by the utterance.	
DEP	demonstrative pronoun	POS	A pronoun used as a demonstrative.	<i>this (is the house)</i>
DET	determiner	POS	Word or affix that belongs to a class of noun modifiers that expresses the reference, including quantity, of a noun.	
DFN	definiteness	-	Category concerned with the grammaticalization of identifiability and nonidentifiability of referents on the part of a speaker or addressee.	
DIA	dialect	REG	A regional speech pattern.	<i>wee (= small)</i>
DLB	deliberative	MOO	Deliberative mood is a directive mood which signals the speaker's request for instruction from the addressee as to whether to do the proposition expressed in the utterance.	
DP	determiner phrase	SYN	Determiner-bar-bar phrase (maximal projection)	
DRT	directive	MOD	Directive modality is a deontic modality that connotes the speaker's degree of requirement of conformity to the proposition expressed by an utterance.	<i>Stop!</i>
DS	specifier of a determiner	SYN	Specifier of a determiner phrase.	
DTN	distributive numeral	POS	A distributive numeral is a numeral which expresses a group of the number specified.	<i>by the dozen, in pairs</i>
DTST	ditransitive	TRA	A verb which takes a subject and two objects.	<i>give</i>
DUA	dual	NUM	Number which refers to two members of the class identified by the noun.	
DUB	dubitative	MOO	Dubitative mood is an epistemic mood which signals a speaker's reservation about the accuracy of his or her statement.	
DUM	dummy pronoun	POS	A grammatical unit that has no meaning, but completes a sentence to make it grammatical.	<i>it (is raining)</i>
ELA	elative	CAS	A case expressing motion out of or away from the referent of the noun it marks.	
EMO	emotion	SEM	Verbs of feeling.	
EPI	epistemic	MOD	Modality that connotes how much certainty or evidence a speaker has for the proposition expressed by his or her utterance.	
EPR	emphatic pronoun	POS	A personal pronoun that is used to emphasize its referent.	<i>moi (, je sui français)</i>
EQU	equative	CAS	A case that expresses likeness or identity to the referent of the noun it marks.	
ERG	ergative	CAS	The case of nouns in ergative-absolutive languages that would generally be the subjects of transitive verbs in the translation equivalents of nominative-accusative languages such as English.	
ESS	essive	CAS	A case that expresses the temporary state of the referent specified by a noun.	
EVI	evidentiality	MOD	Evidentiality is an epistemic modality that connotes the speaker's assessment of the evidence for his or her statement.	
EVL	equivalent	SOD	Social deixis that expresses equality of status.	
EXP	experiential perfect aspect	ASP	Grammaticalization of the current relevance, at the moment of utterance, of an event or state that occurred prior to the moment of utterance. The event or state is expressed as an experience which happened at least once, without respect to a particular location in time, and which is repeatable.	<i>Bill has been to America.</i>
FAM	familiarity	SOD	Social deixis that expresses a high degree of solidarity between the speaker and addressee.	<i>tu (fr)</i>
FEE	feeling	SEM	Nouns denoting feelings and emotions.	
FEM	feminine	GEN	A grammatical gender that marks nouns that have human or animal female referents, and often marks nouns that have referents that do not carry distinctions of sex.	<i>table (fr)</i>
FOO	food	SEM	Nouns denoting foods and drinks.	
FPR	reflexive pronoun	POS	Pronoun that has coreference with the subject.	<i>himself (he prides himself)</i>

Tag	Name	Attribute	Definition	Example
FUN	near future	TNS	Absolute tense that refers to a time right after the moment of utterance.	
FUR	remote future	TNS	Absolute tense that refers to a distant future.	
FUT	future	TNS	Absolute tense that refers to a time after the moment of utterance.	<i>will be (I will be here)</i>
GDV	gerundive	POS	A non-finite verb form.	
GEN	gender	-	A noun class system, composed of two or three classes, whose nouns that have human male and female referents tend to be in separate classes.	
GER	gerund	POS	A non-finite verb form.	<i>sleeping</i>
GNR	generic	DEF	A noun or noun phrase that refers to a whole class, or any member of a class as a representative of its class.	
GNT	genitive	CAS	A case in which the referent of the marked noun is the possessor of the referent of another noun.	<i>'s (en); rosae, rosarum (la)</i>
GRO	group	SEM	Nouns denoting groupings of people or objects.	
HAB	habitual	ASP	An imperfective aspect that expresses the occurrence of an event or state as characteristic of a period of time.	<i>I used to walk.</i>
HEP	hesternal past tense	TNS	Past tense that refers to a time that is located somewhere in the span beginning with the period defined culturally as "yesterday" and extends back through some period that is considered nonremote.	
HOP	hodiernal past tense	TNS	Past tense that refers to a time as located before the moment of utterance within the span culturally defined as "today."	
HUM	person	SEM	Nouns denoting people.	
HYP	hypothetical	MOO	Hypothetical mood is an epistemic mood that signals that the speaker evaluates a proposition as counterfactual, but otherwise possible.	
IA	adjunct of an inflection	SYN	An optional constituent of an inflectional phrase.	
IAX	inflectional affix	MOR	Affix that expresses a grammatical contrast that is obligatory for its stem's word class in some given grammatical context.	<i>-s (writer-s)</i>
IB	inflectional phrase	SYN	Inflectional-bar phrase (intermediate projection)	
IC	complement of an inflection	SYN	A phrasal or clausal category which is selected (subcategorized) by the head of a phrase.	
ICP	inceptive	ASP	Aspect that expresses the beginning of an event or state.	<i>I started eating.</i>
IFS	inferior status	SOD	Social deixis that encodes a low degree of status.	
IFX	infix	POS	Affix that is inserted within a root or stem.	
ILL	illative	CAS	A case that expresses motion into or direction toward the referent of the noun it marks.	
IMP	imperative	MOO	Imperative mood is mood that signals directive modality, especially in commands. Its use may be extended to signal permission.	<i>Do that!</i>
IND	indicative	MOO	Mood used for factual statements and positive beliefs.	<i>I'll do that.</i>
INE	inessive	CAS	A case that expresses a location within the referent of the noun it marks.	
INF	infinitive	POS	A non-finite verb form.	<i>be (to be)</i>
INS	instrumental	CAS	A case indicating that the referent of the noun it marks is the means of the accomplishment of the action expressed by the clause.	
INT	interrogative	MOO	An interrogative mood is an epistemic mood that signals that the speaker wishes to elicit information concerning the content of his or her utterance from the addressee.	
INV	invariant	NUM	The word does not vary in number, i.e., it has the same form in singular and in plural.	<i>series</i>
IP	inflectional phrase	SYN	Inflectional-bar-bar phrase (maximal projection)	
IPC	imprecativ	MOO	Imprecative mood is a volitive mood that signals the speaker's wish that an unfavorable proposition will come about.	
IPR	interrogative pronoun	POS	A pro-form that is used in questions to stand for the item questioned.	<i>who (are you?)</i>
IPT	immediate past tense	TNS	Past tense that refers to a time considered very recent in relation to the moment of utterance.	
IS	specifier of an inflection	SYN	Specifier of an inflectional phrase.	
ITE	iterative	ASP	Aspect that expresses the repetition of an event or state.	<i>I ate it again and again.</i>
ITJ	interjection	POS	Form, typically brief, such as one syllable or word, which is used most often as an exclamation or part of an exclamation.	<i>hello</i>
ITM	intimate social deixis	SOD	Social deixis that expresses a very high degree of solidarity between the speaker and the addressee.	
ITST	indirect transitive	TRA	A verb which takes a subject and a single indirect object.	<i>depend</i>
J	adjectival UW	LEX	UW that designates qualities and attributes.	<i>beautiful</i>
JA	adjunct of an adjective	SYN	An optional constituent of an adjective phrase.	

Tag	Name	Attribute	Definition	Example
JB	adjective phrase	SYN	Adjective-bar phrase (intermediate projection)	
JC	complement of an adjective	SYN	A phrasal or clausal category which is selected (subcategorized) by the head of a phrase.	
JDG	judgment modality	MOD	Judgment modality is an epistemic modality that connotes the speaker's strength of inference, or degree of confidence in the reality of the proposition expressed by his or her utterance.	
JGN	jargon	REG	Technical vocabulary of a particular profession	<i>canis (= dog)</i>
JP	adjective phrase	SYN	Adjective-bar-bar phrase (maximal projection)	
JS	specifier of an adjective	SYN	Specifier of an adjectival phrase.	
JUS	jussive	MOD	Jussive mood is a directive mood that signals a speaker's command, permission, or agreement that the proposition expressed by his or her utterance be brought about.	
LAT	lative	CAS	A case that expresses motion up to the location of, or as far as the referent of the noun it marks.	
LCT	location	SEM	Nouns denoting spatial position.	
LEX	lexical category	-	Semantic category of the UW.	
LOC	locative	CAS	A case that expresses location at the referent of the noun it marks.	
LST	lexical structure	-	Structure of a word.	
MAN	manner	SEM	Manner adverbs.	
MCL	masculine	GEN	Includes most words that refer to males.	<i>livre (fr)</i>
MID	middle voice	VOI	A voice that indicates that the subject is the actor and acts upon himself or herself reflexively, or for his or her own benefit.	
MLN	multiplicative numeral	POS	A numeral that expresses how many fold or how many times.	<i>twice</i>
MOD	modality	MOD	Facet of illocutionary force, signaled by grammatical devices (that is, moods), that expresses The illocutionary point or general intent of a speaker, or a speaker's degree of commitment to the expressed proposition's believability, obligatoriness, desirability, or reality.	
MOR	morphology	-	Type of morpheme.	
MOT	motion	SEM	Verbs of walking, flying, swimming.	
MOV	modal verb	POS	A type of auxiliary verb that is used to indicate modality.	<i>can, must, may, might, have to,</i>
MTV	motive	SEM	Nouns denoting goals.	
MTW	multiword expression	LST	A free morpheme comprising more than one stem.	<i>United States of America</i>
MUL	multal	NUM	Number which refers to two members of the class identified by the noun.	
N	nominal UW	LEX	UW that designates things.	<i>beauty</i>
NA	adjunct of a noun	SYN	An optional constituent of a noun phrase.	
NACC	unaccusative	TRA	An intransitive verb whose subject is the agent.	<i>run</i>
NANM	inanimate	ANI	Indicates an inanimate reference.	<i>it</i>
NAT	natural process	SEM	Nouns denoting natural processes.	
NB	nominal phrase	SYN	Nominal-bar phrase (intermediate projection)	
NC	complement of a noun	SYN	A phrasal or clausal category which is selected (subcategorized) by the head of a phrase.	
NDEF	indefinite	DEF	Indicates that the referent(s) of an expression are not presumed to be identifiable.	<i>a</i>
NEC	necessity	MOD	Degree of contingency in modality that in alethic modality connotes logical requirement deontic modality connotes obligation, and epistemic modality connotes certainty.	
NEG	negative	POL	Negative polarity.	<i>never</i>
NERG	unergative	TRA	An intransitive verb whose subject is not the agent.	<i>fall</i>
NEU	neuter	GEN	Includes mostly words that do not refer to males or females.	<i>Kind (de)</i>
NEV	natural event	SEM	Nouns denoting natural events.	
NFUT	nonfuture	TNS	Absolute tense that refers to a time at or before the moment of utterance, and contrasts with a future tense.	
NMR	numeral	POS	A word, functioning most typically as an adjective or pronoun, that expresses a number or relation to the number.	
NOB	natural object	SEM	Nouns denoting natural objects (not man-made).	
NOM	nominative	CAS	A case that indicates the subject of a finite verb.	<i>I (en); rosa, rosae (la)</i>

Tag	Name	Attribute	Definition	Example
NOU	noun	POS	Member of a syntactic class that includes words which refer to people, places, things, ideas, or concepts; whose members may act as any of the following: subjects of the verb, objects of the verb, indirect object of the verb, or object of a preposition (or postposition), and most of whose members have inherently determined grammatical gender (in languages which inflect for gender).	<i>beauty</i>
NP	nominal phrase	SYN	Nominal-bar-bar phrase (maximal projection)	
NPAS	nonpast	TNS	Absolute tense that refers to a time at or after the moment of utterance, and contrasts with a past tense.	
NPFC	imperfective	ASP	An event in the process of unfolding (often a repeated or habitual event).	<i>I was swimming.</i>
NPR	indefinite pronoun	POS	A pronoun that belongs to a class whose members indicate indefinite reference.	<i>anybody, one, somebody</i>
NRCP	nonrecent past tense	TNS	Past tense that refers to a time before the range of a contrasting recent past tense.	
NREA	irrealis	MOD	Modality that connotes that the proposition with which it is associated is nonactual or nonfactual.	
NRFT	relative nonfuture	TNS	Relative tense that refers to a time simultaneous to, or before, a contextually determined temporal reference point, regardless of the latter's relation to the moment of utterance.	
NRMP	nonremote past tense	TNS	Past tense that refers to a time considered not more than a few days ago, in contrast to a remote past tense.	
NRPT	relative nonpast	TNS	Relative tense that refers to a time simultaneous to, or after, a contextually determined temporal reference point, regardless of the latter's relation to the moment of utterance.	
NS	specifier of a noun	SYN	Specifier of a noun phrase.	
NSPC	nonspecified	DEF	Indicates that the speaker presumably does not know the identity of the referent(s).	
NTST	intransitive	TRA	A verb that does not take an object.	<i>fall</i>
NUM	number	-	A grammatical category of nouns, pronouns, and adjective and verb agreement that expresses count distinctions.	
NYET	not-yet	TNS	Absolute tense that refers to times at and before the moment of utterance in asserting the present and past nonoccurrence of an event or state. It tends to imply that the event or state is expected to occur in the future.	
OBL	oblique case	CAS	Oblique case	<i>me (en)</i>
OBM	obligative mood	MOO	Obligative mood is a directive mood that signals the speaker's estimation of the necessity that the proposition expressed in his or her utterance be brought about.	
OPT	optative mood	MOO	Optative mood is a volitive mood that signals wishing or hoping.	
ORD	ordinal numeral	POS	A numeral belonging to a class whose members designate positions in a sequence.	<i>second</i>
PA	adjunct of a preposition	SYN	An optional constituent of a prepositional phrase.	
PAS	past	TNS	Absolute tense that refers to a time before the moment of utterance.	<i>was (I was here)</i>
PAU	paucal	NUM	Number which refers to few members of the class identified by the noun.	
PB	prepositional phrase	SYN	Adpositional-bar phrase (intermediate projection)	
PC	complement of a preposition	SYN	A phrasal or clausal category which is selected (subcategorized) by the head of a phrase.	
PCP	perception	SEM	Verbs of seeing, hearing, feeling.	
PCT	precativ mood	MOO	Precativ mood is a directive mood that signals that the utterance is a request.	
PEP	prehesternal past tense	TNS	Past tense that refers to a time in some span before that of an opposing hesternal past tense.	
PER	person	-	A deictic reference to a participant in an event, such as the speaker, the addressee, or others.	
PFC	perfective	ASP	A single event conceived as a unit.	<i>I swam.</i>
PFX	prefix	POS	Affix that is joined before a root or stem.	<i>un (-do)</i>
PGS	progressive	ASP	Continuous aspect that expresses processes, not states.	<i>I am eating.</i>
PHB	prohibitive mood	MOO	Prohibitive mood is a directive mood that signals a prohibition. It is distinguished by the use of a negated imperative sentence that employs a negative marker distinct from that used in declarative sentences, or a verb form different from that of the imperative.	
PHE	natural phenomena	SEM	Nouns denoting natural phenomena.	
PLA	plant	SEM	Nouns denoting plants.	
PLC	place	SEM	Nouns denoting places.	
PLN	politeness	SOD	Social deixis that expresses a low degree of solidarity between the speaker and the addressee.	<i>vous (fr)</i>

Tag	Name	Attribute	Definition	Example
PLR	plural	NUM	Number that expresses reference to a quantity greater than that expressed by the largest specific number category in a language, such as "more than one" in English, and "more than two" in some other languages.	<i>books</i>
PLRT	plurale tantum	NUM	Used only in plural.	<i>clothes</i>
PLT	prolative	CAS	A case that expresses motion along or by the referent of the noun it marks.	
PMS	permissive mood	MOO	Permissive mood is a directive mood that signals the speaker's act of giving permission.	
POD	possessive determiner	POS	A possessive pronoun used as a determiner.	<i>my (house)</i>
POL	polarity	-	The system of positive/negative contrastivity found in a language.	
PON	possession noun	SEM	Nouns denoting possession and transfer of possession.	
POP	prehodiernal past tense	TNS	Past tense that refers to a time in some span before that of a contrasting hodiernal past tense.	
POS	part of speech	-	Grammatical class of words.	
POV	possession verb	SEM	Verbs of buying, selling, owning.	
PP	prepositional phrase	SYN	Adpositional-bar-bar phrase (maximal projection)	
PPL	prepositional	CAS	A case that indicates the complement of a preposition.	
PPN	proper noun	POS	Noun that is the name of a specific individual, place, or object.	<i>Geneva</i>
PPR	personal pronoun	POS	A pronoun that expresses a distinction of person deixis.	<i>I, he, she, it, we</i>
PPS	postposition	POS	Adposition that occurs after its complement.	
PPT	prospective	ASP	Aspect that expresses the imminence of an event or state.	<i>I am about to eat.</i>
PRE	preposition	POS	Adposition that occurs before its complement.	<i>against</i>
PRO	pronoun	POS	A pro-form which functions like a noun and substitutes for a noun or noun phrase.	
PRP	perfect of recent past	ASP	Grammaticalization of the current relevance of a state or event, occurring before the moment of utterance, which is relevant due to its proximity in time to the moment of utterance.	<i>He has just arrived.</i>
PRS	present	TNS	Absolute tense that refers to the moment of utterance	<i>am (I am here)</i>
PS	specifier of a preposition	SYN	Specifier of a prepositional phrase.	
PSB	possibility	MOD	Degree of contingency in modality that in alethic modality connotes logical possibility deontic modality connotes permission, and epistemic modality connotes uncertainty or speculation.	
PSS	perfect of persistent situation	ASP	Grammaticalization of the current relevance of a state or event begun prior to the moment of utterance, which is relevant because of its continuation until the moment of utterance.	<i>I have been waiting for three days.</i>
PST	positive	DEG	No comparative quality.	<i>good</i>
PSV	passive voice	VOI	A voice that indicates that the subject is the patient, target or undergoer of the action.	<i>was built</i>
PTC	particle	POS	A word that does not belong to one of the main classes of words is invariable in form, and typically has grammatical or pragmatic meaning.	<i>to (to be or not to be)</i>
PTN	partitive numeral	POS	A numeral that expresses a fraction.	<i>two thirds</i>
PTP	participle	POS	A lexical item, derived from a verb, that has some of the characteristics and functions of both verbs and adjectives.	<i>done</i>
PTR	preterit	TNS	Simple past tense not marked for aspect or modality.	
PTT	partitive	CAS	A case that expresses the partial nature of the referent of the noun it marks, as opposed to expressing the whole unit or class of which the referent is a part.	
QDR	quadral	NUM	Number which refers to four members of the class identified by the noun.	
QTT	quantity	SEM	Nouns denoting quantities and units of measure.	
QUA	quantifier	POS	A determiner that expresses a referent's definite or indefinite number or amount.	<i>every</i>
RCAS	receives case	AGR	Used in case agreement.	
RCP	recent past tense	TNS	Past tense that refers to a time, culturally and situationally defined, within the span ranging from yesterday to a week or a few months previous.	
REA	realis	MOD	Modality that connotes the factuality of a proposition.	
REG	register	-	Variety of language defined according to its use in social situations.	
REL	relation	SEM	Nouns denoting relations between people or things or ideas.	
RES	perfect of result	ASP	Grammaticalization of the current relevance of a state or event, occurring before the moment of utterance, which is relevant because of a resulting state at the moment of utterance.	<i>John has arrived.</i>
REV	reverential form	SOD	Social deixis that encodes very high status.	<i>Mr.</i>
RFT	relative future	TNS	Relative tense that refers to a time located after a contextually determined temporal reference point, regardless of the latter's relation to the moment of utterance.	<i>would had been (I would had been there)</i>

Tag	Name	Attribute	Definition	Example
RGEN	receives gender	AGR	Used in gender agreement.	
RMP	remote past tense	TNS	Past tense that refers to a time considered more than a few days ago.	
RNUM	receives number	AGR	Used in number agreement.	
ROO	root	MOR	The primary lexical unit of a word, which carries the most significant aspects of semantic content and cannot be reduced into smaller constituents.	<i>write</i>
RPER	receives person	AGR	Used in person agreement.	
RPR	relative pronoun	POS	Pronoun that marks a relative clause, functions grammatically within the relative clause, and is coreferential to the word modified by the relative clause.	<i>who (the man who comes next)</i>
RPS	relative present	TNS	Relative tense that refers to a time that is simultaneous with some contextually determined temporal reference point.	
RPT	relative past	TNS	Relative tense that refers to a time located before that of a contextually determined temporal reference point.	<i>had been (I had been here)</i>
RVZ	relativizer	POS	Subordinating conjunction that links a relative clause to its head noun. It is distinguishable from a relative pronoun in that it does not have a nominal function within the relative clause.	
SBS	substance	SEM	Nouns denoting substances.	
SBW	subword	LST	A bound morpheme (a root, a stem, an inflection).	<i>chrono-</i>
SCJ	subordinating conjunction	POS	Conjunction that links constructions by making one of them a constituent of another.	<i>if</i>
SEM	semantic features	-	Semantic typology of UWs.	
SFX	suffix	POS	Affix that is attached to the end of a root or stem.	<i>-s (book-s)</i>
SHA	shape	SEM	Nouns denoting two and three dimensional shapes.	
SLG	slang	REG	Used by a specific social group.	<i>ajax (= attractive)</i>
SNG	singular	NUM	Number that refers to one member of a designated class.	<i>book</i>
SNGT	singulare tantum	NUM	Used only in singular.	<i>furniture</i>
SOC	social	SEM	Verbs of political and social activities and events.	
SOD	social deixis	-	Category that indicates the social characteristics of, or distinctions between, the participants or referents in a speech event.	
SOL	solidarity	SOD	Like-mindedness or similarity of behavioral disposition between a speaker and addressee.	
SP	sentence	SYN		
SPC	specificied	DEF	Indicates that the speaker presumably knows the identity of the referent(s).	
SPE	superessive	CAS	A case that expresses location on the referent of the noun it marks.	
SPN	supine	POS	A non-finite verb form.	
SPR	possessive pronoun	POS	A pronoun that expresses ownership and relationships like ownership, such as kinship, and other forms of association.	<i>mine</i>
SPS	superior status	SOD	Social deixis that encodes high status.	
SPT	speculative mood	MOO	Speculative mood is an epistemic mood that signals that the speaker judges from certain facts that the proposition expressed by his or her utterance is possibly true.	
STA	state	SEM	Nouns denoting stable states of affairs.	
STE	stem	MOR	The base part of a word not including inflectional morphemes.	<i>rewrite</i>
STL	still	TNS	Absolute tense carrying the presupposition that an event or state held before the moment of utterance.	
STS	status	SOD	Scale of social standing that is often realized in differing socially deictic linguistic forms	
STT	stative	SEM	Verbs of being, having, spatial relations.	
SUB	subjunctive mood	MOO	Subjunctive mood is a mood that typically signals irrealis meanings, such as potentiality uncertainty, prediction, obligation, and desire. It most typically occurs in a subordinate clause, but may occur outside of one.	<i>If I did it, I would be happier.</i>
SUP	superlative	DEG	An adjective or adverb that compares the quality with many or all others of its kind.	<i>best</i>
SYN	syntactic roles	-	Category that indicates the roles played by words in a sentence.	
TER	terminative	ASP	Aspect that expresses the cessation of an event or state.	<i>I finished eating.</i>
TIM	time	SEM	Nouns denoting time and temporal relations.	
TLT	translative	CAS	A case indicating that the referent of the noun, or the quality of the adjective, that it marks is the result of a process of change.	
TNS	tense	-	Category used in the grammatical description of verbs (along with aspect and mood), referring primarily to the way the grammar marks the time at which the action denoted by the verb took place.	
TRA	transitivity	TRA	A property of verbs that relates to whether a verb can take direct objects.	

Tag	Name	Attribute	Definition	Example
TRI	trial	NUM	A number that refers to three members of the designated class.	
TST	direct transitive	TRA	A verb which takes a subject and a single direct object.	<i>kiss</i>
TTST	tritransitive	TRA	A verb which takes a subject and three objects.	<i>trade</i>
V	verbal UW	LEX	UW that designates actions, processes and events.	<i>beautify</i>
VA	adjunct of a verb	SYN	An optional constituent of a verbal phrase.	
VAL	valency	-	Verb valency or valence refers to the number of arguments controlled by a verbal predicate.	
VAL0	avalent	VAL	A predicate without syntactic arguments.	<i>house</i>
VAL1	monovalent	VAL	A predicate with one syntactic argument.	<i>sleep</i>
VAL2	divalent	VAL	A predicate with two syntactic arguments.	<i>eat</i>
VAL3	trivalent	VAL	A predicate with three syntactic arguments.	<i>give</i>
VAL4	tetravalent	VAL	A predicate with four syntactic arguments.	
VAR	variable	GEN	Variable gender	<i>arbre (fr)</i>
VB	verbal phrase	SYN	Verbal-bar phrase (intermediate projection)	
VBL	verbal	POS	The set of non-finite verb forms.	
VC	complement of a verb	SYN	A phrasal or clausal category which is selected (subcategorized) by the head of a phrase.	
VER	verb	POS	Member of the syntactic class of words that typically signal events and actions; constitute, singly or in a phrase, a minimal predicate in a clause; govern the number and types of other constituents which may occur in the clause, and in inflectional languages, may be inflected.	<i>buy</i>
VLT	volitive modality	MOD	Volitive modality is a deontic modality that expresses the speaker's attitude of hope, wish, or fear concerning the proposition expressed by the utterance.	
VOC	vocative	CAS	A case that marks a noun whose referent is being addressed.	<i>rosa, rosae (la)</i>
VOI	voice	-	The voice (also called diathesis) of a verb describes the relationship between the action (or state) that the verb expresses and the participants identified by its arguments (subject, object, etc.).	
VP	verbal phrase	SYN	Verbal-bar-bar phrase (maximal projection)	
VS	specifier of a verb	SYN	Specifier of a verbal phrase.	
WEA	weather	SEM	Verbs of raining, snowing, thawing, thundering.	
WFO	word form	MOR	Any of the several possibilities of a lexeme, i.e., the combination of roots, derivational affixes and inflectional affixes.	<i>rewrites</i>
WRD	regular word	LST	A single-stem free morpheme.	<i>table</i>